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Knapsack Guide Tyrol

INDEX MAP TO
MURRAY'S KNAPSACK GUIDE
through

THE EASTERN ALPS

The black numbers refer to the routes in the Guide Book.
The open figures e.g. 3 & the line across the map refer to
four divisions of Meyer's Atlas der Alpenländer in 9 sheets

- Railways
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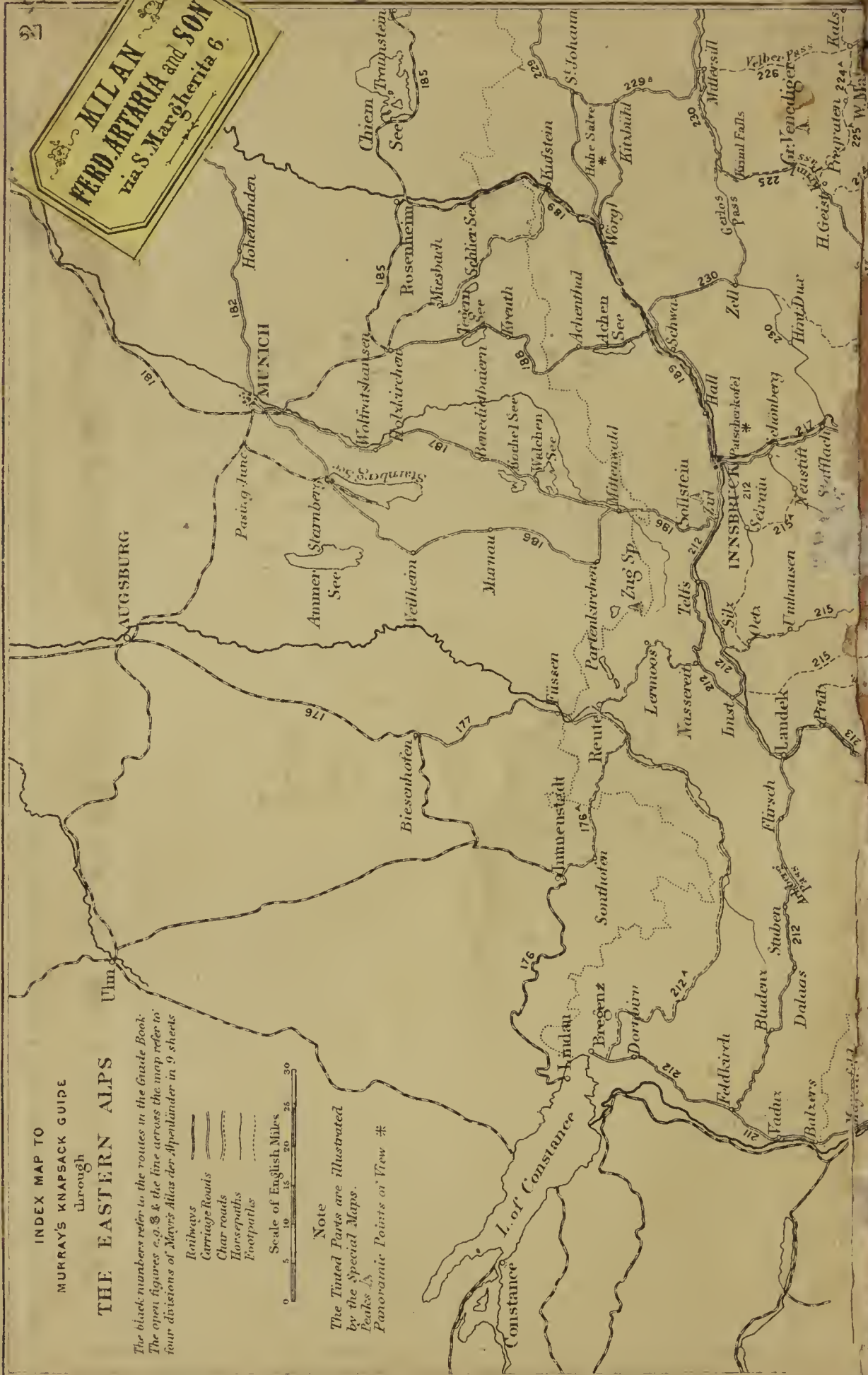
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Note

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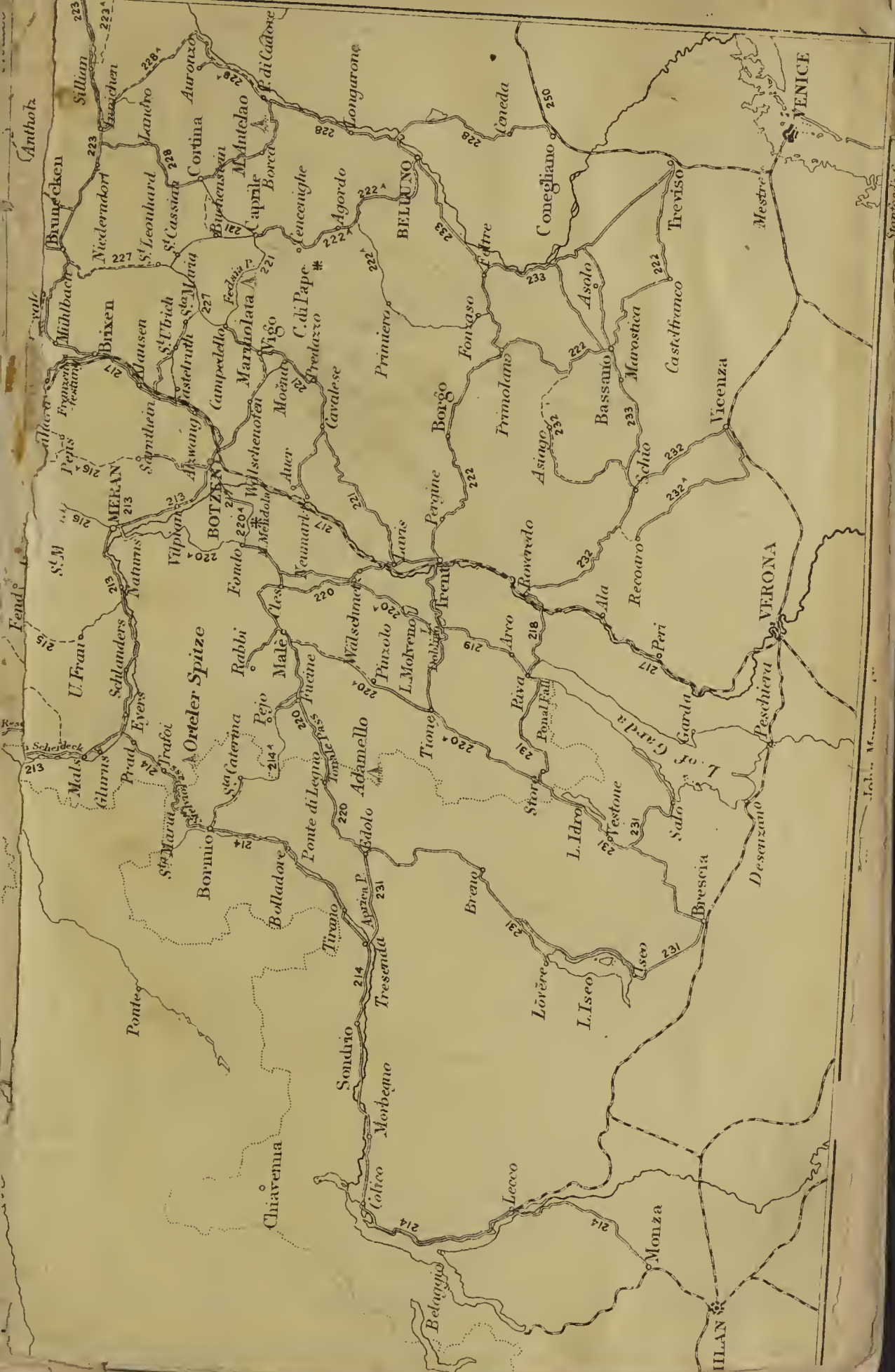
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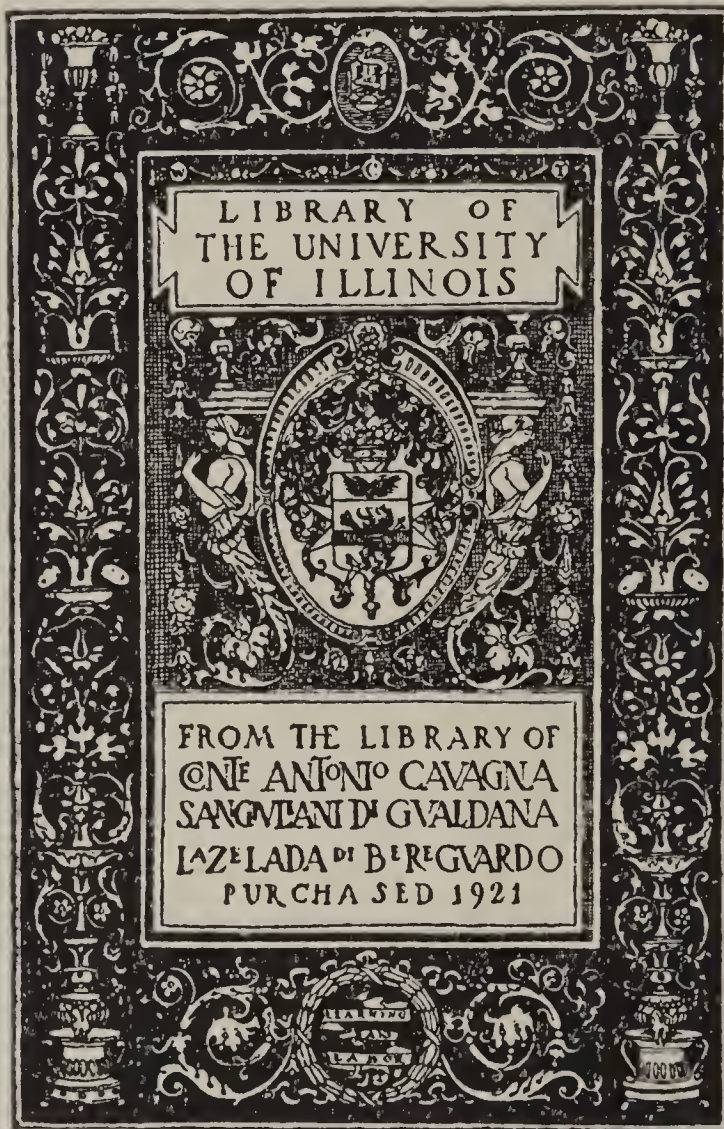


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ORTELER SPITZE & ADAMELLO GROUPS



London: John Murray

TO RIVA
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THE
KNAPSACK GUIDE
FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
TYROL
AND
THE EASTERN ALPS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND PLANS.

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PREFACE.



THE *Knapsack Guide for Tyrol and the Eastern Alps* is another volume of the series of cheaper and more portable Guides to the Continent. Though based upon those portions of the *Handbook for S. Germany* which are concerned with the above-named Alpine region, it is a new work, for the most part derived from personal knowledge of the country described. Much new matter, and several routes, especially with respect to the districts S. of the Central Chain of Alps, appear for the first time.

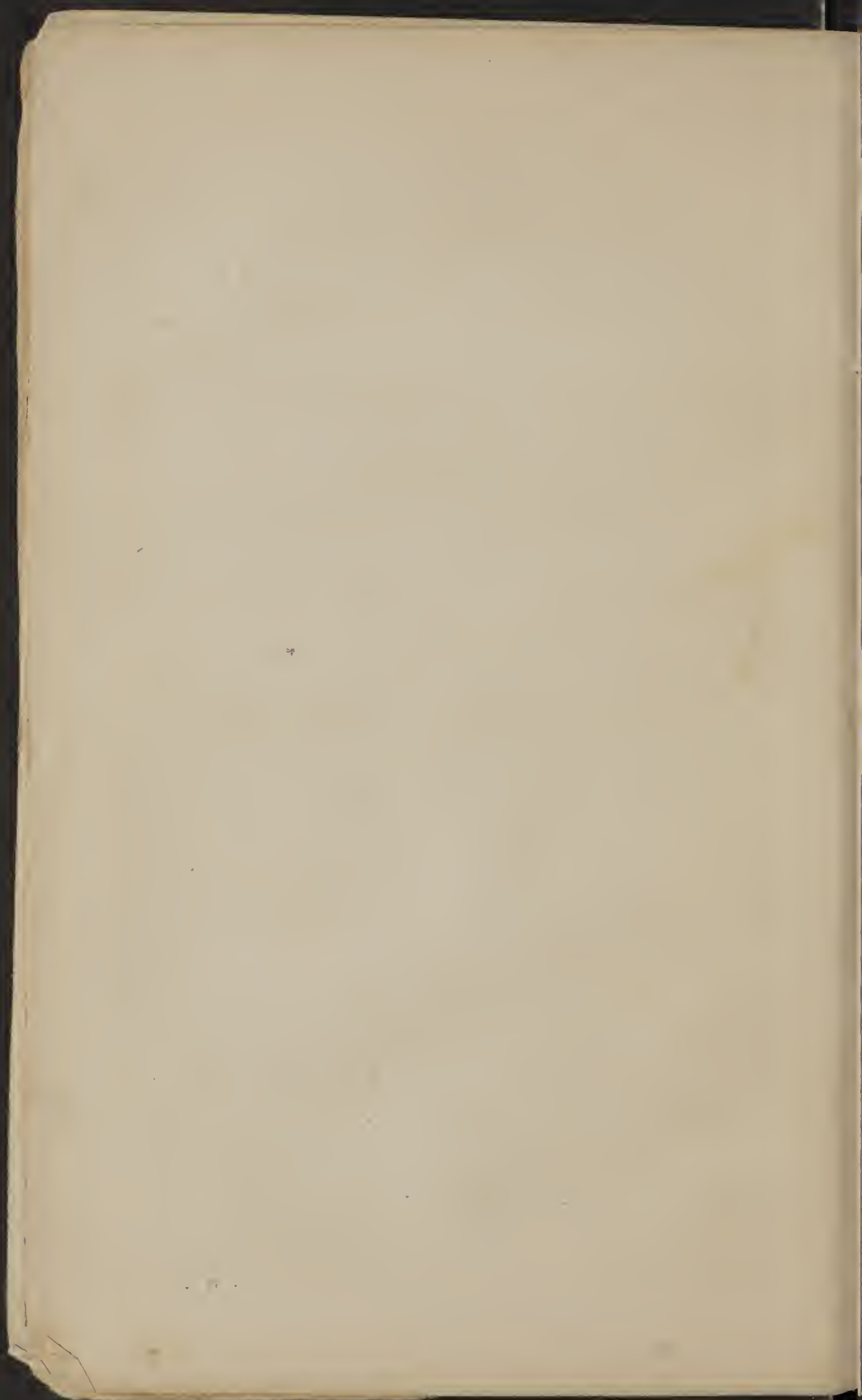
The new material which has within the last three years become available, in the publications either of the Vienna Alpine Club, that of London, or from other sources, has, so far as possible, been drawn upon. A few botanical notices have been inserted, which may perhaps be enlarged at some future period. The numbering of the Routes in the *Handbook* has (with two exceptions) been retained for convenience of reference to the fuller information on historical or archaeological matters contained in that work, which it has been impossible to give in a volume of so limited a size.

The aim has been to make the book as practical as may be, and at the same time to convey to the traveller, generally pressed for time, in the fewest words, all desirable information. Pains have been taken to secure correctness in the notices of Inns, and of the means of locomotion, and to bring them down to the latest information.

Special Maps of three districts to which the attention of the travelling public has been recently drawn, are inserted, as well as two Route Maps, which, by numbers affixed corresponding to the routes, furnish an index to the contents of the volume. The few pictorial illustrations relate to some of the most remarkable mountain forms occurring in the district.

* * * Corrections of errors and notices of omissions will be thankfully received by the publisher.

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CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

Sketch of the Eastern Alps . . .	COL. xvii	i. Posting. Laufzettel, &c. . . .	COL. xxxi
a. Passports	xxiii	j. Horses and Mules	xxxii
b. Customs	xxiv	k. Guides	xxxiii
c. Money	xxv	l. Inns	xxxiii
d. Measures	xxvi	m. General Hints	xxxiv
e. Distances	xxvi	n. Health	xxxvi
f. Railways	xxvi	o. Maps	xxxvii
g. Roads	xxvii	Alpine Vocabulary	xxxviii
h. Eilwagen, or Mail-coaches, Separat-Wagen, &c.	xxix, xxx		

* * The names of many places are necessarily repeated in several Routes; but to facilitate reference, they are printed in *Italics* only in those Routes under which they are more particularly described.

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
176 Augsburg to <i>Lindau</i> , on Lake of Constance, by <i>Kempten</i> (Rail)	5	188B Munich to Innsbruck (Rail), by Rosenheim and <i>Kufstein</i>	38
176A Lindau to Innsbruck, by Immenstadt and Reutte . .	10	195 <i>Salzburg</i> to Linz and Vienna	47
177 Augsburg to Innsbruck, by <i>Füssen</i>	13	199 Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and the <i>Königssee</i> . . .	61
185 Munich to Salzburg, by <i>Rosenheim</i> and the <i>Chiem</i> <i>See</i> (Rail)	18	199A Berchtesgaden to Bad Gastein, by the <i>Steinerne</i> <i>Meer</i> and Saalfelden . .	69
185A Munich to Berchtesgaden and Salzburg, by <i>Traun-</i> <i>stein</i> and Reichenhall. . .	21	200 Salzburg to <i>Bad Gastein</i> , by Hallein and Werfen . .	71
186 Munich to Innsbruck, by <i>Lake of Starnberg</i> and <i>Partenkirchen</i>	24	201 Bad Gastein to Ober- Vellach by the <i>Pass of</i> <i>Malnitz</i>	84
187 Munich to Innsbruck, by Benedictbeuern and <i>Lakes of Kochel</i> and <i>Walchen</i>	28	202 Bad Gastein to Salzburg, by <i>Zell am See</i> and the Mitter Pinzgau	88
188 Munich to Innsbruck, by <i>Tegern See</i> , Baths of <i>Kreuth</i> , and the <i>Achen</i> <i>See</i>	30	203 <i>The Salzkammergut</i> ; Linz (or Lambach) to <i>Ischl</i> and Aussee, by the Falls of the Traun, and the Lakes of Gmunden and <i>Hallstatt</i>	92
188A Munich to Innsbruck, by <i>Miesbach</i> , the <i>Schlier See</i> , and <i>Kufstein</i>	35	204 The Lake of Hallstatt to Golling and Salzburg, by <i>Gosau</i> and Abtenau .	105

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
211 Feldkirch to Coire, by the <i>Luziensteig</i>	127	222 Trent to Venice, by <i>Val Sugana</i>	294
212 Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, to <i>Innsbruck</i> by the <i>Arlberg</i>	129	222A Primolano, in <i>Val Sugana</i> , to <i>Cortina d'Ampezzo</i> , by <i>Primiero</i> , <i>Agordo</i> , and <i>Caprile</i>	301
212A Bregenz to Reutte, by the <i>Bregenzer Wald</i> and <i>Lech Thal</i>	144	223 Brixen to Villach, by the <i>Puster Thal</i>	310
213 Innsbruck to Landeck, Meran, and Botzen, by the <i>Finstermünz Pass</i>	151	223A The <i>Gail Thal</i> , from <i>Silian</i> , in the <i>Puster Thal</i> , to Villach on the <i>Drave</i> ; also <i>Pass of Sta. Croce</i>	320
214 Milan to Innsbruck by the <i>Pass of the Stelvio</i> (<i>Stilfser Joch</i>)	164	224 Brunecken, in <i>Pusterthal</i> , to <i>Heiligenblut</i> , by <i>Antholz</i> , the <i>Valley of Tefereggen</i> , and the <i>Kulser Thal</i>	324
214A Bormio to Male, in <i>Val di Sole</i>	183	224A <i>Windisch Matrei</i> to <i>Brunecken</i> , by <i>Pregraten</i> and <i>St. Jacob</i>	331
215 The <i>Oetz Thal</i> , <i>Pitz Thal</i> , and <i>Kauns Thal</i> . <i>Innsbruck</i> to <i>Meran</i> , by the <i>Timbler Joch</i> ; or by the <i>Fendler Thal</i> and <i>Hoch Joch</i> or <i>Nieder Joch</i>	189	224B <i>St. Jacob</i> to <i>Heiligengeist</i> , by the <i>Ochsenleute Tauern</i>	333
215A The <i>Stubay Thal</i> . <i>Innsbruck</i> to the <i>Oetzthal</i>	208	225 Brunecken to Zell, in the <i>Ziller Thal</i> , by <i>Valley of Taufers</i> and the <i>Krimler Tauern</i>	335
216 Meran to Sterzing, by the <i>Passeyr Thal</i> and <i>Pass of the Jaufen</i>	218	225A <i>Heiligengeist</i> , in the <i>Ahren Thal</i> , to <i>Windisch Matrei</i> , in the <i>Isel Thal</i>	341
216A Botzen to Sterzing or the <i>Passeyrthal</i> , by the <i>Sarn Thal</i>	222	226 Lienz, in the <i>Pusterthal</i> , to <i>Mittersill</i> , in the <i>Pinzgau</i> , by <i>Windisch Matrei</i> and the <i>Velber Tauern</i>	343
217 Innsbruck to Verona, by the <i>Brenner Pass</i> , <i>Botzen</i> , and <i>Trent</i>	225	227 Brunecken, through the <i>Gader Thal</i> (<i>Enneberg</i>), to <i>Cortina d'Ampezzo</i> ; or by the <i>Gröden Thal</i> , to <i>Botzen</i>	346
218 Roveredo to <i>Riva</i> and <i>Peschiera</i> , by the <i>Lago di Garda</i>	248	228 Innsbruck to Venice, by <i>Brunecken</i> and <i>Pass of Ampezzo</i>	357
219 Trent to <i>Riva</i> , on the <i>Lago di Garda</i>	253	228A <i>Innichen</i> , in <i>Pusterthal</i> , to <i>Pieve di Cadore</i> , by the <i>Sexten Thal</i>	369
220 Trent to <i>Edolo</i> , by the <i>Valleys of Non</i> and <i>Sole</i> and <i>Pass of Monte Tonale</i>	256	229 Salzburg to <i>Innsbruck</i>	374
220A Meran or Botzen to <i>Brescia</i> , by <i>Val Rendena</i> and the <i>Giudicaria</i>	265	229A (234 in <i>S. Germ. Handbook</i>) <i>Wörgl</i> , in <i>Inn Thal</i> , to <i>Gastein</i> , by <i>Kitzbühl</i> and <i>Mittersill</i>	380
221 Trent to <i>Cortina d'Ampezzo</i> , by the <i>Fleimser Thal</i> , <i>Val Fassa</i> , the <i>Fedaia Pass</i> , <i>Caprile</i> , and <i>Pass of Gusellu</i>	280		

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
230 Innsbruck to Gastein or Salzburg, by the <i>Ziller Thal</i> , the <i>Gerlos Pass</i> , and the <i>Pinzgau</i> . . .	382	244 Lienz, in the Pusterthal, through the <i>Mölthal</i> , to <i>Heiligenblut</i> and the <i>Gross Glockner</i> , and over the Rauriser Tauern to Bad Gastein . . .	472
231 Sondrio, in the Valtelline, to Brescia, by the <i>Pass of Aprica</i> , <i>Val Camonica</i> , and <i>Lago Iseo</i> . . .	400	245 Vienna to <i>Mariazell</i> and Bruck on the Mur . .	490
231A Brescia to Riva, by <i>Lago d'Idro</i> . . .	404	246 Mariazell to Eisenerz, by <i>Wildalpen</i> . . .	499
232 Roveredo to Vicenza, by the <i>Valle dei Signori</i> and <i>Schio</i> , with Excursions to the <i>Sette Comuni</i> and Baths of Recoaro .	408	247 Vienna to <i>Gratz</i> (Rly.), over the <i>Semmering</i> . .	506
232A Vicenza to Schio, by the <i>Baths of Recoaro</i> . .	414	248 Gratz to <i>Laibach</i> and <i>Trieste</i> (Rly.), with Excursions to the <i>Quick-silver-mines of Idria</i> , the <i>Lake of Zirknitz</i> , and the <i>Caves of Adelsberg and Planina</i> . . .	538
233 Schio to Belluno, by <i>Bassano</i> and <i>Feltre</i> . . .	417	250 Vienna to Venice, by <i>Judenberg</i> , <i>Klagenfurt</i> , <i>Pontebba</i> , <i>Udine</i> , and <i>Treviso</i> . . .	570
240 Salzburg to Gratz, by <i>Ischl</i> , <i>Aussee</i> , <i>Leoben</i> , and <i>Bruck</i> , on the Mur .	429	251 Villach to <i>Laibach</i> , through the <i>Valley of the Save</i> . Excursions to <i>Lake of Veldes</i> and the <i>Terglou</i> .	590
241 Lietzen to the <i>Monastery of Admont</i> and to <i>Eisenerz</i> , by the <i>Pass Gesäuse</i> .	438	253 Gratz to <i>Klagenfurt</i> , by <i>Marburg</i> , and Excursion up the <i>Lavantthal</i> . .	599
242 Linz to Gratz, by <i>Steyer</i> and <i>Eisenerz</i> . . .	440	254 Trieste to Villach, by <i>Görz</i> , the Valley of the <i>Isonzo</i> , and the <i>Predil Pass</i> . . .	603
243 Salzburg to <i>Laibach</i> , by the <i>Radstadter Tauern</i> and <i>Klagenfurt</i> . . .	446		
243A <i>Klagenfurt</i> to <i>Krainburg</i> , by <i>Kappel</i> ; or to <i>Cili</i> , by the <i>Caldron of the Steiner Alp</i> . . .	467		

INDEX	611
-----------------	-----

MAPS, PLANS, AND CONTOUR SKETCHES OF MOUNTAINS.

	COL.
<i>Map</i> —Orteler Spitze and Adamello to face Title.	
<i>Plan</i> —Salzburg „	47
Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann	63, 64
The Traunstein, Dachstein, &c., from near Linz	93
<i>Plan</i> —Innsbruck	139, 140
The Orteler Spitze, from the Vintschgau	157, 158
Bocca di Brenta	273, 274
Rosengarten, from Sasso di Damm	285, 286
Marmolata, from Sasso di Damm	289, 290
Monte Civita, from above Caprile	291, 292
Cima Cimedò, near Primiero	305, 306
Langkofel, from St. Peter's, below St. Ulrich	355
Gross Venediger and the Sulzbach Valleys, from a point N. of Wald	393, 394
<i>Map</i> —Caldron of the Steiner Alp to face	542
The Gross Glockner and Heiligenblut	477, 478
<i>Plan</i> —Grotto of Adelsberg	555, 556
<i>Map</i> —Marmolata District and Region of Dolomite Mountains at the end.	

ERRATA AND ADDITIONS.

At col. 308, 5th line, *after* to Belluno, *insert*—

[A grand ravine W. leads in 12 m. to Forno (*Inn*) in Val di Zoldo, Rte. 222A. From Forno a pleasant path leads by Cibiana to Cadore.]

Col. 540, Kanisza *should be* Kanizsa.

SKETCH OF THE EASTERN ALPS.

SWITZERLAND and Tyrol occupy the central portion of the great Alpine zone which stretches from the shores of the Mediterranean at Nice on the W. to nearly the borders of Hungary and the neighbourhood of Vienna on the E. The routes of the present volume take up those of the Swiss Knapsack Guide on the Tyrolese frontier, and are continued, eastward, through all the remaining region of the Alps, and the several provinces of Tyrol, Salzburg, Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, so far as they are Alpine in character. A portion of the Italian territory is included, since this also belongs to the same mountain tract, or forms an approach to it; and, for the same reason, to the districts of Bavaria adjoining Tyrol on the N. several routes are assigned.

With the exception of the Bavarian Alps and those now comprised in the kingdom of Italy, the whole Alpine region here described belongs to the Austrian empire.

Although the mountains of this vast area pass under the general name of Alps, it is not to be supposed that, any more than in France or Switzerland, they form one continuous chain. They consist rather of a series of groups, the structure and relations of which it is the province of the geologist, and beyond the purpose of the present work, to

describe.* It may be desirable, however, to enumerate some of the leading designations, and to give a general notion of the composition of this mountain land, which may help the traveller in his selection of the routes which follow.

Forming a great arch that, commencing in Switzerland, stretches from S.W. to N.E. through Tyrol, are the RHÆTIAN ALPS. Of these the loftiest and noblest portion, the *Bernina group*, is within the Swiss frontier, but closely adjoining this, on the Tyrol side, is its rival the *Orteler group*, of which the noted Orteler Spitze is at once the principal peak and the highest mountain in Tyrol.

The *Oetzthal Alps*, a vast mass of snow and glacier, of which the culminating point is the Wild Spitze, follow eastward, and with them is connected the snowy group of the *Stubay Thal*, abutting on the line of the Brenner pass. Beyond this again, the ice-clad chain still stretches eastward as the *Zillerthal group* (a designation adopted for want of a better), till at the *Krimler Tauern*, sometimes giving name to this portion of it, the Rhætian range is usually considered to end.

* A general idea of the geological arrangement of the Alps may be obtained from the recent work of M. E. Desor, 'Der Gebirgsbau der Alpen,' 150 pp. 8vo, Wiesbaden, 1865.

But the great central snowy chain does not end with the name. Under the title of the NORIC ALPS, beginning at the Krimler pass, and with the grand Venedig'er Spitze, it continues the same general course, forming now the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, till in the noble Gross Glockner, just within the borders of Carinthia, the Noric range reaches its greatest elevation.* Beyond this it extends with subsiding masses along the north boundary of Carinthia into Styria.

To this great range, or arch of mountains, is confined, with one exception presently to be named, the region of ice and snow so characteristic of the Swiss and Western Alps. It nowhere equals in elevation the highest of these, but in several portions may well compare with them in extent of surface and beauty of form. Rtes. 214 to 215A, 217, 220, 224 to 226, 230, 243, and 244, refer to this backbone of the country.

North of this immense barrier stretch three great valleys. The first and longest is that of the *Inn*, commencing, like the range itself, in Switzerland, and draining the northern flank of the Rhætian Alps all through Tyrol. Holding a similar relation to the Noric Alps, is the Valley of the *Salzach*, the stream of which flows through Salzburg; and further to the E. the Valley of the *Enns* lies similarly on the northern side of the Styrian portion of the chain.

These three valleys all run for a considerable distance parallel with the high snowy chain, and separate it from a series of less lofty, but exceedingly picturesque, mountains on the N., which, naming them from W. to E., are, first, those of the

Vorarlberg, abutting on the Lake of Constance; next, the *Bavarian Alps*; then those of *Salzburg*; and, lastly, those of that part of upper Austria known as the *Salzkammergut*, and which are the most charming of all. These mountain ranges form the outworks of the Eastern Alps towards the German plains; through them the three rivers—the *Inn*, the *Salzach*, and the *Enns*—find their exit; through them lie all the approaches from the N. to the sublime scenery of the high chain, and through them therefore an ample number of routes—176 to 189, 199 to 205, 230, 240 to 243, and 245 to 247—are here given for the traveller's service.

South of the great chain lies a country equal for the most part in picturesqueness, and even exceeding in interest, that just referred to on the N. It is here that the delightful elements of Italian scenery begin to show themselves.

Commencing the enumeration again on the western side, there will be found, S. of the Rhætian range, a complicated and most diversified mountain district, which may be termed, rather loosely, the LOMBARD ALPS, lying between the well-known Italian Lakes W. and the strongly-marked Valley of the Adige E. Among these occurs the above-mentioned exceptional snowy range in the *Adamello group*, directly S. of that of the Orteler, and rivalling it in beauty. The Tyrol frontier passes through this group, which, with the rest of the Lombard Alps, has been little explored. Several routes, however—214 and 214A, 218 to 220A, 231 and 231A—conduct the traveller through or along the borders of this romantic tract of country.

Proceeding eastward across the deep Valley of the Adige, we next find the DOLOMITE MOUNTAINS,

* The honour of being the loftiest snow-peak in the Austrian dominions is now yielded to the Orteler.

nearly 4000 square miles in extent, the marvel and the glory of South Tyrol; these are more particularly referred to in the special introduction to that country, and to them Rtes 217, 221 to 223, 227 to 228A, and 223, more or less apply.

More eastward still, come the CARNIC ALPS, which, though somewhat inferior in beauty to those hitherto named, offer some interesting points, and contain some fine isolated masses of dolomite. The Carnic Range forms part of the S. frontier of Carinthia, and circles round the Venetian province of Friuli. Rtes. 223, 250, and 251 refer to them.

Stretching down towards Trieste from the eastern corner of the Carnic chain, appear the JULIAN ALPS, their highest summit the Terglou. They are remarkable for desolate severity, but contain some valleys of rare beauty. These have brought us to Carniola, and Rtes. 248, 250, and 254.

Separating that province from Carinthia on the N. is the last Alpine range to be mentioned, the KARAWANKAS ALPS, hitherto the least known of any, of no great height, but enclosing much secluded and delightful scenery; details sufficient for their exploration will be found in Rtes. 243 and 243A.

The great valleys on the S. of the main chain are, first (on the W.), that of the Adda or the *Valtellina*, issuing upon the Lake of Como; second, that of the *Adige*, which has always proved the chief avenue of access from the S.; third, that of the *Piave*, opening N. of Venice; fourth, the *Isonzo*, N. of Trieste; and fifth, the *Save* above Laibach. These all penetrate the mountain-land more or less at right angles, and form easy means of approach.

Two other valleys lying alongside

the great chain on the S., and thus answering more exactly to the northern valleys, are the *Pusterthal*, through which flows the Rienz westward, eventually reaching the Adige; and the great and noble valley of the *Drave*, which pursues a long course eastward to the Danube.

The comparative merits, in a tourist sense, of the different *Provinces* to which the Guide-book refers, can be judged of in some degree from the foregoing brief description.

It will be seen that the highest interest centres in *Tyrol*. It is largest in extent; the loftiest summits are within or close upon its borders; it includes the greatest variety of scenery, in snow-clad Alps, in forest tracts, in populous valleys, in the fantastic forms of dolomite, in the richness of Italian vegetation. To Tyrol, therefore, the greatest number of routes is allotted.

Salzburg, and the adjoining district belonging to Austria proper, called the *Salzkammergut*, come next in order for a picturesque beauty unrivalled of its kind.

Styria and *Carinthia* contain a vast amount of intricate woodland as well as mountain scenery, and the latter is especially rich in feudal remains. *Carniola* is for the most part arid and severe, but its mountain portion possesses many curious features and a few charming spots.

Bavaria forms in its mountain districts an agreeable introduction to all these Alpine lands, and is especially favoured in its lakes.

The best starting points for Tyrol and the Eastern Alps are—on the N., Augsburg, Munich, Salzburg, Linz, and Vienna, with all which express trains from Paris and Cologne afford rapid communication; on the S., Milan, Brescia, Verona, Venice, and Trieste, all connected by a line of rail. The chief inlets on the W. are

from Switzerland by the Lake of Constance, the Engadine, and the Valtelline; and Bregenz, Coire, or Chiavenna, the latter serving equally for the Engadine or Valtelline, may be made points of departure. On the E. the principal stations on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. give ready access, especially Bruck, Gratz, Marburg, and Laibach.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

- a.* Passports.—*b.* Customs.—*c.* Money.—*d.* Measures.—*e.* Distances.—*f.* Railways.—*g.* Roads.—*h.* Eilwagen; Separat-Wagen.—*i.* Posting.—*j.* Horses.—*k.* Guides.—*l.* Inns.—*m.* General Hints.—*n.* Health.—*o.* Maps.

a. PASSPORTS.—Although no passport is now required for any part of Central Europe, it is still desirable to be furnished with one as a means of identification, a protection in case of a police difficulty, and a facility in dealing with public establishments, post-offices, &c. A Foreign-office passport, which is good for life, is the best to travel with; and this, with all necessary information, can be readily obtained through Lee and Carter, 440, Strand; Dorrell and Son, 15, Charing Cross; or any of the passport agents. They will require to be furnished with a letter of recommendation, naming in full each male member of the party, from either a Member of Parliament, a banker, magistrate, clergyman, solicitor, or surgeon—printed instructions for which either Messrs. Lee and Carter or Messrs. Dorrell and Son supply upon application; and they will return the passport, conveniently bound in leather, in 2 or 3 days. The practical advantage derived by the traveller from the abolition of the passport system consists in the fact that a “visa” for each journey is

no longer necessary,—not even for Austria, *except in times of political disturbance*—so that, the passport once obtained, there is no further trouble, delay, or expense to be incurred.

b. CUSTOMS.—Alternate black and yellow stripes on a post, a toll-bar, or custom-house door mark the frontier of Austria (as blue and white that of Bavaria); also the letters K. K. (Kaiserlich-Königlich), Imperial and Royal. The Austrian douaniers are generally remarkably civil; and if there be no cause for suspicion, examination of baggage is usually very slight. The traveller should respond in civility, and carefully avoid infringing the regulations. Tobacco, being an Imperial monopoly, is strictly excluded, though a small quantity of it, under 5 lbs., as also of snuff, cigars, or tea, may be passed on *payment of duty*. In larger quantity these articles, together with almanacs, playing-cards, and sealed letters, are *absolutely prohibited*. When there is a crowd to be served, it is often worth

while to fee the douaniers with a gulden or 2 frs.—never the passport officials, though a porter, if employed, may expect a few kreutzers.

c. MONEY.—The money of Austria is in florins and kreutzers—100 kr. to 1 fl., and the latter is nominally worth 2s. English; most transactions, however, are in *paper*, which fluctuates considerably in its rate. Bank notes are current from 1 fl. to 1000 fl., and descend as low as 10 kr., which are sometimes torn in halves and quarters; coins of 10 kr. are, however, now generally in use. Those marked 6 belong to an old coinage, and are equal in value to the present 10-kr. pieces. The notes are very portable, and should be obtained at the first towns on the route, of the regular agents named in the letter of credit. Exchange has of late years been in favour of the traveller, so that the 10l. circular-note has sometimes obtained 112 or 114 fl.; but this is a variable matter.

In the Venetian territory the currency is in franchi and centissimi, as in France and other parts of Italy. For these provinces a stock of napoleons is the best money to be provided with.

Bavaria also reckons in florins and kreutzers, but they are of a different value—60 kr. to the florin, and this worth but 1s. 8½d. Eng., all in coinage.

Circular notes for 10l. and upwards can be obtained at almost all the London banks. By preserving the letter accompanying the notes, the value of the latter can be recovered, if lost. The accredited agents are usually to be relied on for giving a fair rate of exchange, but not always south of the Alps—Trent, for instance. French gold is there more advantageous.

d. MEASURES.

AUSTRIAN.	ENGLISH.
1 Vienna foot . . .	1 foot 5½ lines.
1 Klafter . . .	6 ft. 2 in. 8 lines.
1 Austrian mile . . .	4 m. 5 fur. 157 yds.
1 Austrian post (2 Aust. miles) }	9 m. 3 fur. 93 yds.
1 Vienna pound . . .	1 lb. 3¼ oz.
An Austrian mile may be approximately reckoned at 4¾ Eng. m. The German mile is a little less—say 4½.	

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
1 Italian mile . . .	1 m. 1 fur. 45 yds.
1 Italian post (8 Ital. m.) }	9 m. 1 fur. 142 yds.

In calculating heights of mountains from foreign maps add $\frac{1}{27}$ if the figures be given in Vienna feet, and $\frac{1}{15}$ if in Paris feet: in dealing with mètres, multiply by 3, and to the product add a 12th and an 8th of that 12th.

e. DISTANCES.—Throughout this work all distances have, as much as possible, been reduced to Eng. miles, as affording the best guide to the traveller in his calculations. Small intermediate distances are, however, only approximate; their principal use is to indicate the *relative* distances of noticeable points, and save constant reference to the map. Over mountain passes the estimation is difficult, and hours are either substituted or added; these are generally given according to the reckoning of the inhabitants, and answer to from 2½ to 3 m. per hour.

f. RAILWAYS.—As already stated, rly. lines are carried along three sides of the great quadrangle included in the tours:

N. from Augsburg to Vienna.
S. from Milan to Venice and Trieste.

E. from Vienna to Trieste.

The W. side is bounded in part by rly. lines from Zurich and Bregenz,

as far as Coire, at foot of the Splügen Pass, over which there is a line of well-appointed diligences to Chiavenna and Colico, on the Lake of Como.

Besides these, there are—*from the N.* the 3 or 4 short lines particularised in the Introd. to Bavaria, which lead to the foot of the Bavarian Highlands; that from *Rosenheim* (between Munich and Salzburg) to Innsbruck, which lands the traveller in the capital of Tyrol; and further on, that from *Lambach* to Gmunden, penetrating the Salzkammergut. *From the E.*, 1st, a short line leads from *Gratz* to *Köflach*, which, in connection with a *stellwagen* 3 times a week, communicates with *Wolfsberg*, in the *Lavantthal*, in N. Carinthia. 2nd, lower down, from *Marburg*, a line up the valley of the *Drave* to *Klagenfurt*, capital of Carinthia, and on to *Villach*, whence a further extension to *Lienz*, in Tyrol, and then by the *Pusterthal* to *Brixen*, is contemplated, which will lay open the entire S. flank of the *Noric Alps*.

From the S. is, 1st, the short line from *Milan* to *Como*; and 2nd, the very important one from *Verona* up the valley of the *Adige*, at present open as far as *Botzen*, but being rapidly pushed up over the *Brenner* to *Innsbruck*, thus completing a rly. route which will intersect the country from N. to S.

Austrian rly. carriages are generally comfortable; *non-smoking* carriages are attached to most trains. 40 lbs. of luggage are allowed free; overplus moderately charged. *Refreshments* are not to be had at every station; but at intervals of 4 or 5 hrs. a good restaurant is found, and a stoppage allowed of 10 or 15 min.

g. ROADS.—The Austrian post-roads are generally excellent; and the

country communes are rapidly superseding the ancient mule-tracks by fair roads in all the valleys. This process is so general that when in the following routes a mule-track only is indicated, the traveller had better satisfy himself by inquiry whether it still be so. The *main Alpine roads*—those which cross the great barrier from N. to S.—cannot, with one exception, compare in grandeur with those of Switzerland, such as the *Simplon* or the *Splügen*. That exception is the *Stelvio* (9177 ft.), the most western of the Austrian road-passes, and perhaps the most wonderful in the Alps. Unfortunately, since the cession of Lombardy, it is no longer kept in good repair, or traversed by a public vehicle. The next to it on the E. crosses from *Landeck*, by *Finstermünz*, to *Meran*, over the *Reschen Scheideck* (4595 ft.), so gradual in ascent as scarcely to assume the character of a pass at all. Then comes the *Brenner* (4587 ft.), an ancient, good, and most useful road—not particularly remarkable for scenery, but connecting two magnificent districts, the valley of the *Inn* with that of the *Adige*. This, as has been stated, will soon be superseded by a rly. No other road for vehicles exists over the main chain eastward till it has subsided into the comparatively low ranges beyond the *Gross Glockner*, in Carinthia and Styria. The first that occurs is one from *Salzburg* to *Villach*, by the *Radstadter Tauern* (5702 ft.), which, picturesque on either side, is monotonous on the pass itself; this is traversed by a dil. 3 times a week. The next is one over the *Rottenmanner Tauern* (5861 ft.), which connects the valley of the *Enns* with that of the *Mur*, both in Styria, and afterwards crosses a subsidiary range into Carinthia; 40 m. of this, not of much interest, is served only by country cars. A

second of the same name is more important, though much lower (2775 ft.); continuing up the valley from Rottenmann S.E., it crosses over to Leoben, in the Mur Thal; this is a daily dil. route.

So far for the main chain; but S. of this, over the secondary mountain ranges, are several highly interesting roads, though, like the others, of no great elevation. The first of these—a diligence route—is that of the *Ampezzo* (4985 ft.), which, running through the heart of the *dolomite mountains*, is in the highest degree romantic; and, as connecting the Pusterthal, in Tyrol, with the Venetian provinces, is very useful also. Eventually falling into the same line, and scarcely inferior in scenery, is a road further E. from *Innichen* in the Pusterthal, by *Sexten*, to *Cadore*; only country cars traverse this. The roads of the *Pontebba* and the *Predil*, both diverging from *Tarvis*, in *Carinthia*, follow at a considerable distance; the one descends to *Udine*, the other to *Gorizia*: both are very picturesque, but especially the latter, which crosses the *Julian Alps* (dil. only on the first named, which is part of the old high road between *Vienna* and *Venice* by way of *Klagenfurt*). Then comes the pass of the *Leobl* or *Loibl*, over the *Karawankas*, from *Klagenfurt* to *Lai-bach* (dil. daily)—fine in scenery; and then a very steep road through a curious country by *Kappel* to *Krainberg*, over the *Seeberg*, impossible for any but light cars. This is the last deserving the name of an Alpine pass-road, unless we name that of the *Semmering*, near *Vienna*, (3256 ft.), connecting the duchy of *Austria* with *Styria*, and now superseded by the rail, which crosses at a lower level.

h. EILWAGEN, or Mail-coaches,

Separat - Wagen, &c.—In *Austria* coach-office and post-office, both Government establishments, are usually under the same roof; places are not generally numbered. Passengers can only be taken up or set down at the office. If they have taken places 1 hr. before starting, they will be provided, if necessary, with “supplement” carriages: 40 lbs. of baggage are allowed free; above that weight it is charged highly, and liable to be transferred to the baggage-wagen. It must be sent to the office 1 hr. before the coach starts. A fee to the conducteur, or the man who weighs baggage, will often remove difficulties, such as that which sometimes arises from infringing the rule that leather trunks only can travel with the passengers.

Separat - Wagen.—Upon all post-roads on which an *Eilwagen* travels, a party of 4, or any paying the fare of 4, may hire an *Eilwagen* to themselves, called a *Separat-wagen*, and this even on days when the regular *Eilwagen* does not go at all, at a small additional cost. It is almost as advantageous as posting, and yet much cheaper. It should be applied for a day in advance, and paid for beforehand. Travellers can by this arrangement start the day and hour they choose, stop to sleep where they like, meet with relays of horses as readily as in the regular *Eilwagen*, and encounter no extra trouble, as even the postilion’s *trinkgeld* is included in the fare.

Average cost of travelling by *Eilwagen* is 48 kr. per post; by the *Separat*, 56 kr. per post each person.

Stellwagen.—This is a sort of omnibus in use between all the principal towns, very cheap, and service-

able for getting over dull and dusty roads, but slow and uncomfortable.

i. POSTING—*Laufzettel*, &c.—To be furnished with post-horses to a private carriage, a permission from the police is sometimes required, given on presenting the passport. *Calèches* and *chariots* holding 4 persons and ordinary baggage, notwithstanding various particular regulations, require practically only 2 horses, a *berlin* or *close carriage* 4 ditto.

Charges for posting are 1 fl. 52 kr. per horse per post; postilion, 70 kr. per post. The ostler is entitled to 8 kr. per post, and for greasing, &c., 8 or 10 kr. more.

A *post-chaise*, or half-covered *calèche*, costs 76 kr. per post. Average rate of travelling is 1 hr. 30 min. per post of 9½ Eng. m.

Einspanner (in Italian, *Caretina*).—Among the mountains, postmasters will usually furnish a *one-horse-chaise* for 1 or 2 persons, with a small amount of baggage, at rate per post of 1 fl. the horse, 15 kr. the open carriage (often a cart without springs, and sometimes without seats), 31 kr. a covered carriage, 15 kr. the postilion. The same sort of vehicle can also generally be hired at any village on a road for a distance of 20 m. or so; but this is uncertain in busy times. It may be calculated as costing about 4d. per Eng. m.

Laufzettel.—In Austria (as well as the rest of Germany) a traveller wishing to journey quickly may bespeak horses to be in readiness all along his route (except across a frontier); the order for this (termed a *Lauf-zettel*, or current-ticket) is obtained by application at the extra post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and costs little. The traveller may stop to sleep and dine, or

for any other purpose, but must specify where and when. The notice which precedes him will also order dinner and beds, so that every comfort is in readiness during the route, and the time of changing horses is abridged from 20 min. to 5. It is especially useful on roads not well supplied with horses.

The *Stunden Pass* (Hour pass) is another great convenience. This is a paper on which all posting expenses, horses, postilions, tolls, &c., are set down beforehand, and the traveller is relieved from all trouble connected with money till he reaches his destination. If the postilions ask for a slight *trinkgeld* they need not have it, as they are paid at a rather higher rate. The postmasters mark the hour of arrival and departure on the pass at each station. It must be obtained at the Post-office the day before starting, and a charge of 10 per cent. is made, but it is worth while.

j. HORSES AND MULES.—There is no regular provision of these in the Eastern Alps, and still less of side-saddles, except at one or two places of great resort, such as Bad-Gastein and Ischl. Even at such places, however, the frequent arrangement for a side-saddle is a sort of pannier, the rider sitting sideways with feet on a board. Ladies therefore cannot so readily explore the country as in Switzerland. Side-saddles brought from home are a source of danger, since the animals are not used to them. Except at busy hay seasons horses can usually be obtained of the peasants with a little trouble, and if not, there is seldom difficulty in procuring men or *women* (the latter quite as serviceable) to convey the baggage; these will carry for certain distances of a few hours as much as 50 lbs. in the conical-shaped bas-

ket in common use for the back; but this is not to be expected from a guide accompanying an active pedestrian; 20 lbs. is then quite sufficient.

k. GUIDES.—The professional *guide* is as yet very little known even in Tyrol, always excepting the few noted bathing-places. Still every village on application to the innkeeper will supply some one sufficient for ordinary purposes at a rate from 1½ fl. to 2 fl., or from 4 to 5 fr. on the Italian side, per day (the smaller sum and a supper is the best plan). For the greater expeditions, though chamois-hunters, jägers, or guardie boschi (foresters), are generally to be met with who know the ground, yet these seldom show the efficiency, especially on ice, of the first-rate Swiss guides, by whom indeed even in Tyrol several explorers have found it better to be accompanied. On the Italian side an easy Irish way of lying according to the supposed wishes of the traveller is be guarded against, but the Italian is almost always good-tempered. The *chaise-à-porteur* for the use of ladies is seldom met with.*

l. INNS.—The country *inns* for all the German portion of the Eastern Alps in Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, are as a rule much to be commended for cleanliness, good homely fare, cheapness, and kindly, cheerful manners on the part of the people. The *kellnerin*, or female waiter, distinguished by a large bunch of keys at her side, will by most travellers be much preferred to any "garçon" or *kellner* of the hotels. In Italian Tyrol good coun-

try inns cannot be so relied on as a thing of course; they may prove quite the reverse; still little anxiety need be felt on this score: the inhabitants know the difference between a good and a bad inn, and will direct the inquirer where clean beds, if not clean floors, may be expected. There is sometimes a deficiency of *meat* on the Italian side, but good bread and good coffee are almost universal. Somewhat higher charges than in the German provinces must be looked for, and occasional extortion will have to be resisted. *Coffee* on the German side is frequently adulterated with chicory; *tea* is unknown, except in hotels on the great routes, or as pure green tea from Trieste, kept in small quantity. In Tyrol country districts, *supper, bed, and breakfast* may be had for from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per head; and the price of a good *bedroom* with a couple of beds ranges from 70 or 80 kr. to 1 fl. Styria is more costly; Carinthia cheaper, but will probably not remain so; Carniola, though cheap in the country, is dear in the towns. On the Italian side, rooms are rather dearer, but living is generally cheap; *beer* is everywhere becoming common; *wine*, except in special districts, is acid enough, the red sorts the least so. *Hotel prices* and ways are of course the same nearly all over Europe. On both sides of the Alps and in the remotest spots *Bath Establishments* will be found where least expected, and will prove a resource, though the living and accommodation are often very primitive, and in certain months the crowd, whether of Italians or Germans, is great. The small inn is often more comfortable.

m. GENERAL HINTS.—The *Season for travelling* may be said to extend from the middle of May to the middle of

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* During the last 2 or 3 years the Vienna Alp. Club has been organising a system of guides and tariffs at the principal centres of resort.

October. In *May* the flowers and fresh verdure are charming, but snow is not sufficiently gone from the heights. In *June*, weather is often broken. *July*, from its long days, is most favourable for expeditions. In *August* the mountain places of resort are most crowded. The first half of *September* affords the most continuous spell of fine *clear* weather. At the latter end of the month or beginning of *October* heavy *rain* may fall for a week or 10 days together, especially on the Italian side; and Friuli, S. of the Carnic chain, has at this time the heaviest rainfall in Europe.

Languages.—German will suffice for nearly the whole of the districts included in this volume; French will prove of little service. In S. Tyrol, or it might be said all below a line drawn E. and W. through Botzen, Italian will be found to prevail: away from the great routes it will frequently be difficult to meet with anything else. In Carinthia and Carniola certain districts are Slavonic; but in most of their villages some men who have served in the Austrian army will be able to speak a little German.

Clothing and Accoutrement.—Light woollen suits are the best, and, for protection against wet or cold, light woollen cloaks or plaids. A Leghorn or Panama straw hat will serve alike for mountains and towns. An *umbrella* is often of as much use for heat as for rain. A *knapsack* is the handiest kind of baggage for a lightly-equipped traveller, whether he carries it himself or not; it should contain, besides a couple of spare woollen shirts and a sufficiency of socks, an alpaca coat and thin waistcoat and trousers, so as to afford an entire change after the day's walking, with its chances of a soaking. Thin woollen drawers are very useful to put on when evenings become chill,

or the mountain air is keen. Stout shoes or half-boots easy for the toes, without iron heels (which slip), but with strong nails, useful on grass, are best for the feet. Slippers are indispensable.

A leather *portmanteau*, forwarded from point to point by diligence or train, may be used as a *depôt*; but a better plan, even when ladies are of the party, is to confine the baggage to under 50 lbs. weight each person, and to use strong and roomy leather bags, with sacking covers to protect from dust. These can easily be packed on the backs of men, horses, or donkeys, and accompany the tourists over any of the ordinary mountain paths. For such a party one or more small tin *teapots* will be of the greatest service, as the only means of making ready use of the small stock of tea which is among the requisites for travelling in the remote districts. A small *etna* also is useful.

n. HEALTH generally takes care of itself among the mountains; but a few simple *medicines*, adapted to check diarrhoea or avert feverish attacks, should be provided. *Over-exertion* in the early stages of a tour is very common, but should be strenuously guarded against, especially in the case of ladies, who, though capable of doing a good deal of wholesome walking under careful management, frequently do themselves irreparable damage by want of care. They should never attempt anything like an expedition till they have become well accustomed to foot-exercise and have thoroughly tested their powers.

The precaution should always be observed of avoiding sleeping in marshy valleys (especially near the embouchure of rivers), in the neighbourhood of rice-fields, or of hemp-steeping pits. A slight altitude is,

however, generally sufficient to secure safety.

There is little fear of *personal violence* in any of the districts described in this volume. As a general rule mountain peasantry are perfectly reliable; in German Tyrol and the pure Austrian provinces they are eminently so. In Carinthia and Carniola, where the Slavonic element prevails, the population is of a somewhat gloomy and sometimes of a rather coarse disposition; and near the new Italian frontier there is occasional insecurity from the incursions of "mauvais sujets" from the Italian side; but this is quite exceptional, and the Austrian police is everywhere excellent. Avoid trampling growing crops of grass and intrusion upon vineyards; carry no firearms, deal frankly and simply with all you meet, but without unnecessarily joining company, betraying intentions, or displaying money, and there is little to fear anywhere.

o. MAPS.—Those of the Austrian *Ordnance Survey* will serve for all the mountain districts except Venetia. They are admirably accurate and clear, are sold in sheets and quarters, and can be obtained at Stanford's, Charing Cross. Mayr's great map of the whole Alpine range (*Atlas der Alpenländer*), in 9 sheets, completed in 1863, of which Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, apply to our region, is also excellent, though incorrect in a few localities. This also can be obtained in sheets and mounted to suit the traveller's convenience. *Wör's maps* will serve for Tyrol and Salzburg; they are well detailed and cheap: 10 of the sheets cover the above districts. Price 1s. 6d. per sheet.

Mayr's *Karte von Tyrol*, including much of the adjoining countries, is a very handy map, though not so recent as the others. Mayr has also pub-

lished a map of the Bavarian Highlands, with N. frontier of Tyrol, of convenient size. Separate maps of the Salzkammergut can be easily obtained on the spot, as also a convenient one for Carinthia, by J. J. Pauliny, pub. at Vienna. Maps illustrating the scenery of the great lines of railway are also to be met with.

For *Venetia* Mayr's *Alpenländer* maps will serve the ordinary tourist. For purposes requiring greater accuracy the Austrian Government Survey of that kingdom,* pub. in 24 large sheets, 6s. per sheet (Vienna), can alone be relied on.

All the maps named can be obtained at Stanford's, 6, Charing Cross.

ALPINE VOCABULARY.

Ach, brook or torrent.

Alp, or *Alm*, rarely, if ever, means the mountain itself, but the pastures upon its sides, covered by the snow for a greater part of the year, and gradually laid bare as far as the extreme verge of vegetation as the season advances.

Bach, brook (the beck of the N. of England).

Berg, mountain.

Burg, castle.

Büchel or *Buhel*, knoll or swelling rise.

Croda (Ital.), a mass of rocky pinnacles.

Ferner, glacier (Swiss *Gletscher*, Styrian *Kees*).

Geröll, a long steep slope of débris.

Horn, the sharp peak of a mountain, so called from its resemblance to the horn of an animal.

Joch (French *Col.*; in Styria and Carinthia, *Tauern*), a depression in a

* 'Topographische Karte des Lombardisch-Venetianischen Königreiches.'

mountain-ridge, affording a convenient passage for a path or road.

Kessel (kettle), a deep circular valley shut in by hills.

Klamm, a cleft in the mountains, a ravine through which a river drains off.

Klause, a defile, a narrow pass, a gorge.

Kogel, *Kofel*, *Kopf*, the cone-like or sugarloaf summit of a mountain.

Loch, hole or cavern, or gorge in the mountain.

Malga (Ital.), herd station on the high pastures.

Rücken, a ridge, a range of hills.

Sasso (Ital.), a mountain composed of a single block.

Scharte, a notch, or small depression in a rocky ridge.

Schrofen, precipices.

See, lake.

Spitze, aiguille, point, mountain-peak. *Spitz*, masc., sometimes used.

Stock, a vast mountain mass.

Tauern, mountain ridges; hill roads or paths, in opposition to valley roads. It signifies in Tyrol and Salzburg the neck or saddle-shaped depression over which a road passes.

Thal, valley.

Thor, the highest part of a high pass.

Thörl, the highest part of a lower pass.

Tobel, a ravine.

Vrh, pronounced somewhat like *Werch*, Slovenic for *Berg*.

Wald, forest.

Wand, wall, precipice.

KNAPSACK GUIDE

FOR

TYROL AND THE EASTERN ALPS.

SECTION I.

ALPS OF BAVARIA.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

Physical Characteristics of Bavaria.—The Plain.—The successive Mountain Ranges.—Rivers.—Lakes.—Fishing.—Beer.—Passports.—Money.—Miles.—Posting Roads.—Railroads.—Maps.

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
176 Augsburg to <i>Lindau</i> , on Lake of Constance, by <i>Kempten</i> (Rail) . . .	5	by Lake of <i>Starnberg</i> and <i>Partenkirchen</i> . . .	24
176A <i>Lindau</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> , by <i>Immenstadt</i> and <i>Reutte</i>	10	187 <i>Munich</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> , by <i>Benedictbeuern</i> and <i>Lakes of Kochel</i> and <i>Walchen</i>	28
177 Augsburg to <i>Innsbruck</i> , by <i>Füssen</i>	13	188 <i>Munich</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> , by <i>Tegern See</i> , <i>Baths of Kreuth</i> , and the <i>Achen See</i>	30
185 <i>Munich</i> to <i>Salzburg</i> , by <i>Rosenheim</i> and the <i>Chiem See</i> (Rail) . . .	18	188A <i>Munich</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> , by <i>Miesbach</i> , the <i>Schlier See</i> , and <i>Kufstein</i> . . .	35
185A <i>Munich</i> to <i>Berchtesgaden</i> and <i>Salzburg</i> , by <i>Traunstein</i> and <i>Reichenhall</i>	21	188B <i>Munich</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> (Rail), by <i>Rosenheim</i> and <i>Kufstein</i>	38
186 <i>Munich</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> ,			

SKETCH OF BAVARIA.

ONLY the Alpine region of Bavaria is here described, and the routes are such only as form convenient approaches to Tyrol or Salzburg.

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

The greater portion of Bavaria is a vast plain, but rising in three successive stages from the Danube on the N. to the mountain-ranges on the S. Munich occupies the middle stage or zone, and the general form of the plain is that

B

of a convex, curved surface, sloping towards both N. and E. The mountain district into which it merges rises also in successive steps, and is composed of 4 distinct ridges, stretching in parallel lines from S. of W. to N. of E. The most northern of these, forming the first step from the plain, may be termed *Alpestrine* rather than *Alpine*; the ridges behind it rising in altitude culminate in the 4th and most southern, only a portion of which actually belongs to Bavaria. Of this last ridge the highest peaks are the *Biberkopf*, 8548 ft. on the W. above Sonthofen, valley of the Ill; the *Zug Spitze*, 9716 ft. (or 10,025 ft.), near Partenkirehen, in the middle section; and the *Watzmann*, 8996 ft., near Berchtesgaden, on the E. The peaks of the 3rd ridge all run below 7000 ft., and those of the 2nd under 6000 ft. Five rivers flow through breaks in these ridges from the S.; naming them from W. to E., they are the *Iller*, the *Lech*, the *Isar*, the *Inn*, and the *Salzach*. The whole of this mountain region is remarkably picturesque. The lower ranges are composed of richly-wooded hills; and verdant pastoral valleys penetrate deep into the chain. But the great charm consists in the numerous beautiful lakes, varying in character from the simply pleasing to the sublime. Those in the plain, such as the *Ammer See*, *Wurm See*, and *Chiem See*, are of considerable size, and are dignified by a distant view of the hills. Those in the mountains, of which the *Kochel See*, *Walchen See*, *Tegern See*, and the superb *Königs See* are the principal, can scarcely be exceeded in picturesque effect.

They and their streams all abound in *fish*, and anglers may easily obtain admission to their waters on condition of purchasing or returning to the owner's tanks the fish they catch.

Bavarian Beer is sufficiently celebrated, and will be everywhere met with of various degrees of excellence. It is very light, and always cool. A *halbe*, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint, is the usual quantity set before the traveller, in a glass jug with a lid.

Passports are abolished in Bavaria, but it is better to be provided with one, though a visa is unnecessary.

Money is the silver florin, worth 1s. 8d., and the kreutzer, 60 to a florin, in pieces of 1, 3, 6, 12, and 24 kreutzers. Prussian coins, however, will pass. Thalers = 2 fl. 42 kr. are common, also a Bavarian thaler = 2 fl. 24 kr., and the Austrian or Verein thaler = 1 fl. 48 kr., or 3 shillings.

The *Bavarian mile* is equal to 4 m. 4 fur. 192 yards Eng., or 4.609, say $4\frac{2}{3}$. 2 *stunden*, or hours, are reckoned to the Bav. mile. There are no turnpikes in Bavaria. *Posting* is very slow, 1 German mile per $\frac{1}{2}$ stunde, including stoppages. Charge for each horse per post 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr. Travellers usually give 1 fl. per post to postilion driving 2 horses, though his legal demand is not much more than half. *Roads* are not good.

Railroads are more numerous in the northern than southern portion. One long line intersects the country, from Ulm on the W. frontier, through Augsburg and Munich, to Salzburg on the E.; from this 4 lines diverge S., and are available more or less for penetrating the mountains,—1st, from Augs-

burg to Lindau, on Lake of Constance, Rtes. 176 and 177; 2nd, from Pasing, near Munich, to Lake of Starnberg, Rte. 186; 3rd, from Holzkirchen to Miesbach, for the Schliersee, Rte. 188A; 4th, from Rosenheim to Kufstein, and so to Innsbruck, Rte. 189. By each of these the traveller can be

put on his way to *Innsbruck*. No luggage is allowed free on any of the railways.

Maps.—Mayr's map of Tyrol will serve also for the Bavarian mountains. G. Franz's map of German Tyrol and S. Bavaria is excellent, and costs only 1 fl. 20 kr. in Munich.

ROUTES.

Rte. 176. — AUGSBURG to LINDAU, on the LAKE of CONSTANCE (Rail).

AUGSBURG to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Biessenhofen	41	Lindau	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kempten	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Immenstadt	14		122 $\frac{1}{4}$

5 trains daily; the quickest in 5 hrs., others in 12 hrs.

This line will put the traveller upon an interesting route to *Innsbruck*, leaving it at Biessenhofen Stat., Rte. 177; or, enable him to penetrate the *Algau Alps* from Immenstadt, whence he can ascend the Ill and cross over into the *Bregenzer Wald* and *Tyrol*, Rtes. 176 A and 212 A; or, continuing his course to Lindau, he can thence enter *Tyrol* by the *Vorarlberg*, Rtes. 212 and 212 A.

Leaving *Augsburg*, the line has the *Lech* on l. (E.), and the stream of the *Wertach* and old post-road on rt. (W.)

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Inningen* Stat.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Bobingen* Stat. The bare plain on the l. is the *Lechfeld*, stretching S. for many miles, and

famous as the scene of the great defeat of the *Magyars* by *Emp. Otho I.* in 955.

Grossaitigen Stat. Site of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the battle was E. and a little S. of this.

Schwabmünchen Stat. A manufacturing vill. Remains of a Roman bridge over the *Wertach*.

Westererringen Stat. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Buchloe Stat. Small town on 7 m. the *Gennach*, a stream flowing into the *Wertach*.

Pforzen Stat. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Kaufbeuern Stat. (*Inn: Sonne*). 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. An old Imperial free town, 4000 Inhab., situate on the *Wertach*. Here the *Bavarian Alps* begin to be visible S. Best view of them from remains of a Roman tower, the *Groskemnath*.

Biessenhofen Stat. The line 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. here turns W., leaving the valley of the *Wertach*, and ascends the *Kirnachthal* to cross the high ground between the *Wertach* and the *Iller*.

[From Biessenhofen, dil. every day to *Füssen*, on the route to *Innsbruck*, Rte. 177.]

3½ m. **Ruderatshofen Stat.**

2¼ m. **Aitrang Stat.** Rail enters a deep cutting.

6 m. **Günzach Stat.**, highest point on the line. To rt. is a large building, now brewery and engine factory, once a convent. (Ober-Günzberg, N. *Inn*, *Stern*, supposed to be the Roman *Gun-tia*.) Rail now turns S. through dreary scenery.

6 m. **Wildpolzried Stat.**

3½ m. **Bezigau Stat.** Line now descends into valley of the Ill, crosses the post-road between Kempten and Füssen, and the river Ill by a fine bridge to

2¼ m. **Kempten.** (*Inns*: Krone, in the New Town, best; Baierischer Hof; Grüner Baum), *Campodunum* of the Romans (remains of entrenched camp), consists now of *Old Town*, Reichstadt, Protestant, and once Imperial; and *New Town*, Stiftstadt, upon a hill, Roman Catholic, and formerly belonging to the Abbot of Kempten, a Prince of the Empire: his palace is now public offices. The Mariaberg, W., offers a fine view. The line now takes a direct S. course, ascending the valley of the Iller.

4¾ m. **Waltenhofen Stat.** Presently a lake, the Nieder Sonthofensee, is seen on the rt., with the ruins of a castle.

2¼ m. **Oberdorf Stat.** Valley becomes more picturesque; the fine Algau Alps at its head. The line suddenly turns W. to

7 m. **Immenstadt Stat.** (*Inn*:

Kreuz, indifferent; *restaurant* at stat.) Pleasantly situated town at junction of the Ache with the Iller. Several factories in the neighbourhood. (Opposite, across the valley, is the *Grünten*, a sort of Bavarian Rigi, with an inn on the top. [For the upper valley of the Iller and scenery of the Algau Alps, see Rtes. 176A and 212A.]

Railway now makes a sudden turn N.W. to skirt the N. shore of the beautiful

Alpsee (2377 ft.), best seen from the other side.

Rail bearing W. ascends the *Konstanzer Thal*, with the Ochsen Berg to the N. and the Rind-alpen Horn S., and is carried over a viaduct, 180 ft. high, and long embankment to

Oberstaufen Stat. Vill. with 10¾ m. an old castle above it. [A road here goes S. by Staufen and then down the Weissach Thal, which leads into the *Bregenzer Wald*. Rte. 212 A.] Turning now N. the line is carried through a short

Tunnel, which marks the watershed between the basins of the Danube and the Rhine. Issuing from it there is an interesting view backward over the Weissach Thal, with the Swiss Alps in the distance. A very deep *cutting* succeeds before reaching

Harbatzhofen Stat., when the 4¾ m. line again bears W., but with a very sinuous course, soon crossing a remarkable

Viaduct of timber, and then along a *vast embankment* to

Röthenbach Stat. Keeping a 3½ m.

pretty direct course for some distance, the rly. makes a violent bend E., N., and then W. to reach the north bank of the Leiblach and

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Hergatz Stat.**, where are great stores of peat. Descending now S. the Swiss and Vorarlberg Alps open to view, and in particular the *Sentis* attracts attention. The bare country is succeeded by one more fruitful, and

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Schlacters Stat.** is surrounded by orchards. The line here again winds considerably before reaching

Oberreitnau Stat. The country becomes very rich, the hillsides covered with vines, and upon emerging from a deep cutting a *charming view* is obtained over the lake of Constance, backed by mountains. The line is eventually carried along a low stone causeway in the lake into

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Lindau Stat.** (*Inns*: Baierischer Hof, close to port and rly., large and good; Krone.) An ancient town, dating even from Roman times, once an Imperial free city, delightful in situation, which is well seen from a walk constructed along the lake side and partly on the old ramparts. The *Heidenturm* is a stump of a tower, probably as old as 4th century, if not Roman of the time of Tiberius, who started hence to invade the Rhæti. The tea-gardens of the Schlaeten Bad $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk W. on shore of lake, and the Lindenhof on the hill above them offer delicious views. The latter is a private house, but

its gardens are open on Sundays, &c.

[Steamers for all parts of the lake call at Lindau. *Rorschach* is the stat. for the Upper Rhine and the Splügen; *Romanshorn* for Zurich and Paris; *Bregenz* for the Vorarlberg (Rte. 212) is only 20 min. by steamer; 7 m. by road.]

Rte. 176 A.—LINDAU, on LAKE of CONSTANCE, to INNSBRUCK, by IMMENSTADT.

LINDAU to	ENG. M.	HRS.
Immenstadt (Rail).	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Reutte	32	
Innsbruck	58	
	<hr/> 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr/>	

To Lindau there are frequent steamers on the lake from *Romanshorn* (the terminus of the rail from Zurich), by which it is brought into direct communication with Paris. From Lindau there are 5 trains daily to Augsburg passing Immenstadt Stat. (take the earliest). From Immenstadt a carriage can be hired for the cross-country road to Reutte. Good road, and charming scenery. From Reutte it is a post-road to Innsbruck.

This is a very pleasant and not much travelled route to Innsbruck, which can be reached in 4 days from Paris—to Lindau 2; Reutte 1; Innsbruck (posting) 1.

Lindau (*Inns*: Baierischer Hof, large and convenient; Krone).

See Rte. 176 for details of rly. to

43 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Immenstadt** (*Inn*: Kreuz; none good). The town, a few min. from stat., is very prettily situated in the valley of the Iller, among abrupt and picturesque mts.—the Alps of Algau.

(Vehicles can be hired at the Kreuz, or omnibus from stat. can be taken to *Sonthofen*.)

A good road leads through a beautiful pastoral district, the valley of the Iller, towards a fine range of mts. on its E. side, the foot of which it reaches at

5 m. **Sonthofen** (*Inn*: Hirsch, good).

[In coming from Immenstadt the principal mountain across the plain on l. is the *Grünten*. This Bavarian Rigi is famed for its *View*. *Inn* at the top. Ascent is made from Sonthofen, 6 hrs. up and down.]

[The valley of the Iller may be ascended by 3 roads. The 1st turns off at Segfriedsberg, between Immenstadt and Sonthofen, and striking for the foot of the hills W. and passing through Ofterschwang, Polsterlang, and other villages, reaches near Obermaiselstein, some curious rocks, termed *Hirschensprung*. The 2nd, starting from the same point, keeps to the l. bank of the Iller. The 3rd, the principal route, ascends the rt. bank from Sonthofen, joins the 2nd in about 7 m., and leads to *Oberstdorf*, a popular watering-place, with ruins of an old castle. The valley here splits into 3. That to W. is the *Klein-Walser Thal*, through which the Iller flows. Most of it belongs to Austria. A road ascends it to Bad, 12 m., and a path leads over

into the Bregenzer Wald, Rte. 212 A. That to S., the *Rappen-alpen Thal*, penetrates among the noblest of the Algau Alps,—the Gaishorn, Widderstein, and Biberkopf. That to S.E., the *Trettach Thal*, terminates in the Mädelser Gabel and the Trettaeh Spitz. The *Oythal*, E. from Oberstdorf, has picturesque waterfalls.]

Among green meadows the road passes to

Hindelang (*Inn*: Adler, small, 4 m. but particularly clean and comfortable); hence *Vorspann* is generally required.

The road now leaves the valley (which turns S.) and makes a long

Ascent of the *Vorder* and *Hinter Joch*, at last of which it crosses

Frontier between Bavaria and Tyrol, and descends abruptly upon

Schattwald, where is the 5 m. Austrian Custom-house. Village of Tannheim succeeds, and the shattered picturesque peaks of the *Schafschrofen* appear in front, at foot of which and beside a small lake—

Haldensee—the road passes 6 m. to Nesselwang, where it turns S. into a deep gorge and presently enters the romantic

Pass Gacht, where it is carried down the side of a precipitous, narrow, and richly-wooded ravine, the limestone walls of which rise with great grandeur on either hand. It enters at right angles into the

Valley of the Lech. Fine 7 m.

mountain forms appear at its head. [See Rte. 212 A for this interesting district.] The rd. turns in the opposite direction, following the course of the pale blue stream. Schloss Ehrenberg is seen perched on a rock opposite, and the rd. crosses the river to

5 m. Reutte (*Inn*: Post, good). A beautifully-situated town, in a small mountain-girdled plain.

[Füssen is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of this, and *Hohen Schwangau* forms a delightful excursion. See Rte. 177.]

From Reutte it is a post-road, described Rte. 177, to

58 m. Innsbruck. Rte. 212.

Rte. 177. — AUGSBURG to INNSBRUCK, by FÜSSEN.

AUGSBURG (Rl.)	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
to		Nassereit.	. 32
Biessenhofen		Innsbruck	. $34\frac{1}{2}$
Stat. . .	41		
Füssen . .	24		131½

Biessenhofen is the nearest stat. to Füssen on the Augsburg and Lindau Rly. Thence is a daily diligence to Füssen, 4 hrs., and on to Hohen Schwangau, 4 m. further. From Füssen it is a good post-road, traversed by a daily dil. to Innsbruck.

There is a rly. rte. the whole distance to Innsbruck, but making

a considerable circuit by way of Munich, Rosenheim (where it leaves the Salzburg line), and the Valley of Inn. For those who can spare an extra day or two it is far pleasanter to cross the Bavarian Alps by one of the several rtes. which follow. This from Augsburg is as interesting as any.

From Augsburg the railway keeps at a distance of from 5 to 10 m. W. of the Lech; between the two lies

The Lechfeld, l., where Otho I. 14 m. defeated the Magyars in 955.

Biessenhofen Stat. for Schon-27 m. gau and Füssen (diligence to Füssen meets the early train).

Füssen (*Inn*: Post.). A small 24 m. town, 1600 inhab. beautifully situated on the Lech, at the foot of the Alps, and near the "Jaws," of a narrow defile (*Fauces Juliae*, whence name). Castle of Bishops' of Augsburg, built 1322, now a prison, on height above. The most remarkable building is the sequestered *Abbey of St. Magnus*, the apostle of this district, who founded the abbey 746 A.D. Much traffic with Tyrol through the town, which has also been the scene of repeated military contests down to 1800.

Best View is from the Calvarienberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr's. walk on rt. bank of Lech, a little above the bridge; it may be taken on way to Hohen Schwangau.

[*Hohenschwangau*, 4 m., is a toy castle, built by King Max. of Bavaria, on site of an old castle destroyed in 1809. It covers a lofty pedestal rock rising in front of a mountain, clad with black fir. The View from the terrace,

reached by long flights of steps, is very fine. The interior is elaborately painted in fresco by artists of the Munich school.

There is an *Inn* at the foot of the rock. *Interesting walk* up the gorge of the Pöllat to the Marienbrücke, and higher still to the *Jugend*, a platform in the wood with a most extensive view. See *Handbook for S. Germany*, Rte. 177.

Pedestrians bound for Reutte need not return to Füssen, but follow the *King's Road*, closed to carriages, which passes along the side of the *Alpsee*, a small lake. At the Austrian Douane a path leads l. to a road, which presently ascends the *Kniepass*, a grand and picturesque defile, formerly defended by what is now a ruin. At Pflach it falls into the high rd. from Füssen.]

From *Füssen* the rd. crosses the river, and near the Bavarian Custom-house passes close to

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. A fine fall of the Lech.

1 m. The Austrian Custom-house.

After passing the point where the Vils joins the Lech from the W., the road—

2 m. Crosses the Lech to l. bank, which it follows through vill. of Musau, till it recrosses to the rt. bank by the

4 m. Bridge of Pflach (where the rd. of the Kniepass comes in). A small plain succeeds, and passing a little Gothic *Hüttenkapelle*, date 1515, we enter

2 m. Reutte (*Inn*: Post, good). A small town, delightfully situated in a valley basin, surrounded by

grand mountains. The peaks on the W. are those of the *Schafschrofen*, see Rte. 176 A. Conspicuous to S. is the rock crowned by the Castle of Ehrenberg.

[2 m. E. is the fall of *Stäubi*, 90 ft. high, easily reached. The Ache which forms it flows out of two small lakes—*Plansee* and *Heiterwangsee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, very striking in their scenery.]

[W. a rd. crosses the Lech, and in about 6 m. ascends *Pass Gacht*, a magnificent gorge, and crosses country to Immenstadt. See Rte. 176 A.]

The scenery now for some ms. is extremely fine. Leaving the valley of the Lech, the rd. ascends the

Ehrenburger Klause, formerly commanded by the castle of *Ehrenberg*, on the wooded rock to the rt., stormed by troops of Prince Maurice on his memorable march to seize Charles V. at Innsbruck, 1552; demolished by the French after surrender in 1800.

Rd. winds upwards, and turns l., to reach *summit of the pass*, and descends into a long valley at

Heiterwang. A glimpse of $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Heiterwangsee* to l.

Buchelbach succeeds. The 3 m. *Gartnerwand* rises W., and fine mountain forms appear in front beyond the small plain of

Lermoos (*Inn*: Post, good), 6 m. 3375 ft., stands in the basin of a former lake. Two noble mountains rise abruptly from the plain E. That to S. is the *Mieminger Berg*, belonging to the *Wettersteingebirge*, a range extending a considerable distance along N. side of the Innthal. That

to the N. is the *Zug Spitze* (9716 ft.), on frontier of Bavaria, and noted among the Bavarian mts.; from Ehrwald, at foot of the Zug is a path over to the *Eibsee*, worth visiting. Rte. 186.

[Rd. hence down valley of the Loisach to *Partenkirchen*, 17 m. Rte. 186.]

Winding among singular hummocks, and crossing the plain to foot of the *Mieminger*, the rd. now gradually ascends, passing two richly wooded lakes, to the

5½ m. **Pass of Auf den Fern** (small *Inn*), a high ridge (4093 ft.) dividing the waters flowing into the *Lech* from those descending to the *Inn*. From the summit the rd. turns abruptly E., and swings down the sides of a vast wooded hollow, with two small lakes at the bottom. Castle of *Sigmundsberg* seen below.

A **Gateway Tower**, *Fernstein*, spans the road, once strong enough to delay Maurice of Saxony a day and a half. (*Inn*: *Zum Fernstein*, close to the Tower, good). *Sigmundsberg* stands on a wooded islet in one of the lakes.

4 m. **Nassereit** (*Inn*: Post, fair). Considerable village. [From this point the valley (*Gurglthal*) and a rd. descend S.W., and reach the great *Inn Valley* at *Imst*, 9 m. See Rte. 212.]

Our road crossing the valley makes a long and steep ascent E. to reach the uplands at foot of *Mieminger Berg*, crossing thence diagonally into the valley of the *Inn*. On the plateau noble views occur of the snowy *Oetzthal* mts. to the S. Near

8½ m. **Barwies** the donjon keep of

Castle of *Klam* is seen to rt., breaking the vista of a lateral glen

Ober Mieming. (*Inn*: Post, 1 m. good.)

Telfs. Rd. reaches banks of 7 m. the *Inn*, and joins the great rd. of the *Innthal* coming from *Lanzdeck*. For remainder of rte. to

Innsbruck, see Rte. 212. 18 m.

For Rtes. 178-184, not within the area of this work, see *S. Germ. Handbk.*

Rte. 185.—MUNICH to SALZBURG, by ROSENHEIM and the CHIEMSEE.

MUNICH to		ENG. M.
	ENG. M.	Salzburg . . 23½
Rosenheim . .	47½	—
Traunstein . .	31	102

Rail the whole distance; 5 trains daily, in 4½ to 6 hrs.

Travellers bound for Eastern Tyrol, the *Salzkammergut*, *Styria*, or *Carinthia*, had better make for *Salzburg*, whence several post-roads into those districts diverge. The rail from *Munich* is not only the quickest but the pleasantest route, running for the

most part within view of the great Alpine Range to the S., and at Salzburg bringing the traveller within its portals, and amidst scenery of surpassing beauty.

From Munich the Railway turns to the S., passing on the l. the colossal statue of Bavaria.

6 m. At Grosshesselohe Stat. the Isar is crossed by an iron bridge; a S.E. direction is then followed, traversing between *Diesenhofen* and *Sauerlach* stats. an old Roman road.

16½ m. to Holzkirchen Stat. (Inn: Post). [Branch rail to *Miesbach*, 10 m.; for the *Schliersee*, 5 m. Rte 188 A. Also omnibuses to *Tegernsee* in 2 hrs., Rte. 188.] Turning sharp northwards for a short distance the rail reaches the *Mangfall*, and keeping on its l. bank, follows its course through a pretty valley in an easterly direction, and passing the stats. of *Westerham*, *Bruckmühle*, and *Henfeld* to

17¾ m. Aibling Stat. (Inns: Post; Dusehlbräu) ancient town, with a castle on a height. It is resorted to for mud baths. Observe beyond it l. a Gothic cross, erected to commemorate the parting of the Queen of Bavaria with her son Otho, on his first departure for Greece, 1833.

The *Wendelstein* (6065 ft.) is seen S.

7 m. Rosenheim Junct. Stat. (Inns: Goldene Traube, clean; Alte Post, dirty.) Flourishing town, 2000 inhab., charmingly situated near junction of the *Mangfall* with the Inn.

Extensive salt-works, brine

brought in pipes 42 miles from Reichenhall. Exquisite view from the *Schlossgarten*, E. of town.

[Rly. to Innsbruck branches off S., ascending the valley of the Inn. Rte. 189.]

Our rail crosses the Inn, passes *Stephanskirch* stat., and skirts the

Simsee, a small lake, before reaching

Endorf Stat. (clean Inn), then 10¾ m. sweeps S. to

Prien Stat. (Inn: Kronprinz), 4¾ m. 20 min. walk from *Stock* on the

Chiemsee. The largest lake in Bavaria, 12 m. long, 9 m. broad, flat on its northern shores, but backed by grand mountains at some distance on its southern. There are three islands, one still occupied by a nunnery, and with a clean Inn. Lake noted for fish (a steamer starts from *Stock*). *Bernau* Stat. succeeds, and then

Uebersee Stat., about opposite 6 m. the middle of the lake.

Bergen.

6 m.

Traunstein Stat. (Inns: *Hirsh*, 3½ m. very good; Post, ditto; both in great square). 3000 inhab., in a pretty situation overlooking the *Traun* (Bavarian). Salt-works; the brine as at *Rosenheim*, brought down from *Reichenhall*, 21 m. off. To the E. there now appear the Salzburg mts., *Hohe Göll*, and *Untersberg*.

[Romantic road turns off here S. by *Inzell* for *Reichenhall*, &c., Rte. 185 A]. Traversing a wooded broken country, and passing *Lauter* Stat., the line reaches

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Teisendorf** Stat., where the grand amphitheatre of mts. about Salzburg begins to open S., the most remarkable being the Untersberg.

7 m. **Freilassing** is the last place in Bavaria (Custom-house).

The *Saalach* descending from Reichenhall, and separating Bavaria from Austria, is here crossed, and then the *Salzach*, flowing from the distant Pinzgau, through the picturesque town of

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Salzburg** (Passports required). (*Inn*: Nelboeck's, very comfortable, near the Stat. See Rte. 195.

Rte. 185 A. — MUNICH to BERCHTESGADEN and SALZBURG, by TRAUNSTEIN and REICHENHALL.

MUNICH to			
	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Traunstein	71	Berchtesgaden	12
Reichenhall	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salzburg	15
			124 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rail (see Rte. 185) to Traunstein. Post-road thence; stollwagen to Reichenhall.

By the détour of 2 or 3 days here described, travellers may visit the principal scenes which

make the neighbourhood of Salzburg so attractive, and resume the rly. route to Vienna at that city.

From **Traunstein** the road ascends the l. bank of the Traun River to

Siegsdorf. (For a pedestrian 4 m. hither is a shady path by the rt. bank of the river, 1 hr.) Two streams meet here, the Weisse Traun, W., and Rothe Traun, E. The rd. crosses the first, and ascends the l. bank of the second (fine view from ch. of *Maria Eck*, S.W.).

[The valley of the White Traun is named the *Miesenbachthal*. At 2 hrs. distance is Ruhpolding, where the valley bifurcates; in branch to rt. flows the See Traun from two small lakes, whence the Tyrol frontier is soon reached. That to the l. is named the *Fischbachthal*. At its head are two fine waterfalls, and a path over to *Unken*, on Reichenhall road. See Rte. 229.]

The Rothe, or Bavarian Traun, is lined by enormous stacks of fire-wood collected from weirs in the stream for use of the salt-pans.

Inzell. (*Inn*: Post, fair.) Near 12 m. this is the great reservoir for the brine pumped up from Reichenhall, and the brine-pipes are seen carried high up the mountain's side. From the *Rauschberg*, S.W. of Inzell, is a fine panorama.

Beyond Inzell begins the ascent of a Pass of most romantic beauty, the Traun rushing in a cleft far out of sight below (fine backward view). The gorge, well wooded and walled in by grand and pre-

craggy rocks, reaches its height of grandeur at

Mauthhäusel, a solitary *Inn* on the descent, shortly beyond which the road falls into that between Innsbruck and Salzburg; and turning l. the *Thumsee*, a small lake, is passed, and the old castle *Karlstein*, before reaching

10½ m. **Reichenhall**. (*Inn*: Post, good.) See Rte. 229. Instead of proceeding hence direct to Salzburg, it is well worth while to make the detour by *Berchtesgaden*, the loveliest spot in Bavaria. The rd. passes l. an Austrian castle (frontier here close at hand); ascends, through beautiful woods, the

Hallthurm (salt tower) **Pass** (2224 ft.), named from the Gothic gateway which once closed the valley. It then skirts the base of the *Untersberg* on the l., and descends, winding round to the l. with exquisite views, to

12 m. **Berchtesgaden**. For this place, and the necessary excursion to the *Königssee* (4 hrs. there and back), see Rte. 199. It is a charming drive to

15 m. **Salzburg**. Rte. 195.

Rte. 186.—MUNICH to INNSBRUCK, by LAKE of STARNBERG and PARTENKIRCHEN.

MUNICH to		ENG. M.	Innsbruck	ENG. M.
Starnberg	.	15		42½
Partenkirchen		45		102½

Trains in 1 hr. to Starnberg, by Augsburg rail to *Pasing Junct.*, and thence by a branch line. The rest is post and diligence road, unless the traveller prefers to take the steamer on lake and rejoin the road further on (see below).

One of the most direct routes between Munich and Innsbruck, and, where it crosses the Alps, of great antiquity. Interesting and striking in scenery.

Munich, by Augsburg line, which crosses the Wurm to

Pasing Junction. Line, turn-4¾ m. ing S., ascends l. bank of the Wurm, chiefly through forests, to

Starnberg (*Inns* all bad: 12¾ m. Post, dear; Bellevue), at N. end of lake of that name, called also *Wurmsee*. Lovely view.

Starnberg See is about 16 m. long and 5 broad. Its low but picturesque shores, scattered over with villas, castles, and villages, and the grand outline of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps

stretching along the S. horizon, form a charming scene.

[A small steamer runs in 1½ hr. to Seeshaupt, at the S. extremity (*Inn* and capital fish dinner), and thence a carriage may be hired for Mittenwald, 33 m. on the Innsbruck road, taking the two beautiful lakes, the *Kochelsee* and *Walchensee* on the way. See Rte. 187. *Stellwagen* run also daily to the *Kochel See*, as also to *Partenkirchen* and *Mittenwald*.]

From **Starnberg** the post-rd. leaves the lake on the l., ascending through park-like scenery the

9 m. **Hirschberg**. From summit, a little off rd. to rt., is a fine view of the *Ammersee*, W.

7½ m. **Weilheim**. (*Inn*: Post, tolerable). On the *Ammer*; 3000 Inhab. (Post omnibus from this to *Füssen*.)

(*Peisenberg*, 3246 ft., a hill 6 m. S.W. from *Weilheim*, is worth ascending for its panoramic view.)

A pleasing country succeeds. The road passes between the lakes *Riegsee E.*, and *Staffelsee W.*, shortly before reaching

13 m. **Murnau** (*Inn*: Post, clean.), large vill. on a hill in front of an amphitheatre of mts. Feather ornaments made here.

Rd. now reaches the *Loisach*, passes through a great marsh, and, keeping on l. bank, ascends the *Loisach Thal*. The *Wetterstein* and *Zug Spitze* seen in front.

10 m. **Oberau**. Gypsum quarries.

[To the rt. a rd. branches off into the *Ammergau*. It passes, after a steep ascent, 2 m., the suppressed convent of *Ettal*, founded by Emp. Lewis, now a brewery; note church. *Ober Ammergau*, 2 m. further, in beautiful Vale of *Ammer*, is famous for the

miracle-play performed by the peasants every 10 years. Last performance was in 1860. See *Handbook S. Germany*.]

Castle of Werdenfels is seen to rt. in approaching

Partenkirchen (*Inn*: Post, 5½ m. clean and comfortable), an ancient town (*Parthenum*) on the old trading rd. between *Augsburg* and *Venice*, not interesting in itself, but in a romantic situation among high mts. Good view in 10 min. from *St. Anthony's Chapel*.

Excursions.—(a) *Ascent of Zug Spitze*, S.W. (9716 ft.), highest mt. in Bavaria, standing on the frontier of Tyrol, is made from here: provisions required for 2 days. To the *Knorrhütte*, at head of the *Rainthal*, 10 hrs., where sleep; thence, 3 hrs., to the summit: arrange it for sunrise. View is quite extraordinary for extent, including *Mont Blanc*, *Orteler Spitze*, *Dolomites of S. Tyrol*, and mts. of *Salzburg*.

(b.) The *Alpspitze* (8647 ft.), lower, and nearer *Partenkirchen*, requires 8 or 9 hrs. Ascend by way of the *Stuiben Alp*, in the *Rainthal*, the latter full of fine scenery.

(c.) The *Eibsee*, under the *Zug Spitze*, N., offers a fine view of it rising 6500 ft. from level of the lake. Car. road by *Garmisch* to *Ober Grainau* (a footpath shortens distance). A path over a wooded ridge leads to the lake, which has several islands, and supports one family of fishermen; take the N. side for the view.

(d.) The *Höllthal* opens near *Garmisch*, and is not inferior to the *Rainthal*. Go by way of hamlet of *Hammersbach*, and

obtain a guide. The track is steep and difficult along the Waxenstein side, and ends in the *Asterfelder Alp*.

(e.) The *Kainzenbad*, 2 m. S. of Partenkirchen. Sulphureous springs much frequented.

[A rd. branches off W. by Garmisch to *Lermoos*, ascending the Loisach, and working round the roots of the Zug Spitze.]

Road makes a long stretch E. to reach

12 m. **Mittenwald.** (*Inn*: Post.) Old village situated upon the Isar, with curiously-painted houses; 1700 Inhab., all busy in manufacture of violins (15 to 20 fl. apiece), guitars, &c.

[Road from Walchen See and Kochel See, N., comes in here. Rte. 187.]

Beyond this is only a "Post Courier," carrying two persons.

The road now turns S, to ascend the

Pass, used by the Romans, and extensively in the middle ages.

5 m. **Scharnitz** (*Scarbia* of the Romans) is the first place in Tyrol. Fortress built against the Swedes in Thirty Years' War. Taken, after desperate defence, by Ney in 1805, and demolished.

[Isar issues from a valley to E.]

7 m. **Seefeld.** (*Inn*: Post.) Summit of Pass (3899 ft.); grand scenery. Bituminous slate-quarries in Reiter Joch, E.; rich in fish fossils.

A steep, winding descent. Just before dropping into valley of the Inn is picturesque castle of *Fra-genstein*, hunting lodge of Emp. Max. Glorious views, including

the Stubay glaciers, before reaching

Zirl; hence to 9½ m.

Innsbruck. See Rte. 212. 9 m.

Rte. 187.—MUNICH to INNSBRUCK, by BENEDICTBEUERN and the LAKES of KOCHEL and WALCHEN.

MUNICH to		ENG. M.
Benedictbeuern	36	Innsbruck. 31
Wallersee	14	—
Mittenwald	14	97
		—

Post-rd. No diligence, but stellaswagen to Benedictbeuern.

This route, keeping a little to the E. of the previous one, and at length falling into it, "cannot be too highly praised." It owes its chief beauty to the two picturesque lakes by which it passes; a mode of connecting which with Rte. 186 has been already given. The first portion is flat and tame.

From **Munich** the Starnberg post-road is followed to

Sendling, where it diverges to the *Isar*, along the l. bank of which it runs, through

10 m. **Bayerbrunn**, where are ruins of an old castle, and among forests in which Claude Lorrain studied, past

Schaftlarn, once a convent, now a lodging-house, to

9 m. **Wolfrathshausen** (*Inn*: indifferent and dear), a pretty village at junction of the Loisach with the Isar (Lake of Starnberg 4 m. W.: see Rte. 186). The foot of the mts. is reached at

17 m. **Benedictbeuern**. (*Inns*: Lion, 1 m. before reaching it, good; Post, ask for *Renchen*, a capital fish.) The wealthy and celebrated monastery here, founded 740, was turned into a stud-house, 1818. There is a glass-manufactory, originally established by Frauenhofer, and stained-glasses for windows equal to those of 15th centy. are manufactured by Mr. Franks.

4 m. **Kochel** (*Inn*, tolerable) vill. at foot of the Benedictwand, E., ascended from here; immense view over Bavaria. Close by is the

Kochelsee, a picturesque lake, 3 m. long, shaped like a horse-shoe; has been compared to Loch Katrine; abounds in fish. On opposite shore is priory of *Schleedorf*.

Leaving the lake to rt., the road ascends the ridge of the

Kesselberg, and immediately descends, with a fine view, upon the

Walchensee, or **Wallersee** (*Lacus Vallensis*), 662 ft. higher than the Kochelsee, a romantic and very solitary scene, dark, un-

broken forest clothing the wild mts. around. Capital fishing. The *Renchen* is the best fresh-water fish eaten. The rd. keeps W. shore to

Wallersee village. (*Inn*: Post, 10 m. good sleeping-place, clean but small.) Road leaves the lake at its S. corner, and still ascends till beyond

Wallgau it again reaches the banks of the *Isar*, now a mt. torrent, and presently joins the preceding route just before reaching

Mittenwald (see Rte. 186), 14 m. thence to

Innsbruck. Rte. 212. 31 m.

Rte. 188.—MUNICH to INNSBRUCK, by the TEGERNSEE, the BATHS of KREUTH, and the ACHENSEE.

MUNICH to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Holzkirchen	22½	Jenbach	13
Tegernsee	12	Innsbruck	24
Baths of Kreuth	7		—
Achenthal vill.	14		92½

Rly. as far as Holzkirchen, 1½ hr. where a Voiturier will wait with carriage, if arranged for at Munich. It is a post-road the whole distance, but not

many horses are kept at Achenthal. Rly. again at Jenbach, in valley of the Inn. Eilwagen daily in summer from Holzkirchen to Kreuth, by Tegernsee, in 4 hrs.; and in summer Stellwagen daily from Kreuth to Jenbach, whence rail to Innsbruck. A Voiturier from Innsbruck may reach Kreuth in 12 hrs. to sleep, and Holzkirchen the next morning in 3 or 4 hrs., but *Achenthal* would divide the distance better. Have it clearly understood whether he is to go on to Munich, or conclude his bargain at Holzkirchen; he will try to be paid for the one, and do the other.

In beauty of scenery this route perhaps surpasses all between Munich and Innsbruck, and it is besides the shortest.

From **Munich** the route is over the monotonous but well-cultivated plains of Bavaria to

22½ m. **Holzkirchen** Stat. (*Inns*: Post; Oberer Bräu—brewhouse). The Bavarian Alps rising into view now increase in grandeur at every step.

9 m. **Gmund** (*Inn*: good), where the Mangfall flows out of the

Tegernsee, a pleasant sheet of water, with grand scenery at its southern end. At a sort of coffee-house, shortly before reaching Kaltenbrunn, ¼ hr. W. of Gmund, is one of the finest views of the lake. Rd. keeps along E. shore, passing the ancient ch. of St. Quirinus, a son of the Emp. Philip, 8th centy., to

3 m. **Tegernsee village** (*Inns*: Post, good; Guggenmoos, both on the lake; lodging-houses). A village of some 90 houses, surrounding the *Palace of Tegernsee*, formerly a rich Benedictine convent, possessing the

remains of St. Quirinus, dating from 8th centy. It was governed by abbots for more than 1000 years, sequestered in 1803, and converted into a royal summer residence; belongs now to Prince Chas. of Bavaria. View from the *Paraphuie*, up the hill behind it, commands the whole lake. Walks in the neighbourhood very numerous: in the *Rottachthal*, S.E., are 3 waterfalls, that of the Bodan Alp the finest, 1½ hr. from Rottach, where is a good Inn. With this excursion can be combined the ascent of the *Wallburg* (5778 ft.), from which the lake and its environs are fully displayed. Guide necessary. A good climber may proceed thence by the *Wallburger Alp* to the Setzberg, and over the Alp of that name to the *Risserkogel* (5971 ft.), and descend by the Ableithen and Scheyrer Alps into the Langnauenthal. It is not only the highest peak of the district, but offers the finest point of view: Munich is visible N., the snowy Central chain S.

[E. of Tegernsee 8 m. is the smaller but still more beautiful *Schliersee*. Footpath thither direct over the low ridge of hills (Kreuzberg Alp,) 2½ hrs. Carriage-road by Gmund and Miesbach a long detour. On island in the midst is the Hunger-tower, with legend. Rte. 188 A.]

Delightful road through a wooded valley, the Weisachthal, hemmed in more and more by mountains, to

Kreuth (*Inn*: Dorf Kreuth, 7 m. good).

[Further on, 2 m. and a little to l. of road are *Kreuth Baths*, now belonging to Prince Chas. of Bavaria. (*Inn*: Post; also the

Bath-house, large, good, and reasonable—200 beds—tariff for everything, a resident physician and government director; several lodging-houses). A fashionable watering-place, often frequented by the royal family and thronged June and July, beautifully situated on a green upland lawn, 3000 ft. above the sea, and at foot of high forest-clad mountains. Water is medicinal, used both for drinking and bathing. The *Molkenkur*, an application of goat's whey, and the *Kräuterkur*, relying on an infusion of herbs, are both considered efficacious remedies. Miles of footpaths.

Excursions.—*a.* The *Planberg*, a ridge 3 m. long and often hardly 3 ft. wide, S. of Kreuth, offers an extremely fine *panoramic view* over mts. of Tyrol and plains of Bavaria.

b. The *Königs* or *Kaltenbrunn Alp*, S.W., and thence to the summit of the *Schildenstein* (6370 ft.), which commands the course of the Isar, and shows both the Tegern and Achen Lakes, and the Zillertal snow-peaks.

c. The *Kaiser Klause*, 10 m. distant, a huge timber sluice, now abandoned for one lower down. Rte. 188 A.]

The rd. now bears W. and makes a continual gradual ascent, turning short round again at

8 m. **Stuben**, *Bavarian Custom-house*; at

Kaiserswache is the Austrian ditto, at the head of the Achen Thal, here a narrow defile.

3 m. **Achen Thal** vill. (*Inns*: Post, near ch., of clean country sort; *Kp. Tyr. & Alps*.

La Scolastica, by the Lake,^s excellent trout) consists of scattered houses, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in a cheerful Alpine landscape.

(Boats for carriages as well as passengers may be hired here, but choose calm weather.)

Achensee (3065 ft.), a dark 2 m. blue romantic lake, 2488 ft. deep. Mountains often covered with snow surround it, and lofty precipices rise from its E. shore. The road passes at their foot, often on a mere shelf where the rock overhangs, and winding round many promontories. Snow peaks of the Zillertal in view S. The *Renchen* of this lake the best.

At **Buchau**, S. end of the lake, 6 m. some of the monks of Schwaz, to whom the fishing of the lake belongs, reside during summer. (Travellers the contrary way may hire boats here.)

A very steep descent down a narrow defile leads to

Jenbach vill. and rly. stat. 5 m. for Innsbruck. (*Inn*: Brau, pretty fair.

Horses kept to assist carriages going N. as far as the lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hrs. ascent. Tariff, 2 horses Jenbach to Achenthal, 4 fl. 30 Bav.)

View of the noble valley of the Inn here opens out; the rd. (from which that to the stat. turns off), descending to l. bank of river, passes *Castle of Tratzberg* and *Benedictine Convent of Viecht*, crossing at length by a wooden bridge to

Schwaz (*Inn*: Post). See 5 m. Rte. 229 A.

Volders, a little beyond this, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

rd. crosses the river by a new stone bridge, passes through

Hall, and crosses by a handsome suspension bridge to

9½ m. Innsbruck. Rte. 212.

Rte. 188 A. — MUNICH to INNSBRUCK, by MIESBACH, the SCHLIERSEE, and KUFSTEIN.

MUNICH to

ENG. M.	ENG. M.
Miesbach (rl.) 32½	Kufstein . . 24½
Schliersee . . 5	Innsbruck (rl.) 42½
	<hr/> 104½

Branch rly. from Holzkirchen to Miesbach; country road to Kufstein.

Interesting chiefly to those who like wandering by unusual tracks through picturesque country; and affording a cross cut into the Innsbruck and Salzburg road.

Munich by Salzburg line to

22½ m. Holzkirchen Junct., whence a branch line by *Darching* and *Thalam*, in the valley of the Mangfall, ascends its tributary the Schlierach, to

10 m. Miesbach (*Inn*: Post). Ch. has a picture of the school of

Rubens, and a crucifix sculptured by Boos. The *Castle of Wallenburg*, the Herzberg, and the Stadelberg, offer points of view.

[Road W. to Gmund, on the Tegernsee.] Ascending the Schlierach, the

Schliersee is reached (*Inns*: 5 m. Orterer's; Zur Fischerliesel, excellent as head-quarters). A small but very picturesque lake, the *Lacus Silurnus* of the Romans, so called from its, at that time, containing abundance of the *silurus* or catfish: none now in the lake. Upon an islet is the Hunger-tower, wherein a knight, returning from the Holy Land, starved to death his faithless wife. The ruins of the castle of Hohenwaldeck on the hills to the E.

[Path over the Gindl Alp W. to Tegernsee, as also by the Kreuzberg, more to S.]

Fischhausen village, at the S. end of lake.

From this point 2 routes to the *Inn Thal* are open to the traveller:

a. By a country road turning E. to

Aurach, and then ascending 4 m. the *Leitzach Thal* to

Baierisch Zell, a vill. in the 6 m. midst of mountain scenery and directly S. of the *Wendlstein* (6065 ft.), which can be ascended from this point, and commands a grand view over the Bavarian plain. Turning now S., the rd. ascends a low pass, crosses

Frontier of Tyrol, and descends 5 m. by

1 m. Landl, into the *Thiersee Thal*, turning E., the stream of which joins the Inn at Kiefersfelden, and marks there the *frontier*. Our rd. after passing the small lake and village of

4 m. Thiersee, leaves the valley, turning S. round the base of the Pendling Berg, and descends to

4 m. Zell, directly opposite

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kufstein, a cross cut thence into the road to Salzburg, Rte. 229, or rail (Rte. 189), to

42 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Innsbruck.

b. By a mountain path turning S. a little before reaching Auerach up the

Joseph's Thal, where the torrent makes several cascades, and between the Nagl Spitz E., and the Breichen Spitz W., to the

2 hrs. Spitzingsee, whose stream flows towards the Inn. Following this, which, after receiving a stream from the W., takes the name of the *Achen*, a narrow defile is reached, in which was formerly the famous

3 hrs. Kaiser Klause, an enormous dam or sluice for retaining timber logs in a sort of artificial lake till the spring floods allowed of their descent and the sluice-gates were opened—a sight of great interest. This is now abandoned; but, after passing the frontier of Tyrol immediately below there is at a distance of

1 hr. the E. H. Johann's Klause, constructed by the Archduke of

that name in 1837, and where the same process may be observed. Near it are a chapel and house in the Italian style. Below this the stream enters the *Brandenberg Thal*, and the rd. passing a valley on rt. (in which is Steinberg, 3 hrs., and a path to the Achen See. Rte. 188) reaches

Brandenberg, the chief vill. 4 hrs. The track descends by vill. of

Maria Thal, into valley of 2 hrs. the Inn, and crosses to

Brixlegg Stat., near town of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Rattenberg. Rail to

Innsbruck, Rte. 189.

24 m.

Rte. 188 B (229 A in 'S. Germ. Handbook'). — MUNICH to INNSBRUCK (Rail), by ROSENHEIM, KUFSTEIN, SCHWAZ, and HALL.

MUNICH to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Rosenheim	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Innsbruck	19
Kufstein	21		
Jenbach (for			111 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ziller Thal)	23 $\frac{3}{4}$		

2 trains daily, in 7 to 9 hrs., along the Munich and Salzburg line as far as Rosenheim, thence diverging to ascend the valley of the Inn.

This is the quietest route to Innsbruck, and after Rosenheim becomes very beautiful.

Munich. Sec Rte. 185, to

47½ m. **Rosenheim Junction.** (*Inn*: Goldene Traube, in town, 10 min.) Line crosses the Mangfall, and then ascends the l. bank of the Inn, uninteresting in its lower course.

3½ m. **Raubling Stat.** The walled town of Neubaiern is seen on rt. bank. Castle on hill above.

4¾ m. **Brannenberg Stat.** Entrance to the hills—pretty scenery. Castle of Count Palavicini, rt., overlooks the valley. [The *Wendelstein*, S.W. (6065 ft.), commanding the plain, can be ascended from this in 4 hrs.; rather difficult.]

Near *Fischbach*, ruined castles of Falkenstein and Kirnstein are seen in succession rt.

7½ m. **Oberaudorf.**

3½ m. **Kiefersfelden**, the last Bavarian vill. In *defile* close to the frontier is a chapel erected in honour of his son Otho, by King Ludwig. At intervals the peaks of the dolomite *Kaisergebirge* are seen in the background on l.

2¼ m. **Kufstein Stat.** *Change trains*: passports wanted (?). Town and fortress on opposite (rt.) bank of Inn. (*Inns*: Post; Hirsch.) Modern detached forts on both banks. The ancient stronghold, now a state prison, is on the top of a rock. In 1502 it was taken by Maximilian, who hanged the Bavarian commandant. It was the only place retained by the French after Hofer's rising in 1809. *View* is fine, but entrance is no longer permitted. The

Calvary, ½ m., offers a *View* of easy access.

In a few miles the rly. crosses to rt. bank, near *Kirchbühl Stat.*, and soon reaches

Wörgl Stat (*Inn*: Post, an old 9½ m. house, but can give a good trout dinner). The *Hohe Salve* (5969 ft.), easily accessible, affords a fine excursion for its *view*, one of the most striking in Tyrol. (For description see Rte. 299.

[The post-road from Salzburg, Rte. 229, falls in here, and a new rd. leads hence into the Pinzgau, Rte. 234.]

Kundl Stat. On the post-4¾ m. road l. towards Rattenberg is the solitary chapel of *St. Leonhard* (date 1500), peculiar example of late Gothic. Curious S. doorway, pillars in the interior, pulpit, and stalls.

Rattenberg. (*Inn*: Ledererbräu). A dirty town, full of smelting-houses, and with no good *Inn*. 1000 Inhab. concerned in silver and copper-mines. An old castle above.

Brixlegg Stat. (*Inns*: Juden-4¾ m. wirth; Herrenhaus): more mines and smelting-houses.

[A point from which an excursion can be made S. into the *Ziller Thal*, but public vehicles run from next stat. Rte. 230.]

Rly. crosses the river, and is carried through solid rock. On one side an old watch-tower. The most noble and romantic scenery succeeds hence to Innsbruck. *View* in fine weather closes in the distance with the glaciers of the Stubay and Oetzthal. To the l. are passed the picturesque inhabited castles of

Matzen, Lichtwer, and the ruins of Kropfsberg. Close to the last the Ziller falls into the Inn. View of the Ziller Thal Mts. at head of the valley.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. Jenbach Stat. (Inn: Bräu), at mouth of Aehenthal, up which runs the beautiful road to Munich by Kreuth (Rte. 188).

[By a bridge across the river the vill. of Strass (Post, clean Inn), at the entrance of the Ziller Thal, is reached. This picturesque valley is described Rte. 230. Omnibus meets the afternoon train.]

Near Jenbach, l. bank of Inn, is the huge *Chateau of Tratzberg*. Opposite (rt. bank) is a *Benedictine Convent* on a height. A great tobacco manufactory is seen on approaching

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. Schwaz Stat (Inn: Post). Town is on rt. bank. 4500 Pop. Celebrated in the 15th centy. for its rich silver-mines. These are now exhausted, but several of iron and copper are still productive. Smelting and various manufactures occupy the population.

Parish Ch., late Gothic, 1502, has a curiously ornamented W. front. Within are some bronze monuments, one by Colin of Mechlin. Town was burnt by the Bavarians with much atrocity in 1809. Near Schwaz, E., is ruined castle of *Freundberg*.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. Fritzens Stat.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. Hall Stat. (Inns: Krone; Bär), 5000 Inhab.; ancient and smoky town. Remarkable for its salt-mines and works. (Name derived from *als*, salt, which appears also in *Hallein*, *Reichenhall*, &c.) The Inn is navigable from this point.

Münzthurm (Mint) is a conspicuous Gothic tower. The *Town House* is mediæval, with a figure of Duke Otto.

Parish Ch.: has a Christ in wood by A. Dürer; and on outer wall, rt. of W. entrance, is a small monument to *Speckbacher*, the most skilful leader of the rising of 1809. He died in 1820. Several of his exploits were connected with Hall; three times he seized the bridge over the Inn, and once surprised and took the town, though strongly garrisoned.

[The *Salt-mines* are 8 m. N.W., at end of the Hall Thal, a wild and narrow ravine. Rd. very steep and bad. Mine can be seen by an order from the office in Hall, and clothes, lights, &c., are provided on the spot. Entrance is low and inconvenient, but there are several large chambers. Brine is obtained as at Hallein (Rte. 200), and it is conveyed through wooden pipes and a succession of reservoirs to Hall. Formerly 700 men were employed; now the quantity produced and the number of labourers is reduced by one-third.]

The *Salzberg*, containing the principal mines, with bare white precipices, is seen N.W. from Hall.

Schloss Ambras lies at foot of the hills S. This highly interesting pile is described Rte. 212. Rly. crosses the Inn opposite

Mühlau, where is a chain bridge near mouth of the *Sill*, issuing from the Brenner. Rail is carried partly on a wooden viaduct to

Innsbruck Stat. See Rte. 212. $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

SECTION II.

SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

SALZBURG.—*Geographical position.*—*History.*—*Scenery.*—SALZKAMMERGUT.—*Situation.*—*Origin of name.*—*Physical features.*—*Salt-mines.*—*Salt-works.*

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
195 Salzburg to Linz and Vienna	47	202 Bad Gastein to Salzburg, by Zell am See and the Mitter Pinzgau . . .	88
199 Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and the Königssee	61	203 The Salzkammergut ; Linz (or Lambach) to Ischl and Aussee, by the Falls of the Traun, and the Lakes of Gmunden and Hallstatt	92
199A Berchtesgaden to Bad Gastein, by the <i>Steinerne Meer</i> and Saalfelden	69	204 The Lake of Hallstatt to Golling and Salzburg, by Gosau and Abtenau	105
200 Salzburg to Bad Gastein, by Hallein and Werfen	71		
201 Bad Gastein to Ober-Vellach, by the Pass of Malnitz	84		

SKETCH OF SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

No portion of the Alpine region is more thoroughly and delightfully picturesque than that comprised within the two districts of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut.

SALZBURG is a narrow slip of territory watered by the Salzach, interposed between Tyrol (and a small portion of Bavaria) on the W., and Upper Austria and Styria on the E. Originally part of the Roman *Noricum*, it was

in 582 A.D. given by the Bavarian Duke Theodore to Rupert, its first bishop, whose successors, made Archbishops 784 A.D., became Princes of the Empire in 996, with an enlarged territory, and a pop. of 200,000, their possessions sometimes extending below Friesach, in Carinthia. After the secularisation of ecclesiastical territories, Salzburg in 1805 was attached to Austria, and confirmed as such in 1814 by the treaty of Paris. The summits of the Noric Alps, including the two notable peaks, the Gross

Venediger and Gross Glockner, form its southern boundary, and the valleys penetrating the chain on the Salzburg side offer much fine scenery. To one of them belongs the *Kriml waterfall*, perhaps the grandest in Europe. Another, the *Fuschthal*, is rich in all the higher elements of Alpine scenery. In a third are the celebrated *baths of Gastein*. But the most charming portion of the country is lower down, where the Salzach forces its way through the romantic pass of *Lueg*, and where Salzburg sits among its noble hills. This lower or northern portion is dignified by a grand and desolate mass of limestone mountains—the *Tännegebirge*, itself part of an extensive range, stretching westward as the *Steinerne Meer*, and eastward as the *Dachstein* group. The district also contains some lovely lakes, particularly that of *St. Wolfgang*.

The SALZKAMMERGUT (called the Austrian Switzerland), pop. 17,000, of which 6000 are Protestants, is a corner of the province of Upper Austria, thrust in between Salzburg on the W., and Styria on the E., whose famous salt-mines (that article being a government monopoly) are placed under a separate administration (*Kammer*). The whole district is watered by that most charming of streams, the *Traun*, which, rising in Styria, flows along the base of the *Dachstein* (a mountain block which forms the southern limit of the country), and threads in its lower course the *two lakes*, exquisite in scenery, of *Hallstatt* and *Traun*, or lake of *Gmunden*. The great picturesqueness of the country

is due chiefly to the lofty limestone precipices, which rise often without any shore from the waters of the lakes and lakelets, and to the rich woodland beauty of the valleys, while glimpses of eternal snow among the *Dachstein* summits are not wanting to give lustre to the landscape. It was a great favourite with Sir H. Davy, who frequently enlarges upon its loveliness, and says, "I know of no country more beautiful." *Ischl* is the chief town, now a most fashionable watering place, and a constant resort of the Imperial family.

The *Salt-mines* are remarkable objects of interest, both in Salzburg and the *Salzkammergut*. Those of *Hallein* in the former, and of *Ischl* and *Hallstatt* in the latter district are the chief. The salt rarely occurs as pure rock-salt, as in Cheshire, but is dispersed in veins and threads, intermingled with bituminous clay, marl, and gypsum. Pits and galleries are dug to reach these beds. A small chamber is excavated in the midst of the salt, wooden pipes are laid down to it, and from it, and then a mountain stream is turned on, and the outlet being commanded by valves, the water is kept full in the chamber to the ceiling till sufficiently impregnated with salt, and becomes strong brine. The chamber is continually enlarged by this process, continually refloored with clay, &c., and refilled. There will be 30 or 40 of such chambers in one mine. The brine when drawn off is conveyed in pipes often a vast distance, for convenience of fuel, to the boiling-houses; sometimes they are carried along the sides of precipices, sometimes through tun-

nels, or over deep ravines, and in one instance the brine is forced over two ranges of mountains, by the aid of powerful hydraulic pumps. 30, or even 60 miles, is not too great a distance.

The *Salt-works* consist of pans or trays of thin iron plates, 1 ft. deep, 50 or 60 ft. in circumfer-

ence, and supported on pillars of brickwork. The fuel is piled underneath, and a fire kept up for a week or a fortnight together, the salt being removed as fast as it crystallises, and fresh brine added. 100 lbs. of brine produce about 26 lbs. of salt.

ROUTES.

Rte. 195. — SALZBURG to LINZ and VIENNA, by Rail.

SALZBURG to		ENG. M.			ENG. M.
Lambach Stat.	54½		St. Pölten Stat.	16½	
Linz	23½		Vienna	37½	
Enns	9½			—	
Mölk	54½			195½	

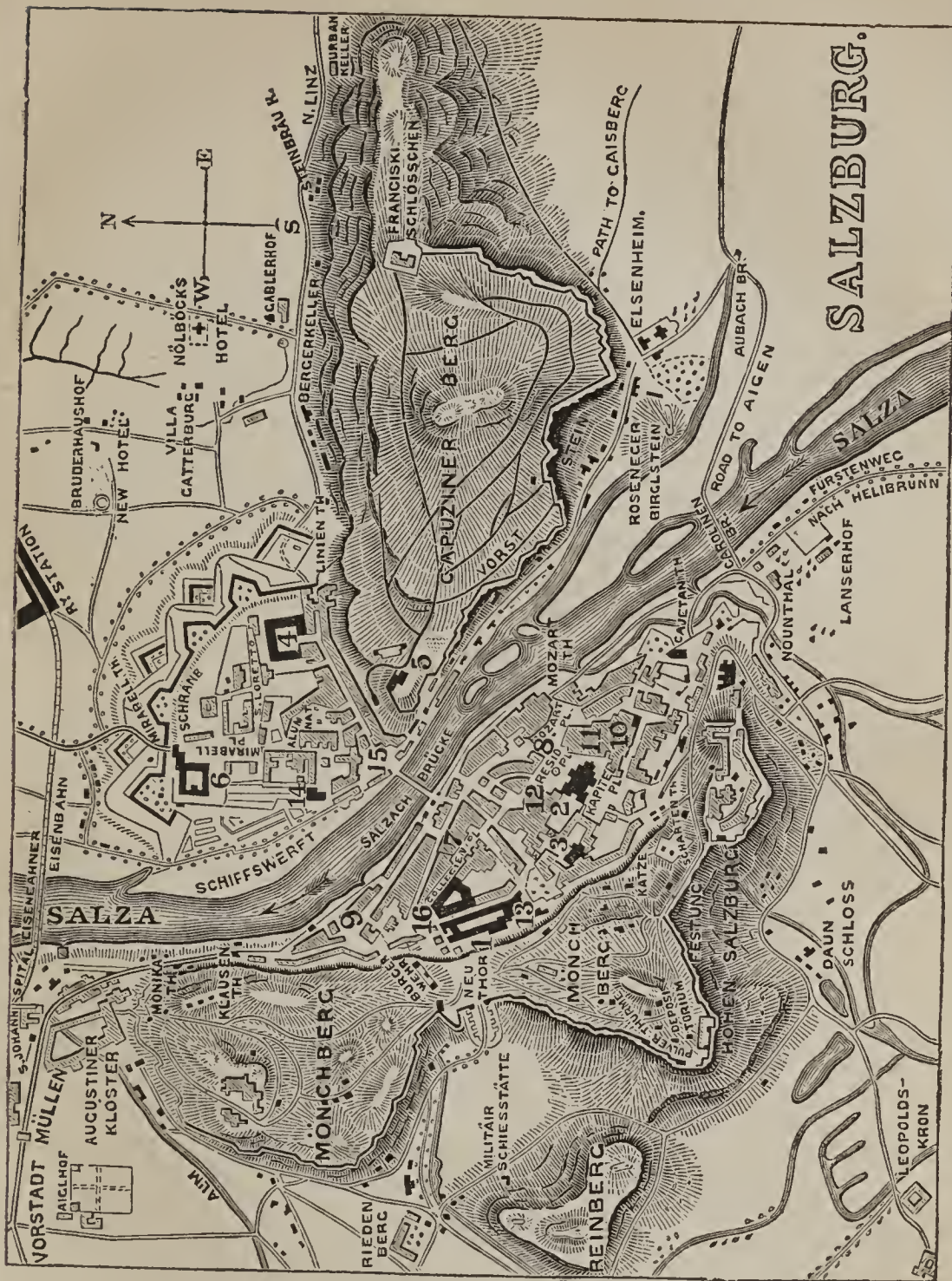
A night express in 8 hrs., and a day train in about 12 hrs.

This rte. skirts the Austrian Highlands on the N., and at several points offers ready means of access to them. Salzburg is, indeed, itself the most immediate and delightful, but Lambach (for Ischl) is an important station, and Enns and St. Pölten are so in a less degree; while Vienna, beside its intrinsic interest as a great European capital, is a necessary starting-point for anyone wishing to penetrate the Austrian Alps on their E. side. Those who can spare time will see more interesting scenery than the rail affords by taking steamers at Linz, down the Danube to Vienna.

Salzburg (*Inns*: de l'Europe, a new, large, but expensive one, near the stat.; Nelboeck's, between the stat. and the town,

pleasant situation, and very comfortable; Erzherzog Karl, Goldnes Schiff, Drei Allirte, all in the town; 2nd class, Drei Mohren).

Salzburg (*Juravia* of the Romans, destroyed by Attila), 17,250 Inhab., is most picturesquely situated on the Salzach, where it issues from the mountains, rushing with torrent-speed between two precipitous heights—that on the l. bank crowned by the castle, that on rt. named after a Capuchin convent on its brow. It is justly reputed the most beautiful spot in Germany. Wilkie compared Salzburg to Edinburgh Old Town and Castle, set down amidst the Trosachs, and watered by a river like the Tay. The variety of prospect over hill, mountain, and plain, the numerous footpaths and points of view, the many excursions that the neighbourhood affords, contribute to render Salzburg one of the most charming spots that a tourist who delights in *natural scenery* can desire. The *Town* itself is dull. A suburb on the E. side of the river, first passed through, contains *Mirabel*, once a palace of the archbishops, now a modern building belonging to the Emp., with a



1. Cavallerie Caserne.
2. Dom.
3. St. Peter's.
4. St. Sebastian.
5. Kapuziner K.
6. Mirabell.
7. Mozart's Geburtshaus.
8. Mozart's Standbild.
9. Museum.
10. Polizey.
11. Post.
12. Residenz K. K.
13. Sommer Reitschule.
14. Theater.
15. Theoprastus Parazelsus.
16. University.

public garden promenade. Here Haspinger, the celebrated Tyrolesc leader, died a pensioner in 1858. From this suburb also, near the bridge, is the entrance to the *Capuziner Berg*, by a long flight of steps, nothing particular in the convent, but the walk along the edge of the hill affords admirable views of the town, and the summit (café), a glorious prospect, especially from the point called *Stadtplatz*, from which the valley of Berchtesgaden and a long stretch of that of the Salzach can be seen. Near the bridge, at a corner house, No. 397, *Paracelsus* died 1541. His monument is in the *Ch. of St. Sebastian*. Crossing the *Bridge*, the principal town hotels are close at hand, and nearly opposite the *Drei Allirte*, to the rt., No. 225, *Getreide Gasse*, *Mozart* was born 1756; a statue of him by *Sehwanthaler* stands in the centre of *St. Michael's Platz*, along the street to the l. Adjoining this is the *Residenz Platz*, surrounded by public buildings. Among them are the *Residenz Schloss* of the Archbishop, now chiefly public offices, and the *Neubau* (Picture-gallery) opposite, with a clock-tower, which rings out some of *Mozart's* airs. Here also are the *Post* and *Telegraph Offices*. The *Cathedral* occupies the S.W. side, vast and imposing, in the Italian style, built 1614 to 1628. *Scamozzi's* design. Notice the *Bronze Lion Font* of the 14th centy. In centre of the square is a fine *Fountain* in marble from the *Untersberg*.

Beyond the Cathedral W. is *Ch. of St. Peter*, with a bad monument to *Michael Haydn*, whose head is buried there; also the tomb of *St.*

Rupert. Among the ch. treasures is an ancient cup, used when the sacrament was delivered in both kinds to the laity. Adjoining is a vast *Benedictine Monastery*, with valuable library and collection of minerals, shown to strangers. Behind the ch. is a singular *Cemetery*, with many old monuments, and the Chapel of *St. Egidius*, said to contain the original rock-cut cell of *St. Rupert*.

The Museum, entered from the *Josefs quay*, contains many very interesting Roman and other antiquities. A helmet, probably Celtic, is unique. Open daily from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m.

The Castle (*Hohensalzburg*) is the most striking feature of *Salzburg*, rising, with its many feudal towers, superbly above the town, upon the summit of a lofty rock. It was founded in the 11th centy., was during the middle ages the constant residence of the archbishops, and in after times their frequent place of refuge. One of them was besieged there during the *Peasants' War*, 1520-26. Visitors pay a fee of 20 kr. The greater part of the building serves only as barracks, but the archiepiscopal apartments have been restored to the date of Archbishop *Leonhard*, 1519. Observe a fine earthenware stove with the device of a turnip, that prelate having been the introducer of the root in his principality. In a square tower is the *torture-chamber*, with a rack and oubliette. View from the gallery called the *Geriechtsthurm* is very fine, but the most enchanting prospects are from the

Mönchsberg, a continuation northwards of the castle-hill, precipitous

on the sides, and approachable at two or three points by staircases in the rock. The most immediate access is from the street leading up from the bridge. The summit is laid out with winding paths and pleasure-houses, and no one should omit a visit, for the sake of the charming views on all sides. The hill at a narrow part is pierced by a tunnel, called *Das Neue Thor*, constructed by the archbishop *Sigismund von Schrattenbach* 1767. Near the town end of it is the *Riding-school* of the Archbishops, with galleries hewn out of the rock, and their stable, now a cavalry barrack. Falls of rock from the *Mönchsberg* have sometimes been very fatal to the town: a church, convent, many houses, and 300 persons, were destroyed in this way in 1669.

The two finest mountain-forms in the Salzburg landscape are,—1st, the *Untersberg* S. (6459 ft.), noted for its rich marbles, and, according to legend, holding in its caverns Charles V. and Charlemagne in a magic sleep: see Rte. 199. (Ascent in $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 hrs. from *Schloss Glanegg—Inn*, and omnibus 4 times a day from Salzburg. The highest of its 3 summits is that towards *Berchtesgaden*. Descent can be made on the W. side to the *Hallthurm*, on the road from *Berchtesgaden* to *Reichenhall*. No water on the mountain). 2ndly, the *Hohe Göll* (8265 ft.), further to the S., on the l. Between the two lies the way to *Berchtesgaden* and the romantic *Königssee*, which is the most indispensable of several *Excursions* round Salzburg, and is fully described, Rte. 199. The nearer ones are

(a) *Château of Aigen*, 3 m., on rt. or E. bank of river, reached by a

new bridge above the town, the *Carolinen Brücke*. It belongs to *Prince Schwarzenberg*; should be visited in a morning. A Restaurant at the entrance supplies a guide, 30 kr. The gardens are famous. Carriage to go and return 2 fl. 40 kr. The chateau is at the foot of the *Gaisberg* (4223 ft.). Ascent in 2 hrs. Inn at the *Zistel Alm*, 700 ft. below the top; grand panorama, including several mountain-ranges and 7 lakes.

(b) *Château Hellbrunn*, 3 m. on the *Hallein* road, has very curious waterworks, which put groups of figures, &c., in motion, constructed by Archbishop *Sitticus* in 1613; now Imperial property. Omnibus from Salzburg every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 10 kr. Restaurant in the grounds. A ferry over the *Salzach* enables a pedestrian to visit *Aigen* at the same time. A carriage must go round by

(c) *Hallein*, where the *Salt-mines* are well worth seeing (Rte. 200).

(d) *Maria Plain*, a pil. ch. on a hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Salzburg, on rt. bank of the river, is a fine point of view.

(e) *Kolowrats-Höhle*, a curious Ice-cavern in the E. slope of the *Geiereck*, discovered 1846. Ascent in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Glanegg* to the *Ober Resitteralm*, and thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the entrance. Steigeisen useful. Ropes are placed inside to assist in its exploration.

The *Rly. stat.* is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the town. Winding in N.E. direction, the first stat. on way to *Linz* is

Seekirchen, beyond which the $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. rly. skirts the *Wallersee*, a lake of no great beauty. On its shores are the Convent of *Seekirchen*, where *St. Rupert* lived before

he founded Salzburg; château of Sieghardtstein, and Schloss Seeburg.

Neumarkt Stat. and *Strass Walchen Stat.* are passed.

19 m. **Frankenmarkt Stat.**; a cross road hence S. to the *Attersee*, the largest, but not most beautiful, of the Salzburg lakes. Next follow

2¼ m. **Vöcklamarkt Stat.**, *Redl Stat.*, and *Timelkam Stat.*

9½ m. **Vöcklabruck Stat.** (*Inns*: Moor, best; Post), a vill. on the Vöckla, stream full of grayling. Post-road to *Ischl*, along E. shore of the *Attersee*, 25 m. Omnibus daily.

2½ m. **Attnang Stat.** Rly. follows the valley of the Agger, another angling stream. The mountains of the Salzkammergut lie all along the S. The *Traunstein* (5537 ft.), on Lake of Gmunden, is the most conspicuous, like profile of Louis XVI. looking upwards.

4¾ m. **Schwannstadt Stat.** (*Inn*: Hirsch), 4 m. S.

[Near Roitham, and close to the rly., leading from Lambach into the Salzkammergut, are the beautiful falls of the Traun.]

Breitenschützing Stat.

7 m. **Lambach Junction Stat.** (*Inns*: a large and comfortable one at stat., nearly 1 m. beyond vill.; Schwarze Rössel, not very good), vill. dating from the 8th centy., near the junction of the Agger with the Traun. Upon an eminence above the latter is the stately *Benedictine Monastery* founded in 11th centy., a rich library, collection of engravings, and old German paintings. In

eb. altar-pieces by Sandrart. On opposite side of river, 1 m. from Lambach, singular pilgrimage *Ch. of Baura*, dedicated to the Trinity, and built in form of a triangle, with 3 altars, 3 towers, 3 windows, &c., finished 1725.

[By the branch rly. hence to *Gmunden*, or lake of that name, is the rte. to *Ischl*, and beautiful region of the Salzkammergut (Rte. 203). This branch is the oldest German rly.]

Rly. follows the l. bank of the Traun.

Gunskirchen Stat. Chateau of 2½ m. *Lichtenegg*, seen rt. close to

Wels Stat. (*Inn*: Der Greif, 4½ m. *Griffin*, decorated with coats of arms of distinguished travellers). Ancient town, 6000 Inhab., still with its old walls. (Roman *Ovilabis*). In the old castle Emp. Maximilian died 1519; also in 1690, Prince Charles of Lorraine, distinguished in rescue of Vienna from the Turks. See the old *parish ch.* and its interesting portal. Protestant ch. near stat.

[18 m. S.S.E. is the vast *Abbey of Kremsmünster*, built in 18th, but founded in 8th centy. Valuable Library, rich in MSS. and natural history coll. Observatory 8 stories (186 ft.) high. Singular fish preserves, &c.]

The scenery here becomes monotonous, passing over the now cultivated Welser Haide.

Marchtrenk and *Hörsching Stats.*

Linz Stat. (*Inns*: none 16½ m. very good: Rother Krebs; Erzherzog Karl, close to wharf of Vienna steamers; Goldener Ad-

ler, on the Danube; Goldener Löwe, in the Market-place; Canone or Stuck, in the Landstrasse, near Post-office; all dinners served à la carte). Town beautifully situated on rt. bank of Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge 1700 ft. long. Public buildings not remarkable.

In the *Landhaus*, a very large building, formerly a convent, the Estates of Upper Austria meet. The *Museum* adjoining has some curious objects of antiquity, &c., and a model of the Salzkammergut. *Cathedral* is modern (1863). *Hofburg* or *Schloss*, on a height facing the Danube, now a barrack, was erected in 1800, on site of the ancient palace of the Austrian dukes, where our Prince Rupert was once imprisoned, and fell in love with his gaoler's daughter. The *Great Market-place* is a fine square. The *Trinity Column* in the centre of it commemorates escape of the town both from the plague and the Turks. There is a small *Theatre*. The *Fortifications* of Linz, constructed by Arch. Maximilian of Este, consist of a chain of detached forts, 32 in number, on a circuit of 9 miles, communicating only by a covered way, and each consisting of a tower, or series of towers. Permission is given on application to see them. No. 1, on the Vienna road, 1½ m. from the town, is most convenient for the purpose.

Best points of View round Linz are,—1st. The top of the hill, behind the town, near *Jägermeyer's garden*, reached by one of the side-streets out of the Landstrasse, making for the Jesuits' College, and passing through its garden and the fields beyond, to the summit of the hill,

or, by a flight of steps and foot-path from a little above bridge. The town, Danube, and fortifications, are here seen to great advantage, while the snow-clad chain of the Salzburg and Styrian Alps stretches on the S. as far as the eye can reach. 2nd. The *Pöstlingberg*, on l. bank of river, 2 m. from town. View more extensive, but not so interesting. 3rd. *Ch. of St. Magdalene*, reached in 20 minutes by a 1-horse car on the Bohemian tramway: *fine View*.

Linz is in the express-train Rte. from Calais *via* Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Passau, to Vienna. From Ratisbon travellers can descend the Danube in a day to Linz, passing through much interesting scenery. Not less so is that between Linz and Vienna, 126 m., by water. Steamers every day both ways. See for Danube *Handbook S. Germany*, Rtes. 196 and 197.

Trains leave Linz for Gmunden, whence steamers and dil. to Ischl, in Salzkammergut, twice a day, in about 7 hrs.

The rly. to Vienna (*Kaiserin Elizabeth Westbahn*) avoids the Danube, except between Ips and Mölk, about half-way. It passes

No. 1 of the **Fort Towers** (see 2 m. above), and a little beyond

Klein München stat. crosses 1 m. the Traun near its junction with the Danube. At *Ebelsberg*, a little higher up, the bridge was furiously contested against Massena in 1809: 12,000 men fell before the Austrians yielded. Country now rises into hills on rt.

Asten stat. 2 m. from the 4 m. vill., S.W., is *Monastery of St. Florian*, the saint famous throughout Austria and Bavaria as the extinguisher of fire. It is the *oldest* monastic foundation in

Austria, having been founded by St. Severinus in 455 ; but the present building is Italian, of the reign of Charles VI., date 1713. It is a palace in extent, with library, picture gallery, frescoed hall, &c., an ancient crypt beneath.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. Enns stat. (*Inns*; Adler, very good; also Krone, in the square), picturesque little town of 4000 Inhab. on l. bank of the *Enns*, which divides Upper from Lower Austria, and enters the Danube a little below. It was a Roman stat., and in 304 A.D. the scene of a persecution of the Christians by Galerius, when St. Florian was martyred, being thrown from the bridge into the Enns. His body lies in the monastery named after him, near Asten. The walls of the town were, it is said, built with the ransom paid for Richard Cœur de Lion. The *Tower* in the market-place was built by Emp. Maximilian. *Church* contains many antiquities and old painted glass. Chateau of Count Auersperg is on a height over the river.

[A post-road ascends by the Enns, and, passing through Steyer, enters the picturesque scenery of Styria at Altenmarkt. Rte. 242.]

The rly. crosses the Enns into Lower Austria, and takes a S.E. direction away from the Danube and towards the hills. *St. Valentin Stat.* and *Haag Stat.* are passed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. *St. Peter Stat.* [A road traversed by a dil. turns off W. to Steyer. Rte. 242.]

After *Aschbach Stat.*, the rly. enters the valley of the *Ips*, which it follows to the Danube.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Amstetten Stat.* (*Inn* : Post).

Country is more interesting. Murat here beat the Austrians 1805. [A post-rd. from here crosses into that of the Ennstal by way of Waidhofen and Weyer.]

Passing *Blindenmarkt Stat.* the line crosses the *Ips* to

Kemmelbach stat. (*Inn* : Gol- $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. dener Adler), and turning rt. touches the Danube, which, from hence to Mölk, enlivens the view N., while the Styrian mountains dignify it on the S. On opposite side of the Danube see *Persenburg*, a summer villa of the Emp., and a little further on, the double spires of the pil. ch. of Maria Taferl are seen. *Krumnusbaum Stat.* is passed before reaching

Pöchlarn Stat. One of the $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. oldest places in Austria. Rüdiger of Pöchlarn is one of the famous heroes of the Niebelungen Lied.

Mölk Stat. (*Inns* : Lamm, next $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. the Post-office, clean; Ochs, the *Speisesaal* looks over the Danube). The most interesting spot on the Rte. from the great *Benedictine Monastery*, which crowns the rock above the town and river. The present palatial building dates from 1707. In the 10th centy. Mölk was a stronghold against the Magyars, and for a length of time the residence of the Margraves of Austria. Six of them and their wives are buried in the *Church*, a very gorgeous building. The *Library* is magnificent, the *Treasury* interesting. The *View* from the monastery windows is alone worth a visit. Napoleon laid immense contributions on the monks, of which at present there are 20, most of them engaged elsewhere

as University Professors, &c. *Parish ch.* of the town, 1481, has curious monuments and stonework.

Rly. again leaves the Danube, which turns N. The Styrian Alps fill the S. horizon with great magnificence, the Oetscher, beyond Mariazell, being the most conspicuous. *Losdorf* and *Prinzersdorf Stats.* are passed.

16½ m. **St. Pölten Stat.** (*Inns*: Löwe, good; Hirseh), town of 5000 Inhab., on the *Traisen*, seat of a bishop; name, contraction of St. Hippolytus. [A great road here turns off S. to Mariazell, the "Loretto" of Austria, at foot of the Styrian Alps. Rte. 245.]

The rail crosses the *Traisen* to

21¼ m. **Pottenbrunn Stat.** Chateau of that name seen to l. The chain of hills now entered, stretching from the Styrian Alps to the Danube, is called the *Wienerwald*. The line passes *Boheimkirchen*, *Kirchstetten*, *Neulengbach*, *Röckawinkel*, *Presbaum Stats.*, when it reaches and follows the small, but unruly, river *Wien*, which gives name to the capital of Austria.

26 m. **Purkersdorf** (stat.) is a considerable vill. with a handsome post-house.

21¼ m. **Weidlingau Stat.** On l. is *Hadersdorf*, once the estate of Gen. Loudon, who lies buried there. The rail crosses the *Wien*, and skirts the deer and wild-boar park, or *Thiergarten*, of *Schönbrunn* rt. It is a strictly private Imperial preserve.

21¼ m. **Hütteldorf Stat.** Town composed of villas, gardens, and ta-

verns; a sort of Richmond for the Viennese.

Penzing Stat. A little to the 2¼ m. rt. is the Imperial Palace of *Schönbrunn*.

Vienna Terminus, outside the 2¼ m. *Maria Hilf* Lines, thrown up in 1703 against the Hungarians. Omnibuses and cabs at the stat.

Vienna (in Germ. *Wien*) (*Inns*: in the city: *Erzherzog Karl*, comfortable, many English; *Oesterreichischer Hof*, 1863, large and well managed; *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, good, and moderate for Vienna. In the suburbs: airy, and near the *Prater* and *Danube*, *Goldener Lamm*, first-rate; *Hotel Schroeder*, well kept, clean, and moderate; 2nd class: *Ungarische Krone*; *König v. Ungarn*, &c. All charges high in Vienna; ascertain prices of rooms, &c. Bachelors had better breakfast and dine at a café).

Chief objects of interest are: Cathedral of St. Stephen; Ch. of *Maria Stiegen*; vaults of the *Capuchin Ch.*, where the Imperial family are buried; the Imperial Palace (*K. K. Burg.*); the Upper and Lower *Belvedere Galleries*, (best *View* of Vienna from the gardens); the Palace and garden of *Schönbrunn* 2 m. from Vienna; and the *Prater*, or Park, extending to the *Danube* 4 m. in the opposite direction.

For Rtes. 196-198 (*Danube and Vienna*) see *S. Germ. Handbk.*

**Rte. 199. — SALZBURG to
BERCHTESGADEN and the
KÖNIGSSEE, returning by
REICHENHALL.**

SALZBURG to	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Berchtesgaden	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Salzburg .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Königssee	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Reichenhall	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		46

A good road. Omnibus twice a day from the Goldene Schiff at 6 morn., and 4 aft., in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., price 42 kr.; carriage, 1 horse, to go and return, 6 fl.; 2 horses 9 fl., trinkgeld included. Stipulate for the lake, and to wait. Be provided with silver money. The return by Reichenhall agreeably varies the journey, but it is 7 m. longer. A good plan is to go over night to Berchtesgaden to sleep, or the day may be thus divided:—

Start at	6 A.M.
Reach Berchtesgaden	9 "
Königssee	10 "
See Lake and back to B.	1 P.M.
Dinner	2 "
See mines	4 "
Reichenhall	6 "

No one visiting Salzburg should omit this excursion, one of the most charming in Europe. The territory of Berchtesgaden, which projects like a peninsula into Austria, was reserved to Bavaria at the congress of Vienna, as a hunting ground for the Bavarian princes, with whom it is in great favour. The *Königssee* is almost unrivalled in its solemn beauty.

Salzburg is left by the Cajetan gate and the Gastein rd. from

which that to Berchtesgaden soon

Turns off rt., and follows a 1 m. pretty stream to

Grödig, near which rt. is seen 4 m. Schloss Glanegg. The road now winds round the base of the

Untersberg (6459 ft.), the mtn. so conspicuous in the Salzburg landscape, and within whose caverns the Emperor Charlemagne and Charles V. are supposed to rest till the day of the awakening of a united Germany. The red and white marble employed in the Munich buildings is obtained from it. (For ascent see Salzburg.) Passing St. Leonhard, the road enters a romantic

Defile, called the "Pass of the Overhanging Rock" (*Hängenden Stein*), through which rushes the Alm, and where is a rock inscription, "Pax intransitibus et habitantibus." This is the entrance to the Berchtesgaden territory, where an old watch-tower formerly served as Bavarian Custom-house. After passing through

Schellenberg, an old town, the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. valley beyond opens to view. The hills on the l. culminate in the noble Hohe Göll, which is a marked object from Salzburg, but here the great feature of the view is the gigantic *Watzmann* (8988 ft.), raising his snow-clad and double-horned head at the extremity of the valley. At vill. of

Anfang a rd. branches off to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Hallein; l. the vill. of Berchtesgaden crowns a picturesque hill in front, and 1 m. before entering it the *Salt-mine* is passed l. on opposite bank of river.

BERCHTESGADEN AND THE WATZMANN.



2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Berchtesgaden** (*Inns*: Zum Watzmann, best; Leuthaus; Neuhaus) in a charming situation, formerly the seat of an ecclesiastical Principedom, dating from 13th cent. Territory, 179 Eng. square m.; inhab. 9000. The *Schloss*, once the convent, is now Bavarian government offices. Ch. has a Romanesque cloister. A *villa* of the late King Max. II., outside town, S., with view of the Watzmann. Below it are the salt *Boiling houses* with their stores of wood. *Toys* of wood, bone, and ivory, called Berchtesgaden ware, are to be purchased at A. Käserer's and Klausner's.

The *Salt-mine*, 1 m. on Salzburg road, is worth visiting, and more accessible for ladies than that at Hallein (Rte. 201), the salt also is in larger masses, and the blasting of it by gunpowder is a part of the usual exhibition to strangers. The mines are sometimes splendidly illuminated.

Observe the very curious hydraulic pumping engines.

Landlord of Inn procures permission to visit the mines, 45 kr. per head, and 45 kr. for each guide. Time required 1 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Open from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6.

Excursions.—The chief object in going to Berchtesgaden is to visit—

a. — The *Königssee*, which is above all to be recommended. The road crosses the river Ache, which flows from the lake [a rd. strikes off for the Königsberg, over which is a path to Golling, Rte. 200, 4 hrs. to the top], and keeps the rt. bank (for pedestrians is a pleasant path on l. bank); winding through charming country, it reaches the narrow end of the

Königssee (also *Bartholomä* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. See), 1996 ft. The original small Inn, Zum Königssee, has been

superseded by a large one, with 40 beds, to accommodate the crowd of summer tourists, chiefly German.

Boats are in plenty, often rowed by women. A tariff fixes the price—boat 16 kr., and each rower 36 kr. to far end, 6 m. and back, 2 hrs.

The scenery of the lake is wonderfully impressive, from the abruptness and height of the surrounding mountains, which scarcely leave a landing place. They are clad with dark forests, and their rocky and snow-patched summits are a favourite haunt of the eagle and the chamois, which in the royal hunts are often driven into the water to be shot from boats.

After passing a low wooded island, with a Chapel of St. John upon it, the lake opens to sight, backed by the wild masses of the Steinerne Meer, from which rises the Schönfeld Spitze (8695 ft.), and others, covered with snow. The *Königsbach*, falling in a cascade, is passed to l.; a little further is a fine echo (pistol shot 8 kr.), and further still is a cavern (Kuchler Loch), by which the waters of the lake are supposed to communicate with the waterfall near Golling (Rte. 200). The boat then lands on the l. shore to allow a visit to the cascade of the *Kesselbach*, a 10 min. climb through woods, with charming backward views of the lake, and the Watzmann beyond now coming nobly into view W. Then the boat crosses to a tongue of land on W. shore, called the *Hirschau* (1½ hr. row from the N. end). Here are the pilgrimage chapel of *St. Bartholomä*, a *Hunting lodge* of the king, and a small *Inn*. Refreshments, or a fish dinner of the char (*Salmo Alpinus*) of the lake; portraits of large fish on the *Kp. Tyr. & Alps*.

walls. [3 m. behind the Inn is the *Ice chapel*. A fatiguing walk brings only to a heap of avalanche snow, in a wild glen under the Watzmann; better spare the time, except for the variety of plants found there.] There was a pil. eh. here as early as 1134, and on St. Bartholomew's Day fires are lighted on the surrounding heights. The head of the lake is 1½ m. further; here the Schranbach falls into the lake, and a neck of land called the *Salletalp*, ¾ m. broad, separates the Königssee from the

Obersee, a miniature lake 2 m. round, but enclosed by fine limestone precipices, "a savage but magnificent scene." Several waterfalls descend the cliffs, and marmots abound on the banks. This spot should not be missed.

[A path leads hence into the Blühnbachthal, and so into the Gastein rd., Rte. 200.]

[A difficult track leads from St. Bartholomä, on the Königssee, over the Steinerne Meer, to Bad Gastein. Fine weather and guide necessary. Rte. 199 A.]

[Opposite St. Bartholomä, E., is the *Götzen Alp*, reached in 3 hrs. by a mule-path., starting from the shore near the *Kesselbach* mentioned above. View highly recommended.]

b. To *Ramsau* and the *Hinterseerthal*. The road turns off W. from that to the Königssee soon after leaving Berchtesgaden, and leads in 5 m. to *Ilsangmühle*, where an hydraulic pump raises the brine 1260 ft., and sends it through pipes 18 m. long to Reichenhall. 1½ m. further is opening of the Wimbachthal l. (see below), and 1 m. beyond is *Ramsau*, with a

good *Inn* amidst wild picturesque scenery. The road, after passing the turn to the Taubensee rt., reaches the *Hintersee*, 2 m., and skirts its W. shore. There are a few good houses, a good *Inn*, and hunting lodge. The scenery is charming, with rocks and broken wood jutting into the lake, and on the further shore rises the Hochkalter, here soft, and clothed with wood. Beyond, the landscape is bare and solitary, and the rd. ascends the fine *Hirschbühel* pass (3896 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of limestone peaks, a good *Inn* on summit, and Austrian C.-H. (*Ascent of the Kammerling Horn* (8146 ft.), E., is made in 3 hrs. from *Inn*; grand panorama, and noted for plants).

The descent leads near the extraordinary ravine, the *Seissenberger Klam*, and falls into the road from Reichenhall to Gastein at *Ob. Weisbach*, Rte. 202. (From Ramsau is a circuitous but interesting road by the *Taubensee* (a small and lovely lake, with fine view of the Watzmann), the *Schwarzbachwacht*, a low col (2906 ft.) between the Lattenberg and the Reiteralpe, and vill. of Jettenberg to Reichenhall).

c. The *Wimbachthal*, a scene of desolate grandeur, ascends between the Watzmann, E., and the Hochkalter (8595 ft.) W. The slopes of the 2 mts. being remarkably abrupt fill the valley with debris. Entrance is by a very fine gorge, where the water of the valley emerges into daylight for the first time. At $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. is a small hunting lodge, and 1 good hr. further, where the valley bends round to the S. side of the Watzmann is a small tarn. (By a

climb over the ridge l. a good cragsman may reach the *Eisthal*, and descend to St. Bartholomä, on the Königssee). E. The head of the Wimbachthal is closed by bare limestone peaks, and the valley once formed a lake similar to, but finer than the Königssee.

d. *Ascent of the Watzmann* (8988 ft.). This is usually made from Ramsau, ascending over night by the *Stubenalp* to the chalets of the *Guglalp* to sleep, 3 hrs; thence 3 hrs. brings to the summit. Of the two peaks the lower one is generally selected, and the view comprises the Gross Gloekner and its snowy chain, the mountains of the Salzkammergut, and the plains of Bavaria as far as Augsburg and Ratisbon. The Watzmann can also be ascended from the N. end of the Königssee by the *Falz Alp*, in 8 hrs. from Berchtesgaden.

From Berchtesgaden a post-road winds by a charming ascent, with lovely views, past the King's Villa, and turns N. up the broad *Bischofswiesenthal* to the

Pass Hallthurn (salt tower) (2224 ft.), named from a Gothic gateway once closing the pass, which lies between the Untersberg rt. and the Lattenberg, l.; thence it descends through most picturesque scenery, and by an Austrian castle, upon

Reichenhall. (*Inns*: Post, 11 m. good; Löwenbrau, &c.)

There is a diligence every day at 2 o'clock aft. from Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall in 2 hrs. for 3 fl. 44 kr. 1-horse car 4 fl.

From Reichenhall it is nearly a 2 hrs. drive (see Rte. 229) to

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Salzburg (Rte. 195).

Rte. 199 A. (205 in S. Germ. Handbook). — **BERCHTESGADEN to BAD GASTEIN**, by the **STEINERNE MEER** and **SAALFELDEN**.

BERCHTESGADEN to	HRS.
Saalfelden	12
Lend (by the Dientnerthal)	6
Bad Gastein	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/>

Drive 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Königssee. Boat 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to a little beyond St. Bartholomä. A stiff walk thence of 9 hrs without stops to Saalfelden. If preferred a bed in straw may be had at St. Bartholomä.

The chief object of this walk is the passage of the *Steinerne Meer* (stony ocean), a vast limestone wilderness, which is uplifted to the S. of the Königssee, and which forms one of the most remarkable scenes of desolation in the Alps.

From Berchtesgaden to

2 hrs. St. Bartholomä, on the Königssee (see Rte. 199), take the boat on to the

Entrance of a valley on the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. rt. (same side as Bartholomä), and climb a steep path through very picturesque scenery, and passing the *Grünsee* (*Pinus cembra* abundant), to the

Funtensee (5247 ft.), a high 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. mountain *tarn* with a few huts on its margin, inhabited only in summer. As the track now ceases, it is better to secure a local guide here, especially if there be chance of mist or cloud. Hence it is a laborious climb over cutting limestone rocks, the noted *Steinerne Meer*, to the

Summit of the ridge called 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. *Weissbachscharte* (7461 ft.); thence looking back, the *view* is scarcely to be surpassed for desolate grandeur. It is unbroken by any trace of tree or verdure, bounded in all directions by rocky summits, and with the noble peak of the Watzmann in the background. Yet though so perfectly arid in appearance sheep contrive to pick up a living on the *Steinerne Meer* in the summer. Looking *forward* the view is not less striking from contrast. The valley of Saalfelden lies stretched below, and the whole range of the Noric Alps appears beyond to the S. To l. is the pyramidal *Schönfeldspitze*, 8695 ft.

The **Descent** is exceedingly steep and rugged to

the 1st **Chalet** on the Weiss-1 hr. bachalm; near is a fine spring; no drop of water on the *Steinerne Meer*. The path hence improves down to

Saalfelden (*Inns*: Auerwirth 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. and Timmerlwirth), in the Mit.

Pinzgau, an interesting district, full of old castles. From this to

24½ m. Lend, and

21 m. Bad Gastein, by post road, see Rte. 202.

[From Saalfelden to Lend, a shorter, and probably more interesting char. rd., ascends by the *Urselauerbach*, E., skirts the S. base of the *Steinernermeer*, and descends the *Diententhal* to Lend. A pedestrian can shorten it still further by quitting the road to the rt., about 1 hr. beyond vill. of *Alm*, and crossing the ridge directly into the *Diententhal* at *Dienten*, where the Ch. is interesting, and *Silurian fossils* are found. The valley is narrow, but widening till it approaches that of the *Salzaeh*; it offers some good views. Saalfelden to Lend is 6 hrs. walking, Hof Gastein 3 hrs., Bad Gastein 1¾ hr.]

Rte. 200.—SALZBURG to BAD GASTEIN, by HALLEIN and WERFEN.

SALZBURG to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Hallein . . .	9½	Hof Gastein . .	14
Golling . . .	9½	Bad Gastein . .	6
Werfen . . .	11		—
St. Johann . .	11		70½
Lend . . .	9½		—

Eilwagen daily in summer in 13 hrs. (8½ fl.), dep. 6 A.M. A 1-horse car 12 fl. and 1 fl. trinkgeld, in 1½ days. With post-horses it is a journey of 10 hrs. Best Inn is at Golling. Dil. dines at St. Johann.

A romantic drive the whole way. The two most striking parts are the *grand defile* of *Lueg*, and the remarkable *Klamm* pass.

A perhaps still more picturesque Rte. is by *Berchtesgaden*, the pass of *Hirschbühel*, and *Zell-am-see*, but it is longer and steeper. See Rtes. 199 and 202.

From Salzburg (Rte. 195), the road, leaving the Cajetan gate, keeps on l. bank of the *Salzaeh*. [In a short distance the rd. to *Berchtesgaden* turns off rt.]

Chateau of *Hellbrunn*, l., is 3 m. passed (Rte. 195), and presently

Anif, l. a modern Gothic villa of Count *Areo*. After passing through the vill. of *Niederalm* the

Alm, the stream from *Bereh*-2½ m. *tesgaden*, is crossed. The ancient stud-buildings of *Rif* are seen to l., and presently a huge building rt., *Kaltenhausen*, once a mansion, now a brewery.

Hallein. (Inns: Post (Adler), 4 m. fair, but not for sleeping; *Seharzbräu*; *Sonne*). Ancient town, 3600 inhab.; under clouds of smoke and steam from the *Saltworks*. In the *Dürnberg*, close by, S., are the *famous mines*, reached by a steep rd., ¾ hr. to walk; a pretty ch. of marble, and the vill. *Dürnberg*, near the entrance.

[The *Salt-mines* consist of 8 galleries, bored in the hill, and communicating by shafts. (For mode of working see *Intro.* to

Seet. II.) Provided with proper dress, &c., and permission from the office in the town, the visitor follows a miner in a long tunnel, till he reaches a sudden descent, which is accomplished by sliding down, sitting upon smooth poles. Several of these may occur before a chamber half full of brine is reached, across which a boat conveys the party, and the mine is left by a passage one-third of a m. long, through which the visitor is pushed on a wooden horse at a quick pace.

An amusing expedition, perfectly safe and easy for ladies. 1 hr. is sufficient. 1 fl. each visitor, and trinkgeld of 40 kr.; 2 fl., &c., for a single traveller.]

[From *Berchtesgaden* to *Hallein* there are 2 routes, *a.*—a cross road, 6 m., by *Seheffau* and *Zill*, *Douane* at each; *b.*—a perfectly good one by the *Dürnberg*, 2 hrs. walking from *Berchtesgaden*, with *fine views*. Pass through the mine to *Hallein*, sending knapsack round to meet you.]

[*Ascent of the Rossfeld* (4264 ft.), a wooded hill, S. of the *Dürnberg*, may be made from the vill. *Dürnberg* in 2 hrs. *Fine panorama.*]

At *Hallein* the road crosses the *Salzaeh* and ascends the rt. bank, the valley narrowing, with the *Hohe Göll* (8265 ft.), and its outliers rising on the W., and the wild mass of the *Tännengebirge* appearing in front. The former best seen at

6 m. *Kuchl*. (*Inn*: beim *Auer*). Here a path saving 2 m. crosses the river to the *Schwarzbach Waterfall*. See below.

3½ m. *Golling*. (*Inn*: Post, fair). Curious old vill., with an ancient

castle above, and remarkable rock-cut churchyard.

The *Waterfall of the Schwarzbach*, 270 ft. high, one of the finest in the *German Alps*, supposed to be an outflow from the *Königssee*, which is more than 100 ft. higher (see Rte. 199), is 2 m. off, across the *Salzaeh*, in the vale of *St. Nicholas*. It issues from a cavern in flanks of *Hohe Göll* in 2 shoots; a natural bridge to be seen. Visited in 1½ hr., no guide needed. Make for the white chapel of *St. Nicholas* on the hill.

[From *Golling* are 2 routes to *Berchtesgaden*; *a.*—in 7 to 8 hrs. by the *Blüntauthal*, and over the *Königsberg* by the *Torrener Joch* (5696 ft.) (*view* very beautiful from summit), descending direct to the N. end of the *Königssee*. *b.*—By the cascade of *Schwarzbach*, over the N. side of the *Göll*; guide necessary, 3½ hrs. hard climb to the *Col, Sattelack*. Striking view of surrounding mts. Descent in 2½ hrs. to *Berchtesgaden*.]

Just beyond *Golling* the valley of the *Lammer* opens E.

[A char road ascends the *Lammerthal* to *Abtenau*, and descends to the lake of *Hallstatt* and to *Isehl*, in the *Salzkammergut*, Rte. 204.]

Near here, rt.

A *Finger-post* points to the 2 m. *Oefen* [a gorge of the *Salzaeh* not to be missed, where the river bed has been partly choked by fallen rocks, and the stream boils in tortuous depths under a sort of natural bridge, and drift-wood is seen writhing. The path to this scene of savage grandeur is carried down by flights of steps,

and the visit costs only $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.]. A little beyond, the rd. enters the romantic

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Pass Lueg**, nearly 5 m. long, a defile between two huge mountain masses; the Tännengebirge E., and the Haagengebirge, W. It is grandly wooded, and the precipices scarcely leave room for both river and road. The latter at one place is suspended upon a shelf of planks. The Pass is called the *gate of the Pongau* (or Upper Salzaeh), was fiercely defended by Haspinger in 1809, and is now strongly fortified.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. At **Aschau** there is a bridge to l. bank, and at the upper end of the defile the *Blühnbach* is crossed.

[Up the *Blühnbachthal*, narrow at its entrance, is a rd. on l. bank to an old hunting lodge of the Archbishops, 3 hrs., with whom the valley was a great favourite; it is now appropriated by a company of Austrian sportsmen. Here the valley opens out into a noble amphitheatre, with the wild limestone mass of the Ewige Schneeberg S., and the Steinerne Meer W. Between the two is a pass S.W. over the *Marterl* (7052 ft.), and down the *Hinter Urslauthal* to *Saalfelden* in the *Mitter Pinzgau*; 9 hrs. (Rte. 199 A.) Also to N.W. is a difficult climb through the *Blühnbach Thörl* (6609 ft.), between the *Alpriedhorn* and the *Teufels-hörner* to the *Obersee* (*Berehtesgaden*) in 9 hrs. Rte. 199.

The *Ewige Schneeberg* is also called the *Uebergossene Alp*, and owns a legend similar to that of the *Blümlis Alp*, in Switzerland, of a luxuriant Alp, the property of an avaricious couple, overwhelmed in a

single night with snow. The mountain is connected with the *Steinerne Meer* by a narrow isthmus, and rises to its highest point in the *Hoehkönig* (9642 ft.). *Ascent* can be made from the hunting lodge, (where out of the hunting season entertainment and a guide can be had), by way of the *Imlau Alp*; and also from *Werfen* up the *Höllthal*, or from *Mühlbaeh* (see below), to the *Mitterfeld Alp* (5528 ft.); night quarters in the hut, whence, in 4 hrs., to the edge of the great plateau, a steep climb, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further over ice to the *Hoehkönig*. A stone hut now on the summit. *View* of the whole *Pinzgau* and *Norie Alps* beyond.]

The Imperial forge of *Blahaus* is passed, and presently the castle of *Hohenwerfen*, l., crowns a wooded hill, 350 ft. high, with a precipice towards the *Salzaeh*. This stronghold of the Archbishops, founded 1076, and now barracks, was also their state prison, and was frequently the scene of frightful cruelties upon the Protestants. Some of the dungeons and the torture tower still remain. At its foot is the town of

Werfen. (*Imm.* Post, good). 4 m. Ch. has a curious monument.

The *Tännengebirge*, which tower on the E. side of the *Lueg Pass* here finely display their wild forms. They stretch far to the E. The highest point, the *Rauheck* (7966 ft.), overlooks *Werfen*. *Ascent* from this direction is by the *Steinerne Stiege*; view fine.

The valley here widens, and presently

Road forks. [That to l. crosses 1 m.

the Salzach, and is the high road by Radstadt into Styria E., or over the *Radstadter Tauern* S. into Carinthia. Rtes. 240 and 243.]

The entrance to the *Fritzthal* E. is passed before reaching

4 m. **Bischofshofen** (*Inn*: Hirseh), vill. once called Pongo, whence the valley-name, *Pongau*; 2 chs. worth seeing. The *Tännengebirge* behind are well seen, and *Hochkönig* W. A spur of hill at the entrance of the *Fritzthal* is a very fine point of view.

The road passes the entrance of the *Mühlbachthal* W.

[A good rd. to *Mühlbach*, 2½ hrs., good country *Inn*, and 2 hrs. further to the *Mitterberg Copper-mines*, of great antiquity. *Ascent of Hochkönig* is made by way of *Mitterfeld Alp* from this side.

Ascent of the Schneeberg (6291 ft.) S.W. of the Upper *Mühlbachthal*, 3 hrs. to top, offers a fine view extending from the *Dachstein* to the *Oetzthal* mtns. Also the *Hochkeil* (5837 ft.), easier, is worth the climb.

From head of the valley a bad cart-rd leads to the *Schwarzdientenalm*, and thence either down to *Dienten*, or, over *Hochfilgen* into the *Winterthal*, and so to *Saalfelden*. Rte. 199A.]

Rd. now crosses the Salzach, and ascends rather steeply to

6 m. **St. Johann**. *Inns*: Post; *Rossian's*, where dil. dines.) Vill. burnt in 1852, rebuilt in stone.

[A post road here turns off E. to *Radstadt*.] [Another keeps the rt. bank of Salzach a short distance, and ascends the *Gross-Arlthal*. This valley, 18 m. long,

and parallel to that of Gastein, is entered by a similar narrow gorge. The principal vill. is *Grossarl*, and 1½ hr. beyond is *Tofern* (whence a path over a shoulder of the *Gamskarkogel* to *Bad Gastein*, 6 hrs.) At *Hütt-schlag*, ½ hr. further, 5 hrs. from *St. Johann*, are large copper and sulphur works, and the scenery is very picturesque. There is a car.-rd. to this point. The valley closes among the snowy neighbours of the *Ankogel*. Rte. 201. There is a pass by the *Schöderalm* (4977 ft.) to the *Arlthörl* (7498 ft.); and down to the *Samerhütte* in the *Maltathal*, Carinthia; a fine point of view. Rte. 243.]

At *St. Johann* the road crosses the Salzach, and presently reaches small vill. of

Schwarzach (*Inn*: good). Here 3 m. the leaders of the Protestant peasants met in 1729, and bound themselves to abandon their country rather than their faith. To the number of 30,000 they found refuge in Prussia, Würtemberg, and N. America. The table in the inn is still shown where they took the oath, and swallowed each a little salt, in token of the covenant, thence called the *Salzbund*.

The rd. passes entrance of a valley rt., leading to the interesting old castle of *Goldegg*, with a curiously painted hall. Its lords were once owners of Gastein and much territory.

The rd. again crosses the Salzach, and then the Ache from Gastein, before reaching

Lend (*Inn*: Post, new and 6½ m. good), a vill. gathered round the smelting furnaces, dating from

1538, for the gold and silver from the mines of Gastein and Rauris. At present in little use.

[Road continues hence up the Pinzgau, Rte. 230, and a good horse track goes by the Diententhal, opposite, to Saalfelden. Rte. 202.]

The road now turns S. to ascend the valley of Gastein, which consists of 3 distinct levels or "Boden," separated by abrupt descents. The road now climbs into the 1st of these levels, that of Hof Gastein, by the

Klamm (steep, and requiring extra horses). A narrow cleft in schistous limestone, along the precipices of which the rd. is carried, often supported on arches, amidst scenery somewhat resembling that of the Via Mala in Switzerland. In spring it is subject to avalanches. At the narrowest part is an ancient *gateway* or watch-house, once closing the pass; and after crossing to the rt. bank, a castle, the Klammstein, is passed, erected in 11th century; before that date a path over the hill W. was used, which here joins the road. The valley of Gastein now opens to view; and after passing

8 m. **Dorf Gastein** (*Inn*: good) the snow mts. at the head of the valley rise into view. (A bend in the road here can be saved by the *pedestrian*.)

6 m. **Hof Gastein** (*Inns*: Moser, good baths; Blaue Traube; prices lower than at Wilbad, but no shady promenades), principal place of the valley, and in 15th and 16th cents. of great importance, when concerned in a great carry-

ing trade with Italy, and the residence of the wealthy miners of the district when it was a European Potosi; many of their houses still remain. Amongst them *obs.* the *Strasserhof*, with an arcade to each story. In the ch. notice the *Strochner Altar*, and in the churchyard monuments of the old mining families.

[The *ascent* of the *Gamskar-kogl* (8077 ft.), immediately above Hof, E., is the most important excursion in the neighbourhood. A foot-path, 4 hrs. (or a longer horse-track), a *hut* halfway for refreshments, and *another* on the summit. *Panorama* very fine, including on the W. and S. the Wiesbachhorn, Gross Glockner, and the snowy range stretching E. to the Hafner Spitz, the last glacier peak; and extending N. over the great limestone groups of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut. *Many plants on the mt.*]

[From Hof a path ascends W. up the Angerthal over the *Stanz* (6920 ft.) down to Bueheben in the Rauristhal in 6 hrs., whence to *Heiligenblut* by Rauriser Tauern, see Rtes. 230 and 244.]

[The *old* road to Wildbad leads S., *without* crossing the Ache, through 3 hamlets to the entrance of the *Kötschachthal*. Into this a path strikes l. over a bridge. The valley contains good scenery and many fine waterfalls at its head; the excursion to which and the return will occupy a day. From the *Prossau* Alp a good mountaineer may climb to the *Kleinellend-scharte* (8226 ft.) in 4½ hrs., and thence down into the Maltathal Carinthia, Rte. 243. A good guide necessary; sometimes deep snow renders it impassable.]

Proceeding by the so-called *new road* or *Fürstenweg*, which soon crosses the Ache, and then the Angerbach, escaping from its valley through a Klamme rt., the route ascends the hill, and passing the English coffee-house, Austrian coffee-house, and Swiss cottage, with pretty views opening out, and part of the Ewige Schneeburg visible N.; and turning l. over a spray-sprinkled bridge, reaches

6 m. Wildbad Gastein (3437 ft.) (*Inns*: Straubinger's, near the bridge; Mitterwirth; Unter Krämer; Ober Krämer; Hirsch, near St. Nicolas ch. There are also many *lodging-houses*; Solitude, best. In July and August advisable to write or telegraph for rooms.) The houses are scattered irregularly on the rt. slope, the Ache rushing down in their midst, and plunging in 2 falls to a depth of nearly 500 ft. The house of the late Archduke John, new, lies below the road, with a terrace and garden for *Alpine plants*. There are many pretty points of view and shady walks. The old ch. of St. Nicolas and its graveyard are worth a visit.

The *Hot springs*, which have made the place famous, are 7 in number; one of them, the *Wasserfallquelle*, springs out of the bed of the Ache, and its water is used as a bath for horses. They were discovered in 680. The celebrated Paracelsus in 16th centy. spread their reputation, and ever since they have been increasingly frequented, and have been visited by most of the sovereigns of Europe. Season is during July and August. The principal are those of the Schloss, and at Straubinger's, and there is a free establishment for

the poor. Heat at the fountain is 115 to 120 Fahr. The principal chemical ingredients are carbonate of soda and carbonate of lime, but the water is pure and tasteless, and its efficiency is supposed to consist in its very great capacity for electricity. The springs are especially recommended for all chronic and nervous diseases. The water has a singular effect upon withered flowers, to which it restores even the smell.

The *Conferva Thermalis*, used in cure of wounds, grows upon the surface of the water, where it is allowed to flow over the ground, as at Barèges in the Pyrenees.

The situation of Gastein is highly pleasing, among its wooded hills and in the midst of the abrupt rise from the Hof Gastein "Boden" to the 2nd or Böckstein Boden above. Walks are cut on all sides, and there are many.

Excursions.

a. *Böckstein* (3713 ft.), a vill. 3 m. above Gastein in the 2nd of the valley levels, an expanse of green pastures. Ch. on a hill, and good *Inn*. It is the place where the stamping process, formerly carried on at the mines above, is now performed, and the officials live here. The *mines* are in

b. The *Radhausberg* (8803 ft.), opposite the vill. on the S. They are very ancient; were worked by the Taurisci as well as the Romans, and afterwards by the Venetians. Not very productive now. An easy horse-track ascends to them in 2½ hrs., and there is a foot-path. *Descent* is made in a car, let down by a wind-

lass, on an average slope of 33° , a distance of 4200 ft., to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Böckstein. The Christopher Mine (nearly 7000 ft.), usually visited, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. through the mt., and issues above the Nassfeld basin, with a fine view. The summit of the Radhausberg, *Kreuzkogel*, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the mouth of this mine.

c. The *Anlaufthal* opens at foot of the Radhausberg E., and ends in very fine scenery at foot of the Ankogel. See Rte. 201.

d. The *Nassfeld Basin*, surrounded by wild scenery, is reached up the defile of the Ache from Böckstein. Several waterfalls on the way. See Rte. 201.

e. The *Pockhartthal*, a high valley, branches from the above W. at the Schleier Fall; once famous for its silver-mines: it contains 2 lakes, which feed the Fall. View striking on entering.

f. The *Sieglitzthal*, entered by side of the Sieglitz Waterfall, from the Moser Chalet in the Nassfeld Basin; it leads in 3 hrs. to a col, the *Rifflscharte* (8102 ft.). A noble view of snowy peaks forward. Descent to a bridle-path, leading to *Im Kolben*, in the Rauriserthal, where it joins a track over the *Goldzecker Tauern* (Rte. 244) to Heiligenblut in 13 to 14 hrs. There is sometimes difficult ice on the Rauris side; a good guide required, pay 8 fl. A second track, more difficult, leads from Im Kolben to the *Berghaus*, and thence by 3 different passes — the *Fraganter Tauern*, *Klein Zirknitzscharte*, and *Pramerscharte*, severally down to Fragant, Döllach, and Pockhorn (Rte. 244) in the Möllthal. Extensive views from summits.

g. From Bad Gastein the *Kötschachthal* E. is full of waterfalls, and makes a fine day's excursion. See above.

h. Ascent of the *Gamskar-kogl* described above.

Rte. 201.—BAD GASTEIN to OB. VELLACH, by the NASSFELD TAUERN, or PASS of MALNITZ.

BAD GASTEIN to	ENG. M.	HRS.
Böckstein	3	1
Nassfeld	—	3
Malnitz	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Ob-Vellach. . . .	5	2

A rough bridle-rd., pretty well marked, and needing no guide except in mist; a little snow even in summer near the summit. Good coffee, bread, and cheese can be had at Nassfeld, and at the Tauernhaus, a rude stone building just beyond the summit. Travellers can sleep at Böckstein, and obtain horses or guides there.

The easiest route across the Noric Chain, and the most direct course between Salzburg and Carinthia. By no means equalling in grandeur or interest the Rauriser Pass to the W. (Rte. 244), but offering fine views from basin of Nassfeld, the summit, and on the descent S.

From Gastein the road to

Böckstein, is taken. (Rte. 1 hr. 200.) Inn: good.

[The *Anlaufthal* here opens S.E. between the Radhausberg S. and the Stuhl N., and extending 4 hrs. to the Ankogel, the dominant peak of the district. It offers an alternative Rte. to Malnitz, and is the more ancient of the two. Keep to l. bank of stream. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a fine amphotheatre of precipices, the *Hiekahr*, opens out, surrounding a green Alp. From the huts are 2 paths to Malnitz. *a.* Ascends the precipices on the rt. to the *Hiekahr Alm*, and passing 2 tarns reaches the summit, whence the descent leads into the Malnitzer Rte., about 1 hr. above Malnitz. *b.* Is the old Roman and mediæval road, and with much finer views. Keep up the valley 1 hr. to the *Tauern Fall*, then turn rt. by a red cross and through wood; in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. fragments of the *old road* are seen. 1 hr. further over loose and steep débris a second portion of road is met with, which is near the *summit* or *Korntauern* (8088 ft.). Views superb, Ankogel (10,673 ft.), with glaciers to l., and a fine array of snow peaks, including the Gross Glockner and the Wies or Vischbachhorn rt. The *descent* is into the *Seethal* (the stream of which it crosses) to *Malnitz*.

For ascent of the *Ankogel* see below.

From *Böckstein* the track ascends the rt. bank of the Ache, passing the curious *inclined plane* by which wood is drawn up to the Radhausberg gold-mines. The valley becomes a narrow rocky defile, *Wild Graben*, with several waterfalls.

1 hr. The *Kessel Fall* is the first, but the most beautiful is

The *Schleier Fall*, like a veil of gauze, 400 ft. coming from the Pockhart, see above.

The *Scharreck*, a fine snow peak (10,453 ft.), here comes into view. Then, after crossing

A *Bridge*, and leaving a track leading to the Pockhartthal to rt., the basin of

Nassfeld (5304 ft.) is entered, 2 hrs. green, treeless, and level. The Ache flows in numerous windings at the bottom, and snow peaks rise above the verdant walls of the basin. About 20 huts lie scattered about; at 3—Straubinger's, Moser's, and Kramer's—coffee, butter, milk, and cheese may be had. It obtained its name of "wet field" (*Campus humidus*) as early as the 8th centy. Its mines are among the oldest in the Alps, and were worked by the Taurisci; afterwards by the Romans. Many rare plants may be gathered, among others *Sivertia* or *Pleurogyne carinthiaca*. The violet-scented moss, *Byssus jolithus*, is abundant, as also in the *Anlaufthal*.

From the furthest hut the track ascends the S.E. corner of the basin up a breast of the hill between two ravines to the summit of a.

Spur, whence is a fine view, 1 hr. looking backwards, of *Nassfeld*. The path then ascends a slope to

the *Tauern* or *Col* (8038 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a slight depression in the ridge. In contrast to the other passes over this chain, it offers a wide view S. (more extensive by climbing ridge E. of the Col), down the *Malnitzthal*, with the

Terglou and Mangert, the highest peaks of the Julian Alps, in the horizon. Gross Glockner, &c., W. Immediately below Col is

The **Tauernhaus** (refreshments and a hay bed).

Descent, chiefly over fine meadow, to the

Manhart Alp; a collection of swineherds' huts (*interesting plants on the way*), thence a steep descent into the ravine, and path through woods, all the way to

3¼ hr. **Malnitz** (3816 ft.), (*Inn*: small, but comfortable), small vill. at junction of the Seethal with the Malnitz valley. [At this point the old Rte. of the Korn Tauern, still called the *Heiden Weg* (heathen road) comes in. See above.]

Ascent of the Ankogel is made from Malnitz by 2 rtes. (a) The longer, but easier, is up the Seebachthal, but turns l. before reaching the *Stapitz See*; keeps N. up a lateral valley to the Luckethörl, or saddle, 4 hrs.; climbs the steep *Trömwand* to the foot of the Ankogel Glacier, or *Grauleitenkees*, 1 hr.; crosses this to summit of the *Kleiner Ankogel*, 1½ hr., and then along a narrow ridge to the Ankogel peak, 1 hr. (b) From Malnitz to the last chalet at head of the Seebachthal (hay bed and a meal); then l. to the *Trom* valley 1 hr.; keep up it to the *Glacier*, 1½ hr.; cross it to rt., 1½ hr.; then straight to the Ankogel. Ropes may be necessary for this last rte., as well as Steigeisen. The Ankogel is the central knot of 4 ridges, and the

view comprises a great extent of the snow and glacier of the high Noric chain, and includes also the Carnie and Julian Alps. View from the Schareck is alone superior.

The valley now turns S., and the bridle track is succeeded by a *very rough* char-road; 1-horse carts can be got at the *Inn*, but better to walk.

2 hrs.

Ob. Vellach (*Inns*: Post, pass-able; Pacher, dear), a small town in the Möllthal upon a good rd., where a post carriage can be obtained either to *Winklern*, 22 m. on way to Heiligenblut, or down to *Spital* in the Drave valley, 24 m. Rte. 244.

Rte. 202. — BAD GASTEIN to SALZBURG, by ZELL-AM-SEE and the MITTER PINZGAU.

BAD GASTEIN to			ENG. M.
Lend . . .	21	Reichenhall .	17
Zell-am-See .	15	Salzburg . .	11
Lofer . . .	26		—
			90

It is a cross road between Lend and Lofer, but a very good one, and furnished with post-horses.

The principal charm of this road is the valley of the *Saalach* between Zell and Reichenhall, and the traveller who has ascended

the nearly parallel valley of the Salzaeh, on his way to Bad Gastein, can with advantage return by this to Salzburg, especially if he diverge from it to Berchtesgaden.

From Bad Gastein, through

7 m. Hof Gastein, to

14 m. Lend, see Rte. 200. Here, turning W., the traveller ascends that part of the valley of the Salzaeh called the *Pongau*. It is a narrow and picturesque defile to

5 m. Taxenbach (*Inn*: Beim Taxwirth, small but good, and reasonable). 1 hr. S., at entrance of the Rauristhal, is a curious cascade, itself nothing, but approached by 2 galleries in the solid rock and through very romantic scenery. The stream at the fall has cut for itself a singular passage. The galleries belong to a long since abandoned gold-mine.

The valley is now termed the *Unt. Pinzgau*. From

5 m. The Chapel of St. Georg, on a hill, is a fine view

1 m. Hunsdorf (good *Inn*), and

1 m. Bruck (*Inn*: Von Mayr's, good), are passed, the latter at entrance of the Fusch Thal (see Rte. 230), and the road enters upon the *Zeller Moos*, a very unhealthy morass at the opening of the valley of Zell N., and caused by the dribbling of the water of the Lake of Zell towards the Salza. Upon an eminence to rt. is the

Castle of Fischhorn, with a fine view, while across the valley S.

is seen the ancient one of *Kaprun*. A little further the rd., leaving that of the valley, turns N. on the W. side of the lake to

Zell-am-See (*Inn*: Bräu, 3 m. clean). The addition of *am-See* distinguishes this vill. from Zell in the Zillerthal. It is beautifully situated on a tongue of land, and above the malaria. From hill behind is a fine view of the snowy Noric Alps S., and of the limestone masses N. The mt. opposite, on E. shore of lake, the *Hundstein* (6946 ft.), offers a much grander view. Ascent in 3 to 4 hrs.

Post-omnibus daily to Lofer.

Leaving the lake, and passing through *Reut*, the rd. presently

Crosses the Saalach, which issues from the *Glemthal*, W., passes through Kirchheim and other vills., and re-crosses the Saalach to

Saalfelden (*Inns*: Auerwirth 9½ m. and Timmerlwirth), 1000 Inhab., principal place of the *Mitter Pinzgau*, with a ch. tower more than 200 ft. high. Several ruined castles adorn the neighbouring heights; that of Lichtenberg has a chapel and hermitage hewn in the rock. The Gross Glockner is finely seen S.

[By the valley to the W. is a rd. leading to *St. Johann*, on post-road from Innsbruck to Salzburg. On the E. is a circuitous rd., probably interesting, skirting the foot of the *Steinerne Meer*, and leading to *Lend*. Over the *Steinerne Meer* N. is a wild path to the *Königssee*, Rte. 199 A.]

Leaving Saalfelden, the road soon enters a wild romantic glen, the *Pinzgauer Hohlweg*. In the midst of it the Diesbach makes a pretty *waterfall*. At its exit is the hamlet of

9½ m. **Frohnwies** (*Inn*: very good), and next is the pretty vill. and church of

1 m. **Ober Weissbach**. [Here a carriage-road turns off and ascends the fine pass of *Hirschbühel* (3896 ft.)—noble *view* of serrated limestone ranges. Austrian Custom-house and good *Inn* on summit. Descends by the Hinterscerthal and Ramsau to *Berchtesgaden* (Rte. 199 A), and thus offers a much more interesting, though longer, route to Salzburg, than by Lofer.

¾ hr. walk along this road from Weissbach is the extraordinary ravine called the *Seissenberg Klam*. A finger-post, with "Gehe und Staune" on l. of rd., points it out. A staircase leads to a wooden gallery carried a few feet above a stream, and ending in front of a small waterfall. It is a most curious scene. The torrent-bed is worn down 50 or 60 ft., twists in a very extraordinary manner, and is hollowed out in most singular basins or well-holes. The gallery is to enable woodmen to extricate drift timber destined for the Reichenhall saltworks. There is a similar *Klam* still more grotesque near Unken. See Rte. 229.]

The road now crosses to the l. or W. bank of the Saalach, and the *Hohlweg* valley becomes very beautiful; smooth lawns dotted with plum-trees along the bottom and wooded mountains on the

sides. A narrower portion is called the *Luftenstein Pass*. The rd. joins the Innsbruck and Salzburg post-road at

Lofer (*Inns*: Haekel-Wirth; 6 m. beim Bräuer; Post): see Rte. 229 for rest of the way through

Reichenhall to 17 m.

Salzburg. Rte. 199. 11 m.

Rte. 203.—The SALZKAMMERGUT: LINZ, or LAMBACH, to ISCHL, HALLSTATT, and AUSSEE.

LINZ to			
	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Lambach.	31	Hallstatt.	14½
Gmunden	18¾		—
Ischl . .	11½		75¾
			—

The Salzburg Rly. as far as Lambach, and then a branch to Gmunden; trains twice a day. Steamer on Lake of Gmunden to Ebensee 1 hr.; dil. to Ischl 2 hrs.; omnibus and steamer to Hallstatt.

The *Salzkammergut* (see *Intro. Inf.*) is a delightful resort for the tourist, the invalid, or the sportsman. The best approach to it is undoubtedly from the N. as here given; the mts. culminating in the Dachstein rise in grandeur at every step. The whole rte. ascends the lovely



Traun, which may be further followed to its source in Styria, Rte. 240.

From **Linz** (see Rte. 195) by rail through **Wels** to

Lambach Junction (*Inn*: large 31 m. and comfortable, near stat.; Rössl in the town).

The rly. speedily crosses the *Traun*, passes the singular ch. of Baura, and continues up the rt. bank. The great object on the S. horizon is the *Traunstein*, the outline of which is compared to the upturned profile of Louis XVI.; to the rt. of it appear the glaciers of the Thorstein and the Höllengebirge, and to the l. the Todtegebirge. Near

Roitham Stat. are the *Falls* of 7 m. the *Traun* (better to take a car. from Lambach to Gmunden, 6 fl., and see the falls by the way: 7 m. from Lambach and 9 from Gmunden). $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the falls, 43 ft., formed by two oblique barriers of conglomerate, riven and jagged. "Though not so elevated as Terni, nor so large as Schaffhausen, yet, from its perfect clearness and harmony of surrounding objects, it ranks high among waterfalls." Should be seen from the little house above, from the bridge, and from the rocks below. A small *Inn*. A curious canal runs at the side for the descent of the salt barges from Gmunden, which are passed at a fixed hour, 11 a.m., when they rush through with amazing velocity. The miller at the falls will, for 70 kr., turn all the water of the canal over the falls—worth paying for if the season be dry. (Road hence is through fir woods and neat vills., running between

the rail and the river, which it crosses to Gmunden; but the pedestrian will find a picturesque track on the l. bank of the Traun, 3 hrs.) Railway makes a sweep to avoid a hill just before reaching the lake and town of

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Gmunden (*Inns*: side of the lake, Schiff; Goldener Brunnen, good and reasonable; Sonne, good and civil. In the town, Goldener Adler, good). Car to Traun Fall and back, 4 fl. Small town romantically situated, at N. end of the Gmunden, or Traun See, neat and pretty place; principal depôt of salt. About 1 m. W. of the town is a little island, 50 yds. from the shore, with a picturesque castle. The Calvarienberg, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. behind the town, offers an extensive view. Pappenheim defeated the peasants here in 1626, and so crushed a formidable Protestant insurrection.

The Gmunden See, 9 m. long, is surrounded at the lower end by undulating hills dotted with trees and houses, at the upper by high precipices and dark fir woods, above which are glimpses of the snowy Dachstein. Rising from the lake on the E. is the majestic Traunstein (5537 ft.), with its precipice towards the lake, and forming the great feature of the scene: ascent difficult, 4 hrs. On the W. side the principal hill is the Sonnenstein. There is a road (to Langbath) along the W. bank only.

Steamers from May to October run between Gmunden and Ebensee twice each way. Take ticket for both boat and carriage to Ischl. Fare is sometimes asked for twice over. Carriages are conveyed on the steamers or towed in boats.

In crossing the lake, Altmünster,

with a very old ch., is passed W., and next Ebenzeier, a chateau, the favourite residence of the late Archduke Max. of Este. Traunkirchen (good Inn: Sulzl) is upon a projecting promontory, the finest spot on the lake. Scenery becomes wild and grand after this. Steamers land at

Langbath W. bank; suburb of 9 m. Ebensee, on E. do., where the Traun enters the lake. (*Inn*: Post, homely. A boom here stops the floating timber, and vast stacks of it stand on the shore used for the great evaporating-house here, to which the brine from Hallstatt and Ischl is brought in pipes. In Ebensee is a mill using a peculiar saw for manufacture of the barrels in which the salt is packed.

[The Langbath Thal opens W.; a good rd. leads up it 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to a wooded lake; take boat to a solitary hunting-box (there is a rough path, however, along l. bank), and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond is a second lake in a rocky amphitheatre, wooded, and with a fine view.

The Höllengebirge form the S. side of the valley, extending from the Traun See to the Atter See. The Kranabithsattel, a depression at their E. end, is ascended in 3 hrs. from the Krehr Alp in its lower portion: panorama, one of the best, includes 11 lakes.]

The drive is beautiful up the valley of the Traun under the Höllengebirge rt. On the opposite side

The Offensee Thal opens E. 4 m. [with a good rd. leading in 3 hrs. to a lake of same name, where is an Imperial hunting-lodge.]

Below this, on the same side, the precipices of the *Hohe Schrott* line the valley. These form the western end of that vast limestone plateau, the *Todte Gebirge*.

4 m. **A Road** is passed rt. [leading over a low watershed to the *Attersee*, 2 hrs.], and the beautiful wooded basin opens, in which is placed

3½ m. **Ischl.** (*Inns*: *Bauer's Hotel*, on the *Calvarienberg*: unequalled for situation, but the charges high. *Hr. B.* speaks English. *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, fine house, rebuilding after fire; *Post*, good, but dear; *Kreuz*, excellent and moderate. 2nd class: *Erzherzog Franz Karl*; *Baierischer Hof*; *Stern*). Plenty of lodgings. Tariff of carriages will be found in the *Inns*.

Till 1822 *Ischl* was only a small market town at the junction of the *Ischl* stream with the *Traun*; since then it has become a most fashionable watering-place, spreading its white houses all over the green plain and up the wooded slopes. Mts. surround it on all sides, and 5 or 6 valleys radiate as from a central point. The present Empress was betrothed at *Ischl*, and it is a favourite resort of the Imperial family. There is a *Theatre*, *Casino* (with reading-room), and *Baths*, a handsome building with a colonnade, where *whey* from cow, goat, and ewe milk, and mineral waters are drunk. Crowded from 7 to 8 a.m., when a band plays. Saline vapour baths are in use; also *Mud baths* from salt slime; and there is a good swimming bath.

Protestant service on Sundays at *Goisern*.

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

Best points of View are—

The Imperial Garden at the back of the villa, built by the present Emperor: a most delightful spot with the finest view in *Ischl*, including the *Dachstein*.

The Calvarienberg (W. of the town), and beyond it

The ruins of Wildenstein Schloss: view nearly as far as lake of *Gmunden*.

The Carolinen Panorama behind the bridge on the road to *Ebensee*.

Short Excursions.

The Kolowrat Thurm, 1½ hr. up, 1 hr. down.

The Rettenbach Mill, 3½ hrs.; and *Wildniss*, ¼ hr., up a glen S.E.: a charming walk (which may be prolonged over the ridge to *Aussee*, 5 hrs. from *Ischl*, to return by the rd.).

By the *Kesselbach Ravine* to the *Koth Alm*, 3 hrs. View of the *Dachstein* and 3 lakes. Return over *Traxlegg* to *Rettenbach Mill*.

By the *Salzberg*, S., 1 hr., rd. by way of *Berneck*; contains the salt-mines, similar to those of *Hallein*. See Rte. 200.

The Ziemitz (5071 ft.). A mt. N.W. between the roads to *St. Wolfgang* and the *Attersee*, affords a fine panorama. Ascend by the *Ischl Thal* and up the *Lagergraben*; and descend by the *Ziemitz Wildniss*: 5 hrs. up and 4 down.

The Kater Spitz (4757 ft.), opposite the *Ziemitz*, on the S., is another point: go by the *Nussen see*, 1½ hr., peak is 3 hrs. further.

Guides may be heard of at *Edlinger* and *Hirsch's*, *Sessel Träger Office*, and are paid 2 fl. a day.

Longer Excursions are—

(a). *Lake of Hallstatt*, 1 day. See below.

(b). *The beautiful Gosau Lakes*, 1 day; start at 6; car. with 2 horses to the Smith's *Inn* (beyond Gosau) and back $8\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; walk to Vorder See and back, 2 hrs.; Hinter See, 4 hrs. more. See Rte. 204. Take provisions.

(c). *The Wolfgang Lake*, on Salzburg-road, 1 day. See on the way the *Wirers Waterfall*, the *Schwarzen See*, and *Wirers Strub* (digression of 3 hrs.). St. Wolfgang is 2 hrs. drive from Ischl. See Rte. 240.

(d). *Ascent of the Schafberg* (5836 ft.), 3 hrs. from St. Wolfgang. *Inn* at the top. On no account omit this, as the *panorama* is wonderful. See Rte. 240.

(e). *Aussee*, in Styria, $16\frac{1}{4}$ m.; 4 hrs. drive from Ischl: 3 days of delightful scenery. 1st day, see lakes of Grundl and Aussee (*sleep* at Alt Aussee, good *Inn*). 2nd day, visit Teplitzersee and Kammersee. 3rd day return. (Rte. 240.)

(f). *Gmunden See and Falls of the Traun*, 1 day. See above. By car. and steamboat. Dine at Gmunden.

(g). *Chorinskyklause*, 7 m., go by Lauffen. A timber dam opened once a week, as announced beforehand in Ischl. See below.

(h). *The Attersee* is reached by a good rd. Turning off from the Ebensee-road, about 3 m. below Ischl, it crosses a low pass and reaches the lake, 9 m., at Weissenbach; excellent *Inn*. The lake is about 15 m. long, only interesting at its upper end. There is a rd. only along the E. shore,

ing the Traun, continues up its beautiful valley on rt. bank to

Lauffen. (*Inn*: Zum Weissen 4 m. Rössl.) The valley is here shut in by cliffs, and there is a *fall* of the Traun. The town is the oldest in the district. Ancient Gothic ch.

[The valley of the Weissenbach opens W.; bridge over the Traun, steep ascent; at 1 hr. is the *Chorinsky Klause*. See above.]

Goisern (*Inns*: good), a Pro- $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. testant village, and ch. with *Protestant service*. Scenery becomes bolder, and the Hallstatt Lake comes in view.

The Road divides.

1 m.

[That to l. crosses a pass to *Aussee*, and is the highway into Styria. Rte. 240.]

The other, a country road, leads down to

Steg (*Inn*: good), at the point 2 m. where the Traun issues from the

Lake of Hallstatt, 5 m. in length, 1 broad; grand and solemn, stretching to the foot of the great mass of the Dachstein S., where the precipices scarcely leave room for a path. On the W. towers the Blassenstein, and on the E. the Sarstein. The Traun flows through it from Aussee, entering at its S.E. corner under the Dachstein.

There is a small steamer in connection with the Ischl omnibus, and boats with 2 rowers each can be had at Steg or the Gosau mill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, where is an *Inn* carriages can drive to.

Gosau Mill occupies a promontory on W. shore.

[From this point the rd. no

ISCHL TO HALLSTATT.

From Ischl, the rd., first cross-

more follows the shore, but turns off W. to Gosau, Abtenau, and Golling. See Rte. 204.]

5 m. **Hallstatt** (1769 ft.). (*Inns*: Seeauer; Post; both on the lake; fair. *Delicious fish*.) Vill. of 1400 Inhab., 900 of them Protestants (Lutheran Ch.); singularly situated; houses stuck like swallows' nests against the steep side of the mt.; staircases instead of streets; no communication with it but by boats or mountain paths. Ch. ancient and remarkable; a double nave: *fine view* from its terrace. Sun is never seen from Nov. to Feb. Pretty sight on Sunday morning to see the boats crossing to ch. on all sides.

The Salt-works, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. along the shore, are very large. See *Intro.*, *Seet. 2*.

Excursions.

(a). *The Hirschbrunn* and the *Kessel* are 2 singular intermittent springs, not far beyond the salt-works.

(b). *The Waldbach Strub*, chief waterfall in the Salzkammergut, 3 m. up the beautiful valley of Echern, behind Hallstatt. 3 falls. The first is 300 ft. high, but the *middle fall* is the most picturesque.

Some 200 yds. from the fall towards Hallstatt, a path l. leads to an *extraordinary staircase* up the face of a rock. From the top through a pine forest, 1 hr., to a miners' vill., and thence easy descent to Rudolf's Tower. From waterfall to Hallstatt this way, 4 hrs.

(e). *Rudolf's Tower*, 1150 ft. above the lake, on a projecting rock; erected by Emp. Albert,

1284, to defend the salt-mines against the Archbp. of Salzburg, and named after Rudolf of Habsburg. *Ascent* is by an almost continuous staircase, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Manager of the mines resides in it, and there is an interesting *collection*—fossils, minerals, Celtic and Roman antiquities, &c. 850 Celtic graves have been opened near, probably of Celtic miners. *Descent* may be made by a charming walk, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., down to the Gosau Mill on the lake.

(d). *The Salt-mines* are 500 ft. higher than Rudolf's Tower, and the highest level is 4000 ft. above sea. For mode of working see *Intro.* and Hallein: Rte. 200.

(e). *The Blassenstein*, 6500 ft., rises W. of Hallstatt. Rudolf's Tower, occupying one of its spurs, is passed on the ascent, 4 hrs. in all. Keep some distance W. along the plateau beyond the tower, and then work l. up the rocky steeps, always bearing l. to the final peak, whence is one of the *grandest views of the district*.

(f). *To the Hintersee*, the uppermost of the Gosau lakes, is a laborious walk of 10 hrs. from Hallstatt, but one of the grandest and wildest in these mts. 5 hrs. to the summit of the *Verfallenes Alp*, noble *views* of the Dachstein. On *deseent*, the Hintersee lies below like a turquoise. (Rte. 204.)

(g). *To the Vordersee* is an easier and lower path, working round S. and W. of the Blassenstein.

(h). *To Aussee*, 9 m. (boat to E. end of the lake), and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Ober Traun* (vill. of 400 Inhab.), where a char may be hired for Aussee, up the ravine of the Traun by a good rd. between the Sarstein l. and the Koppen-

stein rt. In the latter is a remarkable *cavern*, the *Koppenbrüller*, occasionally illuminated and visited from Hallstatt (there and back in 4 hrs.). Aussee is in Styria, described Rte. 240. (A private car. can wait either at Aussee or Steg while the traveller visits Hallstatt.)

To ascend the *Sarstein* (6558 ft.), cross the lake to *Kalkofen* and climb by the *Schanze* to the *Sarstein Alp*, where you can sleep. *Panorama* from the summit is admirable.

(i). The *Dachstein Glaciers* offer the *grandest excursion* from Hallstatt.

The *Dachstein* is a general term applied to a vast limestone plateau, one of a series of isolated groups stretching from the *Vorarlberg* on the W., along the S. side of the valley of *Inn* through *Salzburg*, and eastward almost to *Vienna*. The mts. of *Berehtesgaden* and the *Tännengebirge* in *Salzburg* belong to this series, and are the immediate neighbours of the *Dachstein* on the W. The *Todtegebirge* form the next group on the E. The *Dachstein plateau* rises to a precipice on its S. edge, with an average height of 8000 ft.: towards the N. it sinks to about 5500 ft. The 3 highest points are the *Dachstein* proper, the corner-stone of *Styria*, *Salzburg*, and *Austria*; the *Klein Dachstein*, and the *Thorstein*, all at S.W. corner of the mass; but there are many others, mostly very difficult of access. There are 2 *glaciers* streaming N. and N.W. from the *Hohe Dachstein*. The first, called *Karls Eisfeld*, in honour of a visit from the Archduke *Charles* in 1812, is the one usually visited.

Upon the Plateau are upwards

of 50 chalets, which are more substantial than those of the W. Alps, and usually very clean. The sparse pasture is exceedingly nourishing, and the *butter* of the *Dachstein* is celebrated.

From *Hallstatt* to the *Dachstein*, go by the *Walbach Strub* or by the *Salzberg*, and, passing through a rocky wilderness called the *Thiergarten*, make for the *Ochsenwies Alp* (6023 ft.), 5 hrs., where *Secauer* of *Hallstatt* has built a hut which supplies night quarters, &c. (Beyond, is the ascent to the *Ochsenwies Höhe*, a ridge which offers the first near view of the *Dachstein*; in 1 hr. from the hut the *Tauben Kahr* is reached, and 1 hr. further brings to the *Klinger's Höhe*, which overlooks the glacier, and is a fine *point of view*). From *Ochsenwies* hut it is 1½ hr. to the edge of the glacier, at the upper end of which is the peak of the *Dachstein*. The ascent of this is now made comparatively easy by a ladder left at the *Bergschrund* at its foot, and by iron rings and ropes up the peak itself (helps provided by *Prof. Simony*, the chief explorer of the *Dachstein*): the summit (9841 ft.) is reached from the *Bergschrund* in ½ hr. The expedition is frequently made, and a mule-track is making to the *Ochsenwies Alp*.

(k). Another route to the *Dachstein* is from *Ober Traun*, by *Winkl*, to *Ober Schafleck Alp*, 2½ hrs.; thence to the *Krippen brunn* (whence is a track l. by the *Lower Gjaidstein* and *Koppeneck* to *Ramsau* and *Schladming* in the *Eunsthäl*). The track then leads rt., in 3 hrs., to the huts of the desolate *Gjaid Alp* (5392 ft.). 2 hrs. further is the *Taubenkahr*, mentioned above.

Guides: Karl Schupfen and Loydl of Hallstatt are the two best, also Stocker and Zauner. Ordinary pay 2 fl. per day, except for the Dachstein, for which 2 guides are always required.

(l). From the Gjaid Alp the *Krippenstein* (6960 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs: central point for View over the whole Dachstein Plateau.

(m). In 1866 Mr. Tuckett, after ascending the Dachstein from the Ochsenwies Alp, made a descent to Ramsau and Schladming in the Ennsthal, by crossing a depression in the ridge above the S.E. angle of the Karls-Eisfeld glacier (Hohe Gjaidstein Joeh, 8500 to 9000 ft.). Time: Col to end of glacier $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence to brow overlooking Ramsau $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Ramsau eh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; and 1 hr. to Schladming.

Rte. 204. — The LAKE of HALLSTATT to GOLLING and SALZBURG, by GOSAU and ABTENAU.

HALLSTATT to			
	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Gosau . . .	6	Salzburg . .	19
Abtenau . .	11		—
Golling . .	11		47
			—

A decent country road, but occasionally rough and steep. A visit to the Gosau Lakes requires a detour of a few miles and must be partly done on foot or horseback.

This rte. leads through a fine tract of country; and if a visit to the *Gosau lakes* be included, the traveller will be highly rewarded. Lying between two arms of the Dachstein they offer as noble a piece of scenery as any in the Salzkanimergut. The descent of the *Lammerthal*, beyond Abtenau, along the N. foot of the Tännengebirge, is also striking.

From Hallstatt vill. the *pedestrian* may cross to the Gosau lakes by way of Rudolf's Tower, the Plankenstein Alp, and the "quarry," 5 hrs., but a *carriage* must start from

Gosau Mill, on the Hallstatt lake. (*Inn*). 5 mins. from this the rd. passes under the *Gosauzwang*, an aqueduct 130 ft. high, conveying the brine from Hallstatt to Ebensee.

The road ascends steeply a narrow and picturesque glen, down which rushes the Gosaubach, (geology of the rocks here is interesting), and finally opens upon the verdant valley of *Gosau*, backed by the pinnales of the Donnerkogel (6748 ft.) and Zornigkogel, belonging to the great Dachstein mass, "a gorgeous serrated barrier." The valley formerly belonged to Salzburg, then to Styria. Inhab. chiefly Protestants in scattered groups of houses.

Vorder Gosau (2455 ft.). (*Inn*: 6 m. Brandwirth, uncivil and dear.)

[At this point the rd. to the Gosau lakes turns off, and ascends to *Hinter Gosau*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Inn*, *Beim Schmied*, rough, but *civil and moderate*, 6 beds: rd. ends here, and horses can be obtained. The smith and his brother are good guides.

2 m. or 1 hr. of further ascent leads to the *Vorder See*, a beautiful lake, with precipices on either side, and in the background the glaciers and peak of the *Thorstein* (9657 ft.): best point of view is a shed near the *Klausenhaus*. A boat may sometimes be had; if not, a path goes on the W. side, through wood, and then climbs 1000 ft. higher, 1 hr., to the *Hinter See* (4077 ft.), of a peculiar pale green colour, set in a solemn majestic scene under the *Thorstein*. There is a *hut* beyond, where it is possible to sleep before ascending the glaciers in the morning. The smith provides fuel and provisions. The ascent of the *Dachstein* can also be made in this direction in 5 hrs.; quicker than from Hallstatt, but with more danger.]

[The ascent of the *Zwieselalp* is a frequent excursion from the *Smith's Inn*, at *Hinter Gosau*, an easy climb of 2½ hrs., practicable for horses; view splendid. The *Tännengebirge* rt., the *Dachstein* l., and in the distance S. the high *Noric* chain. Descent may be made to *Abtenau* in 3 hrs.]

From *Vorder Gosau* the road ascends the wooded gorge leading to

Pass Geschütt, or Gschied (3246 ft.). *Inn* on the summit, which is the frontier of Salzburg. Passing through vill. of

3 m. **Russbach**, where the celebrated *Gosau fossils* may be obtained, the rd. descends into the *Lammerthal*, crosses its stream, and reaches

Abtenau. [(*Inns*; Post; *Goll.* 8 m. dene *Ochse*, both good). A small cheerful town at the foot of the *Tännengebirge* (which can be ascended from this point), and in the midst of a quiet pastoral valley. High up in the face of the *Tännengebirge* is seen its largest cave, the *Frauenloch*. [A road leads S. into the Styrian post rd., between *Hütttau* and *Radstadt*.]

[The *Bichlfall* in the *Au Thal*, is reached by a path from *Abtenau* in 1½ hr. N.; curious cavities in the bed of the stream are passed (similar to the "*Oefen*," near *Golling*), and at the waterfall a woodman perilously hanging by a rope is frequently employed to detach the logs caught on their descent. A pedestrian can reach *Golling* hence in 3 hrs.]

From *Abtenau* the road climbs the ridge of the *Strupberg* before reaching again the *Lammer*, which (an *Inn*, near) it crosses by

A long bridge. The valley 4 m. is now very picturesque, but solitary, the *Tännengebirge* rising forest-clothed on the S. At

Scheffau is an interesting old 4 m. eh. of the 14th cent, with pictures by *Wohlgemuth*, a pupil of *Albert Dürer*. The rd. enters the Salzburg post-rd. a little above

Golling. (*Inn*: Post, fair.) 3 m. See Rte. 200. Hence to

Salzburg. Rte. 195.

19 m.

SECTION III.

TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

Boundaries of the Provinces.—NORTHERN TYROL:—*Scenery—Inhabitants—History.*—THE CENTRAL ALPINE RANGE:—*The Oetz Thal, Stubay Thal, and Ziller Thal Mountain Groups.*—*The Noric Range.*—*Roads over the Main Chain.*—S. E. TYROL:—*The Dolomite Mountains—The Four chief Dolomite Valleys—Inhabitants.*—S. W. TYROL:—*Orteler, Adamello, and Brenta Alta Groups.*—*Tours through Tyrol.*

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
211 Feldkirch to Coire, by the <i>Luziensteig</i> . . .	127	216A Botzen to Sterzing or the <i>Passeyrthal</i> , by the <i>Sarn Thal</i> . . .	222
212 Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, to <i>Innsbruck</i> , by the <i>Arlberg</i> .	129	217 Innsbruck to Verona, by the <i>Brenner Pass</i> , Botzen, and Trent. .	225
212A Bregenz to Reutte, by the <i>Bregenzer Wald</i> and <i>Lech Thal</i> . . .	144	218 Roveredo to <i>Riva</i> and <i>Peschiera</i> , by the <i>Lago di Garda</i> . . .	248
213 Innsbruck to Landeck, Meran, and Botzen, by the <i>Finstermünz Pass</i> .	151	219 Trent to <i>Riva</i> , on the <i>Lago di Garda</i> . . .	253
214 Milan to Innsbruck, by the <i>Pass of the Stelvio</i> (<i>Stilfser Joch</i>) . . .	164	220 Trent to Edolo, by the <i>Valleys of Non and Sole</i> and <i>Pass of Monte Tonale</i> . . .	256
214A Bormio to Male, in <i>Val di Sole</i> . . .	183	220A Meran or Botzen to Brescia, by <i>Val Rendena</i> and the <i>Giudicaria</i> . . .	265
215 The <i>Oetz Thal</i> , <i>Pitz Thal</i> , and <i>Kauns Thal</i> . Innsbruck to Meran, by the <i>Timbler Joch</i> ; or by the <i>Fender Thal</i> and <i>Hoch Joch</i> or <i>Nieder Joch</i> . . .	189	221 Trent to Cortina d'Ampezzo, by the <i>Fleimser Thal</i> , <i>Val Fassa</i> , the <i>Fedaia Pass</i> , <i>Caprile</i> , and <i>Pass of Gusella</i> .	280
215A The <i>Stubay Thal</i> . Innsbruck to the <i>Oetzthal</i> .	208	222 Trent to Venice, by <i>Val Sugana</i> . . .	294
216 Meran to Sterzing, by the <i>Passeyr Thal</i> and <i>Pass of the Jaufen</i> . .	218	222A Primolano, in <i>Val Sugana</i> , to Cortina d'Am-	

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
pezzo, by <i>Primiero</i> , <i>Agordo</i> , and <i>Caprile</i> . . .	301	pezzo; or, by the <i>Grö-</i> <i>den Thal</i> , to <i>Botzen</i> . . .	346
223 <i>Brixen</i> to <i>Villach</i> , by the <i>Puster Thal</i> . . .	310	228 <i>Innsbruck</i> to <i>Venice</i> , by <i>Brunecken</i> and <i>Pass of</i> <i>Ampezzo</i> . . .	357
223A The <i>Gail Thal</i> , from <i>Sillian</i> , in the <i>Puster</i> <i>Thal</i> , to <i>Villach</i> on the <i>Drave</i> ; also <i>Pass of</i> <i>Sta. Croce</i> . . .	320	228A <i>Innichen</i> , in <i>Puster-</i> <i>thal</i> , to <i>Pieve di Ca-</i> <i>dore</i> , by the <i>Sexten</i> <i>Thal</i> . . .	369
224 <i>Brunecken</i> , in <i>Puster-</i> <i>thal</i> , to <i>Heiligenblut</i> , by <i>Antholz</i> , the <i>Valley</i> of <i>Tefereggen</i> , and the <i>Kalser Thal</i> . . .	324	229 <i>Salzburg</i> to <i>Innsbruck</i> .	374
224A <i>Windisch Matrei</i> to <i>Brunecken</i> , by <i>Pregra-</i> <i>ten</i> and <i>St. Jacob</i> . . .	331	229A (234 in <i>S. Germ.</i> <i>Handbook</i>) <i>Wörgl</i> , in <i>Inn Thal</i> , to <i>Gastein</i> , by <i>Kitzbühl</i> and <i>Mitter-</i> <i>sill</i> . . .	380
224B <i>St. Jacob</i> to <i>Heiligen-</i> <i>geist</i> , by the <i>Ochsen-</i> <i>leute Tauern</i> . . .	333	230 <i>Innsbruck</i> to <i>Gastein</i> or <i>Salzburg</i> , by the <i>Ziller</i> <i>Thal</i> , the <i>Gerlos Pass</i> , and the <i>Pinzgau</i> . . .	382
225 <i>Brunecken</i> to <i>Zell</i> , in the <i>Ziller Thal</i> , by <i>Valley of Taufers</i> and the <i>Krimler Tauern</i> . . .	335	231 <i>Sondrio</i> , in the <i>Valtel-</i> <i>line</i> , to <i>Brescia</i> , by the <i>Pass of Aprica</i> , <i>Val Ca-</i> <i>monica</i> , and <i>Lago Iseo</i> .	400
225A <i>Heiligengeist</i> , in the <i>Ahren Thal</i> , to <i>Wind-</i> <i>isch Matrei</i> , in the <i>Isel Thal</i> . . .	341	231A <i>Brescia</i> to <i>Riva</i> , by <i>Lago d'Idro</i> . . .	404
226 <i>Lienz</i> , in the <i>Puster-</i> <i>thal</i> , to <i>Mittersill</i> , in the <i>Pinzgau</i> , by <i>Wind-</i> <i>isch Matrei</i> and the <i>Velber Tauern</i> . . .	343	232 <i>Roveredo</i> to <i>Vicenza</i> , by the <i>Valle dei Signori</i> and <i>Schio</i> , with <i>Excur-</i> <i>sions</i> to the <i>Sette Co-</i> <i>muni</i> and <i>Baths of Re-</i> <i>coaro</i> . . .	408
227 <i>Brunecken</i> , through the <i>Gader Thal</i> (<i>Enne-</i> <i>berg</i>), to <i>Cortina d'Am-</i>		232A <i>Vicenza</i> to <i>Schio</i> , by the <i>Baths of Recoaro</i> .	414
		233 <i>Schio</i> to <i>Belluno</i> , by <i>Bassano</i> and <i>Feltre</i> .	417

SKETCH OF TYROL.

The general character of the scenery of Tyrol has been indicated in the preliminary sketch of the Eastern Alps: some special points remain to be noticed. The *Province* is bounded on the N. by *Bavaria*, the frontier following the chief summits of the range of mountains N. of the *Inn*,

at a distance of from 10 to 20 m. from that river. *Switzerland* lies along its W. border (if the *Vorarlberg*, which is essentially though not technically one with Tyrol, be included), and by the possession of the upper valley of the *Inn* (the *Engadine*), makes a large cut into its territory on that side. The new kingdom of *Italy* adjoins the *Swiss* territory,

and holding the great valley of the Adda (the Valtelline) and that of the Oglio (Val Camonica), closes up the western frontier to the lake of Garda, of which it leaves to Tyrol only the northern end, and eastern shore. From that point along the S., Tyrol is bordered by the Italian Venetian Provinces, which separate it by a broad belt of hill and plain from the head of the Adriatic. Carinthia and Salzburg bound Tyrol on the E.

The *great mountain range*, which under the name of the Rhætian and Noric Alps has been already referred to, cuts Tyrol into two unequal portions, the smaller to the N., the larger to the S., while the latter is again divided by the deep valley of the Adige, running at right angles with the high chain, into 2 separate areas, the larger to the E., the smaller to the W. Thus for the purposes of the tourist we may speak of Tyrol under the designations of *Northern*, *South-Eastern*, *South-Western*, and the *Central Range*.

NORTHERN TYROL consists almost entirely of the valley of the Inn, and its different lateral valleys, all of which on the S. penetrate more or less to the central snowy range. With it, however, may be included for present purposes the *Vorarlberg*, a small mountain district on the W. extending to the Rhine and Lake of Constance, and in character of scenery much resembling the Bavarian Highlands, minus their lakes. The mountain of most importance is the *Scesa Plana* (10,370 ft.) on the S.W. border, in the range of the *Rhætikon Alps*, which form there the frontier, and present a considerable extent of snow and glacier.

The *Inhabitants* of Northern Tyrol are all German, and of truest

Tyrol type—finely formed, athletic, and of independent carriage; hardy, industrious, moral, and religious; excessively fond of dancing and music, and excellent shots with the rifle, a heavy clumsy and hereditary instrument. Every village has its shooting-shed, whence target firing is heard on the afternoons of Sundays and holidays. Dancing takes place on most evenings in the rustic inns of the remoter valleys, the men waltzing with each other in capital time, uttering occasional cries, and leaping into the air as in the Highland fling, the Kellnerin, or waitress, joining in at every spare moment. Of course no marriage or holiday passes off without its ball, carried on in the same homely style, and in some of the villages of Northern Tyrol the peasants compose and act entire plays—the theatre a space fenced round with planks adjoining the inn, the stage a raised platform, all open to the sky. The subjects are generally taken from Scripture, and the actors are sometimes girls, who enact both male and female characters; satirical improvisation is also not uncommon.

The labours and incidents of *Peasant-life* are very similar in all Alpine countries, and the traveller in Tyrol, especially in this northern portion, will find the same sort of cultivation up to the bases of the rocks, the same resort of the cattle to the higher pastures in the summer, and the same features of cheese-making chalet-life, which are familiar to the tourist in Switzerland. There is, however, a greater prevalence of Indian corn and millet in the larger valleys, especially in that of the Inn, while the crops are in many parts done up in sheaves and stook upon light wooden staves with branching arms to dry, presenting a most grotesque appearance,

like rows of bears on their hind legs. Throughout all Tyrol a greater extent of forest marks the scenery, and gives greater prominence to the trades of the woodcutter and the charcoal-burner.

There are now few remains of *Costume*, except among the women, and on fête-days. The conical hat and feather, and embroidered gay-coloured braces, are, however, still in use. Hessian boots are worn in some districts, and, in a few, the short knee-breeches and stockings.

The *Religion* of all Tyrol is Roman Catholic: the inhabitants of some valleys have indeed at different times become Protestant, but the Tyrolese Provincial Government has hitherto always compelled their expatriation. This intolerance is excused by the simple earnest piety of the people, which is very prepossessing. The crowded attendance in the churches, the number of road-side shrines, religious pictures, and crucifixes, and more than all the devout service in which the members of every household join, on their knees, led by the house-master every evening, testify to the religious feeling of the country; as also do the numerous mementos of accidental death (*Tod Erinnerungen*) in the shape of small pictures by the roadside representing the scene and the victim, with a saint or the Virgin in a corner, and a notice beneath, beseeching the traveller's prayers.

History.—The principal events in the general history of Tyrol may here be noted. The Romans conquered the country in the time of Augustus, and held it, under the names of *Rhætia* and *Noricum*, for 400 years. During the decline of the Empire the Barbarian invaders of Italy also overran and held Tyrol—the Bavarians on the N., the Lom-

bards on the S. In 788 A.D. the greater part was united under the sceptre of Charlemagne, who was personally concerned in its subjection. On the division of his empire, Tyrol was allotted to the German portion of his dominions, to which in 1027 the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen were added, the country being chiefly in the hands of the two great feudal lords—the Bavarian Counts of Andechs and the Counts of Görz. In 1248 the Andechs portion (Valley of the Inn, &c.) fell to Albert Count of the Vintschgau, who, from his castle of Tyrol, near Meran, took the title of Count of *Tyrol*, the first appearance of the name in history. By marriage and purchase the Count of Görz eventually became possessor of the whole, and the limits of the country assumed their present shape. In 1363 Margaret Maultasch (Mouth-poke), heiress of the Görz Counts, twice a widow but childless, bestowed the country, with consent of the Estates, on her cousin Rudolf IV., of Hapsburg, Archduke of Austria, with whose house after various fluctuations it finally remained. The Revolutionary wars of the French brought them and their allies—the Bavarians upon Tyrol, the peasantry of which won European renown by their determined resistance. The year 1809, in particular, witnessed the strenuous efforts of the French and Bavarians to reduce them to subjection, and their heroic defence. Five times in that one year they freed their country from the invaders, only however to be overpowered at last, when the peace of Schönbrunn deprived them of all aid. Of their leaders in this struggle the most noted was *Andreas Hofer*, an inn-keeper of the *Passeyr Thal*, near Meran, who by honesty of character as well as bravery became chief of the insurrection, and during a short

period Vicegerent of the Emperor at Innsbruck. There is not a road-pass in Tyrol but has witnessed some scene of this desperate conflict, for the French pushed up columns, and sometimes armies, on all sides, and every defile has its romantic incident or story of the unerring rifle.

Another source of interest in Tyrol is the abundance of *Castle-ruins*. These crown every feasible crag, while in some places the feudal fortresses are still in tolerable repair, and partially inhabited.

The CENTRAL RANGE, which for our present purpose has been described as dividing Tyrol into N. and S., is formed by three principal groups—that of the *Oetz Thal* on the W., the *Stubay Thal* group in the centre, and that of the *Ziller Thal* on the E., the last joining on to the *Noric Range*, of which, though it forms the frontier of Salzburg, the southern valleys only belong to Tyrol.

Of the above-named groups the *Oetz Thal* is the most important, as it contains the loftiest summits, and especially the largest area of snow and glacier, for which feature it is remarkable. Its principal peaks are the *Weiss Kugel* (12,280 ft.), the *Wild Spitze* (12,389 ft.), and the *Similaun Spitze* (11,823 ft.); and it is approached by 3 valleys from the N.—the *Kaunsthäl*, *Pitzthäl*, and *Oetzthäl*, the latter forming the key to the whole.

The *Stubay Thal* group, closely adjoining the *Oetzthäl* on the E., is a compact but small cluster of snow mountains, named from their principal valley, which penetrates them from the E., opening a little S. of Innsbruck upon the valley of the Sill, and easily approached by the Brenner road. The *Zuckerhüttl* peak of the *Wilder Pfaff* (11,511 ft.)

and *Sonklar Spitzen* (11,410 ft.), on the S., are the 2 loftiest summits: a third, in a detached portion on the N., is the *Schran-Kogel* (11,475 ft.).

The *Ziller Thal* group is approached by the valley of that name from the N., and by numerous lateral ramifications of the same, reaching up to its extensive glaciers. The *Hoch Feil* (11,621 ft.) and *Mösel Spitze* (11,430 ft.) are the loftiest points towards the W., and the *Löffel Spitze* (11,072 ft.) is the most noted of the central portion. Several snow mountains of fair elevation follow eastward, to the point where the pass of the Krimler Tauern separates the Ziller Thal group from the more important Noric range, but none of them seem to stand out prominently from the rest.

The *Noric Range*, of which only the southern slope belongs to Tyrol, commences at the Krimler Tauern with the *Drei Herrn Spitze* in close contiguity with the loftier *Gross Venediger* (12,052 ft.), whence it stretches eastward in masses of snow and glacier to the noble *Gross Glockner* (12,463 ft.) on the frontier of Carinthia. The chief interest of N. Tyrol undoubtedly belongs to the three groups just described, the best and most varied approaches to which are all from the N.

There are only two carriage roads by which N. Tyrol communicates with the S. across the main chain—that of Finstermünz and the Reschen Scheideck, which passes to the W. of the Oetzthäl group; and the Brenner road between Innsbruck and Botzen, which crosses between the Stubay and the Ziller Thal groups. Neither of them is comparable to any of the chief Swiss carriage-roads across the Alps, but the first of them is famous for the Finstermünz gorge, and further S. for the fine distant view it gives of the Orteler Spitze.

There are numerous *paths* or *tracks* across the different snowy ranges, but very few of them are frequented mule-tracks, and the Tyrolese are little inclined to taking horses over those which are not in use for this purpose. This, with the absence of the large *tourist hotels* common in Switzerland, prevents ladies from seeing so much of the ice scenery as they usually do in that country; but the number and variety of the tracks afford excellent opportunities for pedestrianism.

South of the great chain lie the two portions of Tyrol separated by the Eisack and the Adige.

SOUTH-EASTERN TYROL, the larger of the two, may be first briefly described. In looking at this block of country the great valley of the *Pusterthal*, running E. and W., will at once suggest itself as a dividing line, and it is truly so, as marking off to the S. a very distinct tract of mountain country. That to the N. of this line derives its interest from the proximity of the snowy chain with which almost all its valleys are connected, and which displays, generally speaking, finer scenery on the S. than on the N. On this side of it the loftier mountains of the Ziller Thal group come more into view; and the still nobler ones of the adjoining Noric chain—the Venediger and the Gross Glockner—dominate over the scenery. In this tract of country also are several isolated snowy groups, such as those of *Antholz*, *Teffereggen*, and *Kals*, between which and the high chain are several fine passes. This portion of Tyrol extends from the Brenner road on the W. to the frontier of Carinthia near Lienz on the E.

But we now come to the most peculiar region of Tyrol, that of the *Dolomite Mts.*, which fill the whole

of the remaining area of South-Eastern Tyrol, and render its scenery distinct from that of any other mountainous country. The name is derived from that of M. Dolomieu, who first observed a chemical difference in certain specimens of limestone, and first recognised that difference to attach to the strange-looking mountains he had seen near Botzen. The chemical peculiarity, roughly stated, consists in the union of carbonate of lime with carbonate of magnesia, and a structure more or less crystallized. It is not an infrequent formation. There are even some mountain groups composed of it elsewhere than in Tyrol, but nowhere else does it cover so large an area, nearly 4000 square miles, and nowhere else does it so strikingly affect the character of the landscape. *Dolomite* mountains form a striking contrast to all others in their singular whiteness, in their barren sterility, in their abrupt contour, in the innumerable vertical cracks and clefts which traverse their gigantic walls, in their sharp peaks and tooth-like ridges, rising many thousand feet into the air, and presenting the most picturesque outline. Sometimes they take the appearance of towers and obelisks, in others the points are so numerous and slender that they resemble a bundle of bayonets or sword-blades. Altogether they impart an air of novelty and sublimity to the scene which can only be appreciated by those who have viewed it. The supposed *origin of Dolomite* is as remarkable as anything else about it. The latest theory upon a subject, still very obscure, represents them as ancient coral reefs, built in some instances upon the ruins of extinct volcanoes, and lifted from the depths of a primeval ocean. The fact that augite porphyry frequently underlies

and interpenetrates dolomite suggested at one time an igneous origin.*

The *Handbook for S. Germany* from the first drew particular attention to these mountains, but they attracted little notice, and their remote valleys were scarcely visited by a single tourist till in 1864 *Messrs. Gilbert and Churchill* published a narrative of their rambles and adventures among the Dolomites, covering the entire district, which, accompanied by numerous illustrations and a scientific description, immediately opened up this new and charming region to all lovers of scenery. To this work, 'The Dolomite Mountains,' &c. (Longmans), travellers are referred for the fullest information yet given concerning this portion of the Eastern Alps. Tourists have now begun to penetrate the secluded valleys, and the accommodation is accordingly rapidly improving.

Only one carriage-road passes through the dolomite district, that of the *Ampezzo*, which forms an easy route from Innsbruck to Venice. A few country roads also penetrate it for a short distance, as from *Belluno* on the S., from *Pieve di Cadore* on the E., from *Kollman near Botzen* on the W., and from *Brunecken* on the N. With these exceptions the whole district is traversed only by mule-tracks.

Four valleys singularly diverging from one common centre (a huge

mass of terraced dolomite, the *Sella Spitze*) open up a great portion of the dolomite country. These are, 1st, the *Gader Thal*, which, running in a direct course northward, enters the *Pusterthal* near *Brunecken*. It is only the head of this valley, however, that introduces the traveller to dolomite scenery. 2nd, the *Gröden Thal*, a short valley opening to the W. upon the valley of the *Eisack* at *Kollman*. This also is dolomite only at its upper extremity; but one of the most remarkable of the dolomite mountains, the *Langkofel*, is there strikingly displayed, and it leads directly up to the vast walls of the *Sella Spitze*. 3rd, the *Val Fassa*, watered by the *Avisio*, which descends S.W. to the *Adige*, near *Trent*. This gives direct access to the *Marmolata* (11,465 ft.), the loftiest mountain of the whole district, and to the *Rosengarten*, one of the most picturesque among dolomite forms. The 4th is the *Livinalungo*, traversed by the *Cordevole*, which, rising at the back of the *Marmolata*, and passing through the small lake of *Alleghe*, overhung by the magnificent precipices of *Monte Civita*, issues directly S. into the *Val di Mel*, near *Belluno*.

These 4 valleys, along with that of the *Cismone* on the S., leading to the extraordinary scenery of *Primiero*, penetrate the country lying on the western side of the *Ampezzo road*. This latter road ascends from the S. by the *Piave* and the *Boita*, and passes through some of the finest dolomite scenery, though it can be little appreciated from the road itself. In this direction are the *Antelao*, *Sasso di Pelmo*, *Croda Malcora* (or *Sorapiss*), and *Tofana*, all mountains considerably exceeding 10,000 ft. E. of this, and reached by ascending the *Piave* to its head, and exploring its lateral valleys, is

* See Von Richthofen's 'Geologische Beschreibung der Umgegend von Predazzo, St. Cassian und der Seisser Alp,' with Geological Map and Sections, 1 vol. 4to, Perthes, Jena, 1860. His coral-reef theory has been recently discussed by P. Scheerer, in a paper (pp. 1-33) entitled 'Beiträge zur Erklärung der Dolomitbildung mit besonderer Hinsicht auf die Dolomit Sud-Tirols. Leonhard und Geinitz neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie,' &c. Stuttgart, 1866. 1st Heft.

the romantic dolomite region of Auronzo; and over a low col northward the very striking *valley of Sexten*, opening on the Pusterthal, near Innichen. The whole district is bounded, speaking generally, by the valleys of the Eisack and Adige on the W., by the Pusterthal on the N., by the Val Sugana and Val di Mel on the S., and partly by the valley of the Piave on the E. Its area may be reckoned at 3600 square miles.

The *Inhabitants* of this S.E. portion of Tyrol are—in the valleys at the foot of the great range—*German*, like those to the N. of it. On its eastern borders there are, however, some indications of an earlier *Slavonic* population. S. of the Pusterthal, excepting some valleys connected with it, in which a *Romansch* element exists, an *Italian race* begins to prevail, and Italian is spoken almost all through the Dolomite district. The people here too are poorer, inferior in physique, less cleanly, and accommodation for the traveller suffers accordingly.

The THIRD DIVISION—SOUTH-WESTERN TYROL—remains to be noticed. This is not inferior in interest to either of the other two, and in some respects surpasses them. It all lies W. of the Adige, and its finest feature is the magnificent snowy group of the *Orteler Spitze* (12,814 ft.) in its northern portion. The Orteler is the loftiest summit, and its associate peaks offer the most striking outlines of any of the snowy ranges of Tyrol. The wonderful *pass of the Stelvio* gives the best access to this noble group. It is bounded on the S. by the Tonale Pass, and below this lies a portion of Tyrol hitherto more entirely neglected by the tourist than any

other, but abounding in romantic scenery. Here the *Adamello* (11,832 ft.) and its compeers rival the Orteler and its neighbours in snowy grandeur. These are on the W. frontier of Tyrol, while parallel to them and nearer the Adige is a singular *dolomite group*, the *Brenta Alta* (10,433 ft.), scarcely yielding in fantastic sublimity to anything in the dolomite region. This district too is in its southern portion the most thoroughly Italian of any in Tyrol, rich in its chestnut woodlands, and descending towards the Lake of Garda in delicious slopes and terraces covered with vineyards and olive-groves. The entire *population* is *Italian*, and the *Italian language*, if not the race, prevails over most of the northern portion also.

From the above description the traveller will find that he can arrange for *three distinct tours* in Tyrol, although it is easy more or less to combine them.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR (WITH HELP FROM STELLWAGEN) THROUGH N. TYROL.

Bregenz, by *Bregenzer Wald*, Rte. 212 A, and Lech Thal, to Reutte, Rte. 177.

(Or from Lindau, by Immenstadt, rail, 176 A, and Hindelang, to Reutte).

Lermoos, Nassereit, and Imst.

Pitz Thal, or *Oetzthal*, to Fend. 215.

Ramol Joch to Ob. Gurgl and Sölden.

Over the Winnacher Glacier to Neustift in *Stubay Thal*, Rte. 215 A, by Lisenzer Joch, to Selrain and *Innsbruck*.

By Brenner Road (dil.) to Stafflach, Rte. 217.

By Schmirn Thal and Duxer Joch to *Hinterdux*, Rte. 230.

Cross into Zem Thal, to Ginzling (Excursions thence), and on to Mayerhofen, or Zell, in *Ziller Thal*.

(Hence the traveller may cross over into South-Eastern Tyrol by the *Krimler Tauern*. See below).

Zell to Jenbach, and by *Achen See*, Rte. 188, to Kreuth, thence the *Tegern See*, and Munich.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR THROUGH SOUTH-EASTERN TYROL, AND THE DOLOMITES, Rte. 225.

Krimler Tauern as above to Heiligengeist in Ahrn Thal, 225 A.

Over Col to Pregraten and *Windisch Matrei*, 226.

Lienz, 223; car. to

Innichen, thence to *Sexten*, 228 A, and by Fischlein Thal, over col to *Auronzo*; thence by the Tre Croci to

Cortina, 228 (Excursions), *Forcella Piccola*, or by road to *Pieve di Cadore*; by Longarone, or over col to Forno, Val di Zoldo, and by Col Dai to

Caprile, 221, 222 A (Excursions.)

(Or, from Cortina direct to *Caprile*, by *Mte. Gusella* or over *Mte. Rochetta*).

Agordo and *Primiero*.

(Or, difficult but much grander, by *Valle di San Lucano*, Gares, and col, to San Martino and *Primiero*).

To Predazzo, 221, and Vigo, *Val Fassa* (Excursions), Campitello to Gröden Joch, 227, and by Corfara to St. Leonhard, and back over *Crespena Joch* to St. Ulrich in *Gröden Thal*; then over *Seisser Alp* to Ratzes or Castelneth.

Botzen. (Excursions)

SHORT DOLOMITE TOUR FROM BOTZEN.

By Völs, Rte. 221, to Ratzes baths (*ascend Schlern*), over Puf-flatsch and *Seisser Alp*, to St. Christina in *Gröden Thal*.

Lang Thal and *Crespena Joch* to Corfara or St. Leonhard, then over Alp to Buchenstein and *Caprile*.

[Or, from St. Leonhard, by Tre Sassi, to *Cortina*, and by *Gusella Pass* to *Caprile*.]

Over *Fedaia Pass* to Campitello, Rte. 227.

Vigo (Excursions) and over Caressa Pass and by Porphyry Gorges to Botzen, Rte. 217.

TOUR THROUGH SOUTH-WESTERN TYROL.

From Botzen, either by Sarnthal and Passeyrthal, Rtes. 216, 216 A, or by road, Rte. 213, to

Meran, car. to Latsch, then up the *Martell Thal*, and over col to Sölden Thal, and Trafoi on *Stelvio Rd.* Rte. 214.

[Trafoi can be reached by a pedestrian from the N. by way either of Landeck and Finstermünz, or from the Engadine.]

Over the Stelvio to *Bormio*, and up Val Furva to *Sta. Catarina*, Rte. 214 A. Pass of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* to Pejo, Fusine, and Male in Val di Sole, 220.

[Or, round from Pejo by *Baths of Rabbi* to Male.]

Male to Dimaro, and by Ginevrie Pass, 220 A, to *Pinzolo*, *Val di Rendena*. (Excursions), Villa, and by Val Valentino, and over col to Val di Fum, Daone, and Pieve di Buono.

Storo and *Lago di Ledro* to Riva, 218, 219.

[Thence to Roveredo or *Peschiera*.]

Lago di Teno and Balino to Baths of Comano (see *defile of Sarca*), 220 A.

Lago Molveno and Val Sporreiggio to Cles in Val di Non, 220, Fondo, and over the *Mendola* to Botzen.

CARRIAGE ROUTE THROUGH
TYROL.

Bregenz to Landeck, 212, *pass of Finstermünz* to Prad, 213. (*Excursion over Stelvio and back*, 214.)

Meran, 213.

Botzen (Excursions, 217), by Rail to Trent (*Excursion to Riva*, 219.

Borgo in Val Sugana, 222, and by Primolano to Feltre.

[Or, the lovely round by Bassano and Possagno, 233, to Feltre.]

Belluno (Excursion to Agordo, 222 A).

Pieve di Cadore, 228 (Excursion to Auronzo, 228 A).

Cortina in Ampezzo, 228.

Niederndorf, 223 (Excursion to *Sexten Thal* or to *Prags Bad*).

Brunecken, 223 (Excursion to Taufers).

Mittewald, 217, Sterzing, and Brenner Pass to Innsbruck, 212 (*Excursion to Zell*, 230).

Wörgl, 229 A, 229, and by Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden to Salzburg, 175.

Or, from Wörgl by Kitzbühl, 229 A, to Mittersill in Pinzgau (*Excursion to Krinl*, 230), and thence by Saalfelden and Berchtesgaden to Salzburg, 202.

ROUTES.

Rte. 211. — FELDKIRCH to
COIRE, by the LUZIENSTEIG.

FELDKIRCH to	ENG. M.	ENG. M.
Vaduz . . .	9	Coire . . . 12
Maienfeld . .	10	

A post-road, with daily diligence. For quickness travellers take the rly. on opposite (l.) bank of Rhine, driving to *Oberreid* or *Haag* Stats.

This route affords a pleasant drive through *Liechtenstein*, the smallest state in Europe (Pop. 5500; annual revenue, 5000*l.*; contingent to the German Federation, 55 men); and the *Pass of Luziensteig* is very charming.

From *Feldkirch* the road, after crossing the Ill, passes

Frontier of Liechtenstein. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. opening of the Swiss Valley of Toggenburg is seen opposite, across the Rhine.

Vaduz (*Country Inn*), chief $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. place of the prinieipality, 1800 Inhab. *Old Castle* of the Prince on a steep above; he resides in Vienna, having large possessions in Austria.

Balzers (*Inn*: Post, comfort- $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. able), poor village, Austrian Passport and Customs Office.

[A road turns off to a ferry over the Rhine, leading to Sargans, and either *Wallenstadt* or *Ragatz*. See *Swiss Handbook*.]

Frontier of the Grisons is crossed immediately S. of Balzers; a stone shows the arms of Liechstenstein on one side, and those of the Grisons on the other.

The road now turns away from the Rhine, and ascends towards the

Pass of Luziensteig (*Inn*), 2238 ft. above sea, between the *Falkniss* l. E., and *Fläscherberg* rt. W. (The former can be ascended from the N. side; the latter is an easy détour, and each displays a noble View.) A Swiss *Fortress* now guards the pass, which in 1799 was defended by the peasants against Massena. Ancient Ch. of St. Lucius. *Beautiful descent to*

1½ m. **Maiefeld** (*Inn*: *Alte Post*). Thence by rail or road to

2 m. **Coire**. See *Swiss Handbook* (*Inns*: *Lukmanier's*, near station, good; several others).

Rte. 212.—BREGENZ, on the LAKE of CONSTANCE, to INNSBRUCK, by the PASS of the ARLBERG.

BREGENZ to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Feldkirch	21½	Innsbruck	53
Bludenz	14		—
Landeck	47½		136

Eilwagen daily in 25 hrs., communicating at Landeck with a branch coach to Botzen (Rtes. 213, 217); posting, it is 2 or 2½ days' journey to Innsbruck. From *Feldkirch*, by means of *Laufzettel*, it can be done in 12 hrs. There is *Rail* to *Feldkirch*, by way of *Rorschach* and *Kp. Tyr. & Alps*.

Oberreid or *Haag Stats.* (post carriage daily from latter), but no time is saved upon the whole.

An interesting but not the most striking entrance into Tyrol through the *Vorarlberg*, or country in front of the *Arlberg* (*Adler Berg*); the latter a low mountain pass forming the Tyrol frontier. On the S. it is separated from the *Grisons* (Switzerland) by the *Rhætikon* range of Alps, containing very fine scenery. The whole is Austrian territory.

Bregenz (*Inns*: *Golden Adler* (Post), good; *Oesterreichischer Hof*, near the steamer, good; *Schwarzer Adler*), chief town of the province, Pop. 2300; prettily situated; place of considerable traffic; was the *Bregantium* of Strabo, and spot where *Tiberius* and *Drusus* fought the *Vindelici*. Fine Views from the *Bregenzer Klause*, ¼ hour's walk, and from the *Gebhardsberg*, ¾ hour's ascent, a most beautiful panorama, a castle of the Counts of Montfort and a ch. on the summit.

Ascent of the Pfändler, 3264 ft., N.E. of Bregenz, can be made in 2½ hours, and well repays the climb. Way difficult to find.

Steamboats call at Bregenz daily, landing passengers at principal points on shores of the lake. To *Lindau*, by road, is 7 m., crossing the Bavarian frontier half-way. Austrian custom-house.

The rd., on a dead level and among orchards, crosses the *Bregenzer Aehe* flowing from the *Bregenzer Wald* [for interesting route up this valley, and so either to Landeck or into the Valley of the *Lech*, see Rte. 212 A], and then passes through

Dornbirn, a large scattered 7½ m. village, 7000 Inhab.: men, carpen-

ters; women, muslin embroiderers; 3 or 4 cotton factories.

4½ m. **Hohenembs** (3½ hrs', walk from Bregenz) (*Inn*: Post, fair), 3000 Inhab. Ch. possesses St. Carlo Borromeo's cardinal's hat. *Schloss* was built 1564. 2 old castles on limestone cliffs, *Alt* and *Neu*, *Hohenembs*, whence name of town: a path (*leiter*) cut in the rock leads to them; *fine view* from the "*Alt*." 92 families of Jews here, with a school and Rabbi. Near

2 m. **Götzis** are ruins of castles of the Montforts, once powerful here. Beyond *Altenstadt* the hills approach nearer the rd., and the scenery becomes very picturesque at

7½ m. **Feldkirch** (*Inns*: Post; Engel Gabriel), 1600 Inhab., active manufacturing place, several mills and factories driven by the *Ill*, which here rushes through a cleft in the hills E. to join the Rhine. The *Old Castle* (*Schattenburg*) of the Montforts occupies a height. In the *Gothic Ch.*, 1478, is an iron pulpit. At the *Bridge* Massena was repulsed, and the neighbouring pass was twice strongly contested with the French, 1799 and 1800. *Fine View* from *Margarethen Kopf*, a hill ¼ hour's walk W.

Daily communication with the trains for Coire or Wallenstadt.

The road now turns E. up the Valley of the *Ill*, here called the *Wallgau* (the *Wälsch* or foreign district; it was once *Romansch*).

2 m. A Road turns off l., ascends the rt. bank, and leads into the *Gross Walserthal* (see below).

½ m. **Frastens**. [Here the *Samina-*

thal S. would lead the pedestrian pleasantly into *Liechtenstein*, and on to *Mayenfeld*.] At

Nenzing the *Gampertthon*-4½ m. *thal* opens S. to the *Rhætikon* range, an outlier from which, the *Fundelhorn*, commands the valley on the E. [A path from head of valley into the *Prätigau*.] The *Gross Walserthal* is seen opening N.E.

Bridge. Road crosses to rt. 5 m. bank, and the road to the *Gross Walserthal* turns off.

[This fine valley, watered by the *Lutzbach*, offers 2 interesting paths to the *Bregenzer Wald*. *Thüringen* is the first village, with a curious old ch., and the ruins of 2 castles near. At *St. Gerold*, further on, is the parish ch. and convent. At *Sonntag*, where the valley forks, is the most picturesque scenery. In l. branch are the *Baths of Fontanella*, and a path over a ridge to *Damils*, whence ascent of the *Mittagsspitze* is made; *wonderful view*. By the rt. branch is a path to *Im Schröcken* in the *Bregenzer Wald*, Rte. 212 A.]

Bludenz (*Inns*: Post, good 2 m. and moderate; *Schwarzer Adler*, good), 2000 Inhab., finely situated at head of the *Wallgau*, with *Castle* on hill, whence and from *Ch.* fine *Views*.

[Ascent of the *Seesa Plana*, or *Wetterspitz* (10,370 ft.), highest of the *Rhætikon Alps*, is made from the *Brandnerthal* S.; 3 hours to highest village, then past the *Lüner See*, strikingly situated, rocks and crevassed glacier near summit. *View wonderful*. Time, 10 hrs. from *Bludenz* to summit.]

Road divides at Nunnery of 1½ m.

St. Peter; that to rt. leads through a grand defile to

[*Valley of Montafun*, S.E., very populous, bright in verdure, famous for its cherry orchards and the production of kirseh-wasser; road often shut in by precipices, and scenery generally very fine. Inhab. are great wanderers. *Schrüns*, 12 m. from *Bludenz*, chief place (*Inns*: *Graube*; *Löwe*.)] Beyond this the *Selvretta* glaciers begin to be seen at the head of the valley, of which the last village is *Pattenen*. From this there are 2 ways into the *Paznaunthal*, by which the pedestrian can regain our route near *Landeck*, and achieve a very interesting circuit.

Over the *Zeyneser Joch* l. (5998 ft.) is the direct course to the *Paznaunthal*. It is however steep, stony, and boggy. The greater interest is by the *Fermunthal*, at the head of which is a noble amphitheatre of snowy mtns. Crossing the *Bielerjoch* l., the traveller descends at *Wirl* into *Paznaunthal*, and joins the route from the *Zeyneser Joch*. The stream of this valley is the *Trisanna*; the principal village *Ischgl* (whence a char-road to *Landeck*). The highest peak of the district is the *Albinkopf* (10,608 ft.), at head of a lateral valley S. of *Wirl*.]

Our road l. leaves the Ill to ascend the narrow valley of *Alfenz*, or the *Kloster Thal*.

8 m. *Dalaas* (*Inn*: Post, good country sort). The *Arlberg* comes into view; continual ascent through picturesque scenery, and vill. of *Klosterle* (which names the valley), once a hospice, to

Stuben, poor vill. of low inns $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. for waggoners. Massive masonry protects from avalanches, and zigzags of the ascent commence. Additional post-horses required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit. Road dating from 1787, improved since 1835, but dangerous after heavy rains; rd. rises through a broad hollow to the

Summit, 5902 ft. (according to another authority 6429 ft.); snow, 20 ft. deep in winter, often lies from Sept. to July. View fine; *Scesaplana* (here called *Wetter-spitz*) visible W. by S. [For path N. into the *Lech Thal*, see Rte. 212 A.] Boundary post of Tyrol is passed, and a short descent brings to

Hospice of St. Christopher, 5 m. founded by *Heinrich Findelkind*, once a poor serving lad, who, affected by the many deaths upon the pass, dedicated his savings, and begged through Europe for the purpose.

Descent is through the *Stanzerthal* by stream of the *Rosanna*; steeper than ascent, and dark pine forests indicate a characteristic feature of Tyrol.

St. Anton (*Inn*: Post, poor, but $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. well-intentioned), small village.

Petnen, mostly log-houses.

Flirsch (*Inn*: Post, clean, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. people civil), scenery becomes highly romantic. Cheap violins manufactured in the cottages.

Castle of Wiesberg is seen across river at opening of the *Paznaunthal* (see above), where the *Trisanna* joins the *Rosanna*. Charming view

soon opens over the Ober Innthal, into which rd. descends at

9½ m. **Landeck** (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler, good, but dear; Goldner Adler, fair), 1000 Inhab., beautifully situated on rt. bank of Inn. Castles of *Landeck* and *Schroffenstein* E. and N. [Road S. by pass of Finstermünz, Rte. 213, to Italian Tyrol — either to the Stelvio, Rte. 214, or to Meran and Botzen.]

Eilwagen daily to Innsbruck, and 4 times a week to Botzen. Stellwagen to Innsbruck, 2 fl.]

1½ m. **Bridge** over the Inn close to Nunnery of *Zams*. [Path W. over *Zamser Joeh* into the *Lechthal*, Rte. 212 A.] Lower down, on same side as the convent, is *Castle of Kronberg* on top of a conical rock.

Road ascends a steep face of precipice near

7 m. **Mils**. This was the scene of a Tyrolese ambushade in the French war. The road leaves the Inn and enters the *Gurglthal* for a short distance to reach

5½ m. **Imst** (*Inn*: Post, good), 3000 Inhab., destroyed by fire in 1822, formerly a great breeding-place for *canary birds*. Ascending the *Clavarienberg* are charming *views*. The *Tschürgant* (7544 ft.) rises E. of the town; it can be ascended in 3 hours from Tarrenz (1½ hr. above Imst), and displays a noble prospect.

[The *Pitz Thal* opens S. nearly opposite to Imst, leading to the great snowy Oetzthal group, but the finest *Excursion* is up the noble *Oetzthal*, opening lower down. (The *pedestrian* from

Landeck can avoid Imst by a path at *Karren*.) See Rte. 215.]

[From Imst there is an *upper hilly road to Innsbruck*, with fine *views*. It ascends the *Gurglthal* to *Nassereit* 9 m. (*Inn*, Post), (here an interesting road goes N. into Bavaria, see Rte. 177.) Then turning E. it makes a steep ascent (extra posthorse) by a wooded pass to an extensive undulating plateau, whence the Oetzthal glaciers are finely seen. *Ober Mieming*, 9½ m. (*Inn*: Post), is under the lofty *Mieminger Berg* N. Descent continues to *Telfs* 7 m. in valley of the Inn, whence Innsbruck as below.]

The *lower road* from Imst is that of the Eilwagen. It crosses the *Pigerbach*, leaves to rt. the road which leads into the *Pitzthal*, Rte. 215, keeps the l. bank of river, rounding the base of the *Tschürgant* l., and passing opening of Oetzthal opposite to *Mayerbach*, whence it crosses the river to

Haimingen [char-road to the 10 m. Oetzthal, Rte. 215.]

Castle of Petersberg, on wooded 1 m. rock, rt., birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, who gave Tyrol to Austria; curious old fortress, uncareed for. *Chapel* is passed where late King of Saxony was killed by an overturn.

Silz (*Inn*: Post, good), a large 1 m. village with a handsome new church.

Stams: on the rt. is the 3 m. *Cistercian Convent*, founded 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens. It is

said his body, obtained from Naples, is buried here. *Church* rebuilt in 1615, contains a curious altar, and in the subterranean chapel are 12 tombs of Counts of Görz and Tyrol. A fine bas-relief by *Colin*. The rd. crosses the Inn to

5¼ m. **Telfs** (*Inns*: Post). Frescoes in the ch. Obs. stacks of wood by river-side for Hall salt-works. [The upper rd., which that from Bavaria has joined at Nassereit, here falls in.]

9½ m. **Zirl** (*Inns*: Post, Löwe), very picturesque; ruins of Schloss Fragenstein above.

[Post-road from Munich by Partenkirchen, Rte. 186, and that by the Walchen See, Rte. 187, enter here.]

[*Ascent of the Sollstein* (9652 ft.), the highest summit in the neighbourhood of Innsbruck, is best made from here. *View* extends far into Bavaria.] Passing Zirl, the traveller soon finds himself under a gigantic precipice l., a buttress of the Sollstein, which projects into the valley of the Inn, and is conspicuous for miles: this is the

½ m. **Martinswand**, famous as a military position in the old wars, but especially for the *adventure* of the Emp. Maximilian, who, hunting chamois, fell, and hung suspended, head downwards, near the summit. Though seen from below, no aid could be rendered till he was accidentally discovered by an outlawed poacher belonging to Zirl, who with great difficulty effected his rescue. An artificial cave with crucifix 20 ft. high marks the spot, 707 ft. above, and just visible from, the road.

Innsbruck (*Inns*: Oesterreichischer Hof, excellent; Goldene Sonne, comfortable—room, 1 fl.; dinner, 1 fl. 36 kr.; breakfast, 36 kr.—opposite each other in the Neustadt; Goldener Adler. 2nd class, on l. bank of Inn, Stern, good and reasonable), capital of Tyrol, Pop. 14,000 (1884 ft. above sea), in midst of noble valley scenery. N. is an abrupt and lofty range of mountains; S. are lower wooded ranges, backed by the snowy Alps of the Brenner and the Stubay, seen at intervals. The river flows with extreme swiftness under the *Old Bridge*, giving name to the town. It is of wood, was the scene of a furious action in 1809, and offers a beautiful *view*. A modern *chain-bridge* crosses below the town, and there is a *ferry* in the interval.

The Franciscan or Court Ch. (Hof Kirche), date 1553-63, contains the famous *tomb of Maximilian*, surrounded by 28 colossal bronze figures of historical personages in their armour as they lived. The tomb itself, which after all does not contain the body, is an exquisite work of art, being surrounded by 24 *pictures in relief* worked in Carrara marble with the delicacy of cameos. The first 4 are by the brothers *Abel* of Cologne; the others by *Colin* of Mechlin, and represent the principal events in life of Maximilian. From their faithfulness, both in portraiture and costume, they are of high historical value as well as unique in art. In No. 20 Henry VIII. of England is introduced. For a fee of 35 kr. the coverings protecting them are removed by the Sacristan. The *Silver Chapel*, rt. on entering the ch., so named from a Madonna of solid silver, was



built by the Archduke Ferdinand II. as a mausoleum for himself and the beautiful Philippina Welser, his wife. The two altartombs, with statues, life-size, of the Archduke and his wife, are decorated, like that of Maximilian, with relieves by *Colin*. There are also 23 small statues in bronze of mediæval saints by *Hans* and *Elias Löffler*. The *grave of Hofer* is on l. hand of ch., on entering; his body was removed here from Mantua, where he was shot; a statue representing him in his native costume marks the spot (*see for this ch. Handbook for S. Germany*).

The *Palace* (Burg or Neuer Hof), close to ch., was built by Maria Theresa on site of the older edifice, where Charles V. was residing when nearly surprised by Prince Maurice.

The *Golden Roof* (das Goldene Dachl), in one of the streets is a sort of oriel window roofed with gilt copper, built at a cost of 30,000 ducats by the so-called Count of the Empty Pocket, to show his resources.

The *University* was founded by Emp. Ferdinand I.

The *Museum* (Ferdinandeum), founded 1845, is devoted to the productions of Tyrol: it is rich in minerals, fossils, and dried plants, and contains a few good pictures. There are also some relics of Hofer and his comrade Spechbacher. Open daily, except on Sundays and feast-days.

In the *Pfarrkirche* is a small picture of Madonna and Child, by Cranach, presented by the Elector of Saxony to a Duke of Tyrol.

In the Neustadt are the *Post Office*, *Landhaus*, or Parliament House, and a *triumphal arch* built by Maria Theresa.

In the *Public Cemetery* are graves of Colin the sculptor, and Baron Hormayr.

The *Gardens* of the palace, by side of the river, are a pleasant promenade. The hills on the l. bank afford many charming *views*; but the *Berg Isel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., a low wooded hill just beyond suburb and large convent of Wilten, is the most agreeable resort within a short distance. On the summit is a garden in which the Tyrolese Jägers have their shooting ranges, and house of refreshment. Two of the actions between Hofer and the French were fought here.

Physician, Dr. Berreiter, who speaks English.

English Service on Sunday at the Oesterreichischer Hof.

Trains twice a day to Munich and Salzburg.

Eilwagen twice a day over Brenner S. to Botzen, and daily to Landeck, Bregenz, Füssen, Mittenwald, and Kreuth Baths.

Stellwagen also daily, at cheaper fares, to Landeck, Meran, and Botzen.

Excursions are numerous. On *rt. bank of Inn* are—

(a) *Schönberg*, near the first post station on the Brenner road, which has a *view* scarcely to be surpassed. *Return* by Patsch on *rt. side of Sill*. Carriage there and back, 5 fl.

(b) *Schloss Ambras*, 1 hr.'s. walk below Innsbruck: take *rd.* by the fall of the Sill in going, and by that nearer the river Inn in returning. Before reaching Castle on *rt.* is the *Tummel Platz*, the ancient tilt-yard, afterwards a military burying-ground; 8000 who perished by pestilence in one year lie there. Castle (of Roman origin) is noted in the old chronicles; the present building was Philippina Welser's favourite residence, a gift from her husband

the Archduke, 1564. The wonderful collection of armour now at Vienna in the Ambras Gallery of the Lower Belvedere was formed by him here. Several interesting objects remain. It was successively a military hospital and barraek, but in 1842 the troops were removed. The pile is extensive, but not picturesque; the *view* from the battlements, however, is superb.

(c) The *Patscher Kofel* (7350 ft.) offers the finest excursion in the whole neighbourhood. 12 m. carriage-rd. to *Heiligenwasser*, 2 thirds of distance, where is a Pilgrimage Ch. and *Inn* (3 hrs' walk). *View* hence very fine, and to be selected by those whose time is limited. 3 hrs'. more walking brings to *summit*, with a glorious *panorama*, including the great glaciers of Oetz and Stubay.

(d) The *Lanzer Köpf* (3030 ft.), above *Schloss Ambras* and vill. of *Lans*, is ascended in less time, 2 hrs., and gives almost as fine a view.

(e) On *l. side of the valley* may be visited the *Martinswand*, 7 m., see Rte. 212, and *Schloss Weiherburg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr's. walk from *Innsbruck*, hunting-seat of Emp. Maximilian. *Hangerburg*, a café above the *Schloss*, deserves a visit for the *view*.

Peasants' Comedies:—theatrical representations of sacred subjects are occasionally to be witnessed; the best are at villages of *Pradl* and *Buehsenhansen*.

Rte. 212 A.—BREGENZ to REUTTE by the BREGENZER WALD and LECH THAL.

BREGENZ to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Mellau . . .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stög . . .	12
Im Schrecken 16 $\frac{1}{2}$		Reutte . . .	33

A country road through the Bregenzer Wald and again from Stög in the Lech Thal; paths over low passes otherwise. A *stellwagen* 4 times a week in the Bregenzer Wald, as far as *Bezau*; also between Stög and Reutte.

This supplies a charming short cut for pedestrians bound for Tyrol, avoiding the high road of the Vorarlberg, which may be reached again either at Stuben or near Landeck. It offers also an agreeable access to that part of the Bavarian Highlands called the *Algau Alps*. The scenery is sequestered and picturesque, the people unsophisticated.

Bregenz. Rte. 212. Follow the *Feldkirch* road, and cross the

Bridge over the Ache. Then 2 m. turn up lane to l., which does not ascend by the stream, but keeps S. along the border of the plain to

Schwarzach, where it takes to 3 m. the hills, reaching

Alberschwende, 3 hrs. (*Inn*: 4 m. Taube, decent), a small village near the summit of the low pass, the descent from which brings the traveller down to the river Ache again; the road keeps on the l. bank, passing

4 m. **Miselbach**, and presently *Egg*, on the opposite bank [by which a rd. leads N., in 6 hrs., to *Staufen*, on the rly. between Lindau and Immenstadt.] Turning now again away from the stream, the road makes for

4 m. **Schwarzenberg** (*Inn*: Hirsch, very comfortable). Angelica Kaufmann came from this village. The altarpiece in the ch. was painted by her in 1802, and a tablet records her benefactions. Her portrait, by herself, is in the *Lamme Inn*.

[From *Alberschwende* a short path over the hill leads direct to *Schwarzenberg*; it ascends by pastures on one side, descends through woods on the other, and offers a lovely view from the summit. This way it is only an easy afternoon's walk from *Bregenz*.]

The road, now rejoining the stream, winds through a narrow gorge, and crosses the river to

5½ m. **Bezau**, 1000 Inhab., chief place of the *Bregenzer Wald*, or Valley of the Ache, a quaint old-world district, with remains of many singular customs, peculiar also in dialect and costume. The principal industries are the manufacture of cheese, cultivation of flax, and carving in wood. They export also vast quantities of stakes for vineyards. On the hill called *Bezeck*, above Bezau, the popular assemblies used to be held, and all causes were there decided by a sort of jury. Certain old trees are held in great veneration, and the evening prayers of a family are often performed near them. Three old trees in the neighbourhood of Bezau take a singular part in the election of Landam-

man. Every communicant in the valley is an elector; on the day appointed they meet the Austrian official, join in prayer, and then run to the three trees, each of which represents a previously-selected candidate. The successful one is he round whose tree is the largest cluster of voters. (1 hr. from Bezau, on same bank of river, S., is Reute, a frequented bath-house.)

The road up the valley does not pass through Bezau, but continues, on the l. or western bank of the river, to

Mellau (*Inn*), a good centre 3 m. for excursions. [The *Mittagspitze* (6657 ft.) can be ascended from here, but in shorter time from the S. side. Rte. 212.] There are also 2 waterfalls, the *Mellauer fall* and the *Fluhbaeh*, to be seen. At Mellau the rd. crosses the river, and, after passing

Schnepfau, enters a defile, the 4 m. western side of which is formed by the *Canisflüh* (6696 ft.), whose enormous walls of rock are of much geological interest, and reaches

Au (*Inn*: Rössle, celebrated 3 m. for its excellence). The word *au* signifies a meadow by a stream; the valley consists of a succession of these, separated by narrow gorges.

[A valley here breaks away S., in which is *Damils*, best point from which to ascend the *Mittagspitze*, and whence also is a way into the *Gross Walserthal*, opening near *Bludenz*. Rte. 212.]

Schopernau is the next vill. 2½ m. (*Inn*: Krone), and where the carriage-road ceases.

[Here a country-track leads N.E. into the *Mittelbergerthal*, called also Klein Walserthal, and becoming in Bavaria the valley of the Iller, where is *Oberstdorf*, a frequented summer resort; and further down, *Sonthofen* and *Immenstadt*. Rte. 176A.]

Continuing along the Bregenzer Valley by a horse-track up a steep ascent,

4 m. *Hopfereben* is reached, a small Bath or Spa, and then, by a still sharper pull through forest—

3 m. *Im Schrecken* (*Inn* recently rebuilt), 3736 ft., the highest village on the *Ache*, which rises from a small lake near. It is perched on a hill of *débris*, in midst of a vast funnel, the sides of which are formed by noble mountains. The *Widderstein* (8165 ft.), on the N., is one of the most lofty. It belongs to a group stretching eastward, which feeds the head-waters of the Iller in Bavaria. The other most noticeable summits are the *Gaisberg*, the *Biberkopf* (8548 ft.), and the *Mädeler Gabel*. The two last are *dolomite*, and the *Biberkopf* is reputed the highest mountain in Western Bavaria—a district known as the *Algau Alps*.

[The *Gross Walser Thal* is entered over a low pass, W., before reaching *Schrecken*.]

A stiff climb through pine forest, and leaving the small lake *Kalbele* or *Körber See* to rt., brings to

2½ m. *Krumbach*, situated at a greater altitude than any other vill. in the *Vorarlberg*. The ch. is upon an

eminence at the foot of the *Widderstein*, and the scenery is all rock and bare pasture.

[A path hence climbs the Col between the *Widderstein* and the *Gaisberg* on the E., and descends into the *Mittelberger Thal*, so communicating with Bavaria; but the *finest* route is by the *Schrofen Pass*, which lies E. from the last, and between the *Gaisberg* and the *Biberkopf*. The descent is into the *Rappenalpenthal*.]

After crossing the low Col the descent is rapid to

Warth (tolerable inn), where 2½ m. the traveller is close upon the upper valley of the *Lech*, here called *Tannbergthal*.

[Ascending the *Tannbergthal*, after passing through *Bürsteg*, is the vill. of *Am Lech* (*Inn*: *Krone*, good) (which can be reached direct over a low pass from *Schrecken*). There leaving the valley, and bearing S.E., another low pass may be crossed leading to *Stuben*, on the *Vorarlberg* post-road. If bound for *Landeck*, instead of descending to *Stuben*, strike to l., across bushy slopes, making for the summit of the *Arlberg* pass, above the zigzags.

Near the head of the *Tannbergthal* stands the *Schafberg* (8773 ft.), with a glacier, easy ascent and noble view. Opposite the *Schafberg*, on the N., is the *Rothe Wand*, also with a glacier, and between the two rises the *Lech*, flowing through a small lake.]

Lechleiten is the first vill. in *Tyrol*. The path descending by the *Lech*, on the N. side (difficult after *Warth*, but picturesque), crosses the stream to *Ellbogen*, where a rd. begins leading to

7 m. **Stög** (2 Inns, good). Stellwagen to Reutte 3 times a week. [By the valley opening S. is another route to *Landeck*. 1 hr. 15 min. to Kaisers, and then over the *Kaiserjoch* in 4 hrs. to Petnen, on the Arlberg road.]

Crossing the Lech, and descending the valley, *Hägerau* is passed before reaching

3 m. **Holzgau** (Inn, good), rather a wealthy vill. Pictures in the ch., and damaged but curious frescoes of the 14th cent. in the chapel St. Sebastian.

[A path leads N., over the *Mädeljoch*, the frontier of Tyrol and Bavaria, into the *Rappenalpenthal*, and so in about 6 hrs. to Oberstdorf.]

Rd. crosses the river again to

2 m. **Stokach**. The valley now becomes cheerful and populous.

[By the *Lendbachthal* E. is a path leading over the mts. at its head, to Zams, a village just below *Landeck*.]

1½ m. **Lend** is on the l. bank of the Lech, down which rd. keeps to

2½ m. **Elbigenalp**, 700 Inhab., the most ancient parish of the valley. The cemetery chapel was the old parish ch.; beautiful view from the pilgrimage ch. on the *Oehlb-berg*. The people are many of them rich, and, despite simple manners and costume, have often been great travellers, trading both in London and New York. Over the vill., on the N., is the *Fallebach* glacier of the *Wetterspitz*, also an aperture in the rock above it called the *Fallebach Window*.

Passing Griesau on the opposite side of the river, and at the

entrance of a small valley, we reach

Unterhofen (Inn: a noted 4 m. brewhouse). The valley of *Gramais* opens on the E. [Up this valley, and passing the vill. of *Gramais*, is a track leading over the *Zamserjoch* to *Starkenbach*, a little below *Landeck*.]

The road here crosses the Lech, and presently passes the entrance of the *Pfafflerthal*.

[*Bschlaps* and *Boden* are the principal villages of this valley; directly N. of them is the *Wetterspitze*, ascent rather difficult; *panorama magnificent*; guides supplied at *Elbigenalp*. Interesting paths over the *Platein* and the *Steinjoch* to *Imst* and *Tarenz*.]

After passing through *Elmen*, the vill. of *Mordenau* (field of death) is seen on l. bank. It is said the women of the valley there repulsed with slaughter a band of invaders during the *Smalkaldie* war. A little further the *Hornthal* opens W.

[The *Hornthal* (much recommended by *Schaubach*) descends on the S. side of the *Hoch Vogel* (8500 ft.), a dolomite peak, one of the finest of the *Algauer Alps*. The footpath keeps on the N. bank of the stream, and crosses a very striking foot-bridge over a torrent from the *Hoch Vogel*. There is a difficult path beyond, over a col, into the *Oythäl*, in which are some fine cascades. A path to Oberstdorf.]

Stanzach, at entrance of the 7 m. *Stanzaeh Thal*, E.

[The *Stanzach Thal* offers gloomy but grand scenery, and a fine pedestrian détour may here be made, crossing from its head

by Namles and Kelmen into the *Roththal* which issues at Weissenbach on our road.]

Road again crosses the Lech, passes the entrance of the *Schwarzwasserthal*, W., and arrives at

8 m. Weissenbach, at the entrance of the very striking *Pass Gacht*. [The road up this pass leading to Immenstadt should be explored for at least a mile or two. See Rte. 176A.]

[The *Roth Thal* opening E. encloses a very wild bit of scenery, and offers a path to Imst, or a route into the Stanzachthal. See above.]

Road keeps on l. bank of Lech, here a wasteful stream, passes the imposing castle of Ehrenberg on a rock opposite, and crosses through pleasant meadows, and over the Lech, to

5 m. Reutte (*Imm*: Post, good). See Rtes. 176A and 177 for rd. by Lermoos and Nassereit to

56 m. Innsbruck. Rte. 212.

Rte. 213. — INNSBRUCK to LANDECK, MERAN, and BOTZEN, by the FINSTERMÜNZ PASS.

INNSBRUCK to			BOTZEN to	
	ENG. M.			ENG. M.
Landeck	53	Botzen	17½	
Finstermünz	24½			
Mals	20½			153½
Meran	38			

Excellent post-road. Eilwagen or Stellwagen daily. *Inns*: several are inferior, but improving.

The scenery of this route is splendid. Finstermünz is one of the grandest defiles in Tyrol; the Orteler Spitze, the loftiest snow peak of the country, is excellently seen after crossing the Reschen Scheideck pass; and the wonderful road of the Stelvio (well worth an excursion) diverges further on. Meran is rich and charming, the approach to Botzen superb.

From Innsbruck to

Landeck see Rte. 212. Here 53 m. the valley contracts, and yields room for scarcely more than river and road, which crosses to l. bank by the

Pontlatzer Brücke. In this 5½ m. gorge, now commanded by a fort, a great exploit of the year 1809 took place. A French and Bavarian division, 1400 strong, were advancing cautiously, had crossed the first bridge, were near the second, when a destructive fire was opened from the rocks above, and women hurled down stones; as night came on, the bridge behind was seized, and finally the peasants, rushing from their hiding-places, assailed the column with axes, scythes, clubs, &c., and destroyed, or forced to surrender, 1200 men, with 25 officers.

[On the heights, rt., are the ruined castle of Landeck, and medicinal baths of Ladis, 1 hr. from Prutz; and ½ hr. further, at Ob. Ladis, is a large bath establishment, well managed, amidst woody scenery, and with fine views, but reached only by a bridle-track.]

The road recrosses the river to

2 m. **Prutz**, where the valley widens into a marshy plain, at entrance of *Kaunser Thal*.

[This valley terminates 20 m. from its mouth, among the Oetzthal mnts., and in the vast glacier of Gebatsch : Rte. 215.]

At a sharp turn of the river, marked by a statue of *St. John Nepomuk*, is a good *View*.

2 m. **Ried** (*Inn*, poor), a small town. A little beyond *Tösens* there is another

3½ m. **Bridge** across the *Inn*, and the road pursues the l. bank to

6 m. **Stuben** (*Inn*, *Neger*). Ch. with stone groined roof. Across river is *Pfunds* (*Inn*, *Traube*), of which Stuben is a suburb. The summits of the snowy Oetzthal mts. are seen in the distance E. A short distance further

A fine wooden **Bridge** returns the road again to rt. bank, and the magnificent new rd. of the *Finstermünz Pass* begins to ascend the cliffs.

[The *old road*, continuing on the l. bank, affords the pedestrian a more impressive view of the depth and grandeur of the gorge which follows, and which is only excelled by the *Via Mala*. The most striking point is where at a tower and gateway (and poor hostelry) the road crosses the *Inn* by a narrow bridge.]

[A difficult footway leads from this bridge to *Schleins*, in the Engadine. Vehicles must go round by new road and Nauders. See *Swiss Handbook*.]

The mountains close, forming a grand defile; road is carried on a terrace, and through 3 or 4 galleries, and about half way up the ascent, 600 ft. above the river, is a small platform holding

a picturesque *Inn* (*Zum Hoch* 5½ m. *Finstermünz*; fair, but dear. Can bait or sleep here instead of at Stuben or Nauders). *View* splendid. The river forces its way through a cleft from the Engadine, the famous *Pass of Finstermünz*, but the road, still carried on the face of the rock, turns about 1 m. from the hotel away from the river into the jaws of a rocky pass, occupied by a fort partly excavated in the rock. (No sketching allowed anywhere in the pass.) Zigzags, which the pedestrian may cut across, lead to

Nauders. (*Inns*: Post, clean; 4 m. *Mondschein*, old-fashioned; both cheap): small village.

[3 m. W. is Swiss frontier; *douane* is at *Martinsbruck*, on the river; and ½ hr. walk towards it is a beautiful *View* of the Engadine from the summit of the ridge.]

The road, passing *Castle of Naudersberg*, now ascends the *Reschenscheideck Pass*, the lowest, except the *Brenner*, over the main chain of Alps.

Summit is 4595 ft. above sea. 4¾ m. Near *Reschen*, l., the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, rises, flowing into the

Reschen See. Rt. is the *Spitzlatberg* or *Piz Latz* (9187 ft.). Road, keeping the E. side, passes through

2 m. **Graun**, at the entrance of the [*Langtaufener Thal*, which, watered by the *Karlinbach*, descends from the W. end of the great snowy group of the *Oetzthal*. At *Hinterkirch*, the highest vill., 3 hrs., the *Malagthal* enters from the N., from which valley there is a choice of two paths, with grand glacier views, into the *Kaunser Thal*, Rte. 215.]

Road then skirts another lake, the *Mitter See*, or *Graun See*, and reaches

3 m. **St. Valentin auf der Heide**, near a 3rd lake, the *Heider See*. (*Inn*: Post, decent.) *Fine View* of the *Orteler Spitze*, which continues to gain in grandeur for the next few miles. The descent is over a bare sloping plain. In June, 1855, floods, breaking through the *Heider See*, swept away the old road, and destroyed great part of

Burgeois, a village, now off the road to rt., marked by a tall, slender red spire, the *Benedictine Monastery*, and *Castle of Fürstenberg*.

Hence is a quick descent to

7 m. **Mals**, 3263 ft. (*Inns*: Post, comfortable; *Hirseh*), a Roman station. Obs. round Roman tower; also a curious campanile. See sketch of *Orteler* from above *Mals*.

[A little beyond this a road strikes off across the valley W. to *Glurns*, 1½ m. (*Inn*: *Sonne*), a curious old walled town. Thence a rough char-road leads by the *Münsterthal* over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz*, in the Upper Engadine, about 30 m. The pass itself dreary, but in-

teresting scenery on either side. Frontier at *Taufers*, 6 m. *Inn* at *Sta. Maria*, in *Münsterthal*, and another at *Ofen*, W. of the pass.]

[A very fine excursion for a pedestrian is up the *Münsterthal*, as far as *Sta. Maria*, 3½ hrs. (A short cut by *Laatsch* avoids *Glurns*, and saves 1 m.) Thence, turning l. up *Val Muranza* to the *Wormser Joch*, by an ancient mule-track, and descending to *Sta. Maria*, on the *Stelvio* road: sleeping there, the 2nd day will bring the traveller over the *Stelvio Pass* back into *Tyrol* and the *Etseh Valley*, about 7 m. below *Mals*.]

Noble view over the valley on leaving *Mals*. The ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, with others, seen below, across the *Adige*, and the snowy *Orteler Spitze* grandly above. *Tyrolese* defeated by the *Swiss* of the Engadine between *Mals* and *Glurns*, 1499. (A foot-path by *Glurns*, *Lichtenberg*, and *Agums*, to *Prad*, on the *Stelvio* road.)

Schluderns. A little further 1.3 m. rises the handsome inhabited castle of *Churburg*.

Spondinig (*Inn*: *Zum Hirseh*-4 m. en, decent, an *Einspanner* kept).

[The road to the *Stelvio* here turns off rt., crossing the *Adige* by a long and narrow bridge to *Prad*. For this extraordinary pass, see Rte. 214. An excursion to *Summit* and back is well worth while.]

Eyers (*Inn*: Post).

2½ m.

From hence to *Meran* the valley goes by the name of the *Vintsehgau* (after the ancient

THE ORTELER SPITZE FROM THE VINTSCHGAU.



Venonetes), and is somewhat uninteresting.

7 m. Schlanders. (*Inn*: Post, very good; *best* between Finstermünz and Meran). Vines appear. Across the river are quarries of marble, used by the sculptors of Munich.

The picturesque opening of the Martellthal is seen rt.

2 m. Bridge across the Adige before reaching village of

2 m. Latsch (*Inns*: Post, Weisses Ross; Hirsch; both tolerable). In the *Spitalkirche* are old frescoes (retouched). Peasants here compose and act dramatic pieces, (*Bauern Komödien*).

[The *Martell Thal* offers a fine opportunity for exploring the scenery of the Ortler group on this side. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Latsch is *Sals*, a small bathing-place, clean but rough quarters; the valley populous and picturesque. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. further is *Gond*, highest hamlet of the valley, with a small *Inn*. 3 hrs. hence is *Kaserboden*, an Alpine pasture at the head of the valley, frequented by herdsmen in summer. The scenery here, including several glaciers and snowy peaks, is very fine. A path beyond this leads in 7 hrs. over the Zufall glacier to a pass on N. side of *Mte. Cevedale* (or *Zufall Spitze*), and descends Val Forno to the Baths of Sta. Caterina, 3 hrs. from Bormio, in midst of magnificent scenery. See Rte. 214 A. The grandest view, however, is obtained by taking the pass into the *Sulden Thal*, which ascends W.N.W. from *Kaserboden*, by the bank of a torrent, to the *Sulden Glacier* and summit of the pass, whence is a *superb View* of the Ortler Spitze. The

head of the Suldenthal, encircled by glaciers, is termed the *End of the World*. At *Sulden* (St. Gertrud), 3 hrs. below, the *Curé's house* will supply a bed and supper. The whole valley is extremely striking. 2 hrs. lower it opens upon the Stelvio road, between Prad and Trafoi.]

Below Latsch the mountains on l. are barren and desolate. Near *Staaben* is the entrance to the

Schnalser Thal, by a grand and 7 m. gloomy gorge, which it is worth while to penetrate for a short distance on foot. [From head of this valley are paths over the Hochjoch and Niederjoch into the Oetzthal, Rte. 215.]

Naturns (*Inn*, Post). A few $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. miles further a ridge or barrier called *die Toll*, stretching across the valley, is surmounted; here the Vintschgau ceases, and an *exquisite View* opens over the valley of Meran.

[$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. l. off the road, near Partschins, is a very fine *waterfall*, visible from a distance.]

A **Bridge** carries the road to 6 m. the rt. bank of the Etseh. It then descends rapidly to the valley, which, luxuriant as a garden, is enlivened by numerous villages, churches, and feudal castles, among which, N., is the celebrated *Schloss Tirol*. At village of Forst

a **2nd Bridge** returns the road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. bank. (2 hrs. will enable the pedestrian to visit *Schloss Tirol*: see below.)

Meran (*Inns*: Post (Erzherzog Johann); Graf Von Meran,

both good; Goldner Adler; Weisses Kreutz). Besides the Inns there are several boarding and lodging houses, the place being very full in Sept. of visitors for the Grape cure.

This ancient town, 2800 Inhab., stands at the junction of the Passeyrthal with the valley of the Adige, a charming situation. There are two principal streets, the longest lined with *Arcades*. Violent irruptions of the Passeyrbach have 7 times nearly destroyed the place, which is now protected by a massive dyke (*Die Wasser Mauer*), planted with poplars, and a favourite promenade. 4 quaint postern gates.

Parish Church, 1335; curious monuments outside, very good windows of old stained glass. Highest tower in Tyrol.

Kelleramt, an ancient edifice, small and homely, but formerly inhabited by the Counts of Tyrol. Margaret Maultasch was married in the *Old Chapel* behind.

History.—*Maja* (a name preserved in Ober Mais) was a Roman station, destroyed A.D. 800 by the fall of the Naiferberg. It occupied nearly the site of the present town. Roman relics constantly turned up in the fields and vineyards attest the fact. It was afterwards the capital of the Counts of Tyrol, when, however, they possessed little more than the country from Botzen to the Inn. Margaret Maultasch (pocket-mouth), the last heiress, bestowed it upon Rudolf of Hapsburg.

Numerous feudal castles in the neighbourhood of Meran are within easy walking distance.

Lebenberg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk S. on rt. bank of Adige, contains 60 chambers, and is surrounded by *Kp. Tyr. & Alps*.

terraces and vineyards. Further down on the heights, rt. bank of Adige, is

Brandeis, belonging to a former Governor of Tyrol, a delightful 3 hrs. walk from Meran.

Schöna, belonging to the Count of Meran, at entrance of Passeyrthal, retains gates, drawbridge, armoury, and dungeons.

Fragzburg, loftily perched above the valley, on l. bank of Adige, is inhabited, but perfectly retains its middle-age character. The approach is long and steep. It looks down upon 2 other castles, *Katzenstein* and *Neuberg*.

The most interesting of all is

Schloss Tirol, about 4 m., or 1 hr. walk, N. of Meran. It gave its name (*Teriolis*) to the country, and was the earliest seat of its princes. Passing from Margaret Maultasch to Austria, it now belongs to the Emperor, and is in charge of a relative of Hofer's. Observe the *portals* of the chapel decorated with singular sculptures of the 12th cent. The *View* from the castle is, however, its greatest attraction; standing in the angle of a great bend in the valley, it commands both reaches, upward to the Orteler Spitze and other snowy summits, downwards along the exquisitely rich vista which extends towards Botzen, while the opening of the Passeyrthal is visible behind.

[*Hofer's House*, in the Passeyrthal, is about 11 m. from Meran, and by the *Jaufen pass* Sterzing can be reached. Scenery not very striking. See Rte. 216.]

[*Mitterbad*, a bath establishment, popular among the Tyrolese, is about 15 m. distant, up the *Ultenthal*, full of picturesque scenery. It opens on W. side of the Adige, a little below Meran,

and by a pedestrian may be reached by Marling and Ob. Lana, or by a vehicle round by *Burgstall* (on road to Botzen) and Unter Lana.]

The road from Meran keeps close to the hills on l. hand side of the valley; those opposite are of the most picturesque and varied character, and are studded with castles and villages. Orchards and vineyards cover the low grounds, with exception of some marshy and unhealthy tracts near the Adige, productive only of fevers, leeches, and reeds. The castles of

Lebenberg and *Brandeis* are seen successively W. of Adige.

5 m. *Burgstall*. Here a road turns off and crosses the Adige to the *Ultenthal*.

4½ m. *Vilpian* (post station). At

3 m. *Terlan* is a leaning tower to the ch.; and *Maultasch*, a favourite residence of Margaret, is seen above. The best vineyards of Tyrol extend on l. hand as far as Botzen, and good wine is made at *Terlan*.

The castle of *Greifenstein* occupies an almost inaccessible point of rock l., and *Hoch Eppan* and *Sigmundskron* appear across the valley to the S.

The road, clinging to the foot of the hills, now turns E., and the jagged outline and peculiar forms of the Dolomite mtns. beyond Botzen come into view; the effect of sunset is very fine upon them. Beyond Gries the stream of the romantic *Sarnthal* opening N. is crossed by a wooden bridge immediately before entering

Botzen (*Inn*, *Kaiserkrone*). See 6 m. Rte. 217.

Rte. 214.—MILAN to INNSBRUCK, by the PASS of the STELVIO. (*Stilfser Joch*.)

MILAN (Rail) to	ENG. M.	Bormio . .	ENG. M.
Monza . . .	8½	Mals . . .	46½
Lecco . . .	20	Innsbruck .	36
Colico . . .	26		97
Sondrio . . .	27½		261½

Railway serves as far as Monza, 20 min., and thence the post-rd. goes by Lecco and along the E. shore of Lake of Como. Most people, however, will prefer to avail themselves of the trains (3 daily in 1 hr. 20 min.) to Como, and the steamer on the Lake to Colico (in 3½ hrs.). With 3 post-horses, and by aid of *Laufzettel*, the journey can then be performed in 48 hrs., exclusive of stoppages; to Colico by rail and steamer, 5 hrs; Bormio, 12 hrs.; Mals, 10 hrs.; Landeck, 10 hrs.; Innsbruck, 10 hrs. *Vorspänner* (leaders) from Bormio or Mals to summit on either side. Lights should be provided in case of passing through the galleries after dark, —it is better not to do so. *Best sleeping-places* are Varenna, Sondrio, Bormio, Trafoi or Mals, Nauders or Finstermünz, Imst. A *voiturier* will usually make it 6 days from Colico, sleeping at Sondrio the first night. *Dils.* from Lecco to Colico 2 or 3 times a-week, and from Colico to Sondrio and Bormio daily. They have ceased to pass the Stelvio. Post-houses on the pass not well supplied with horses. Inquire condition of the road, which is falling into ruin.

The great feature of this route is the wonderful pass of the *Stelvio*. The rd. over it is the highest in Europe available for carriages

(9177 ft.), but it will probably not long remain so, as, since the loss of Lombardy, Austria does not keep it in repair, and the Tyrol side is dilapidated. It is probable, however, that the inn-keepers on both sides will contrive to keep it open. The winter storms annually commit great ravages, and snow always renders the passage dangerous, but from June to October it has hitherto been pretty safe. No carriage-rd. commands such grand and varied scenery as this. It was constructed by the Austrian Government to facilitate their hold upon Lombardy; was planned and executed by the engineer Donegani, and finished in 1825.

The most interesting scenes are, the shores of the *Lake of Como*, where the rd. is cut for miles through solid rock; the *gorge and galleries* on the Italian side of the Stelvio; the view of the *Orteler Spitze* range from the summit; and of the *glaciers* lower down, which the rd., like no other Alpine rd., approaches to within a stone's-throw.

Milan. Rail to

3½ m. **Monza** (*Inns*: Palazzo Reale; Albergo del Castello; Falcone; Angelo). *Observe the alternative, mentioned above, of proceeding on to Como, and taking steamer to Colico.* Monza, 16,389-Inhab., was the ancient residence of the Lombard kings. *Cathedral of St. John*, founded by Theodolinda, 595 A.D., was rebuilt in 14th centy. The celebrated *Iron Crown* of the Lombard kings was preserved in one of the chapels till 1859, when it was removed to Vienna. In

1866 it was restored to Italy. 34 sovereigns, including Charles V. and Napoleon I., have been crowned with it. The *treasury* of ch. still contains many curious objects.

The *Palazzo Comunale*, a venerable edifice, is said to have been part of Emp. Barbarossa's palace. (See *Handbooks for S. Germany* and *N. Italy* for more extended notice of Monza.)

The rd. runs by the park wall (10 m. in circumference) of the *Palace*, a large but not imposing building. Country is like a vast orchard; fruit-trees and vines are interlaced, and villas are numerous on all sides. Just beyond

Carsaniga, the rd. descends 9 m. into Valley of the Adda, which river here bears almost the appearance of a string of lakes. Rd. skirts the W. side of *Lago Garlate*, a prolongation of the Lago di Lecco, and at a narrow part crosses, by a long bridge of 14th cent., to

Lecco (*Inns*: Croce di Malta; 11 m. Leone d'Oro); Pop. 8000, and increasing; a beautiful situation at the outlet of the Adda, from that branch of Lake of Como called *Lago di Lecco*. Mountains of bold and striking outline, and of special interest to the botanist, lie E. and N. *Mte. Resegone* (Gt. Saw), E., well answers to its name, and is worth an excursion from Lecco. But the more lofty are *Mte. Campione* (7158 ft.), and *Mte. Grigna* (7908 ft.), both to the N., and best reached on the N. side. [A rd. leads up between Resegone and Campione to vill. of *Ballabio*, and thence descends to *Introbbio* (*Inn*, delle Miniere, good and moderate); charming

centre for excursions at head of *Val Sassina*.]

The rd., now carried along E. shore of lake, is formed partly by cutting a shelf out of the cliffs, which here descend vertically to the water, partly by building up a wall of masonry, partly by boring tunnels through them. Beyond the small vill. of

8 m. **Olcio** occur the principal of these galleries; three are upwards of 3000 ft. long.

The *views* of the lake are of enchanting beauty, especially towards the upper portion. Opposite the end of the promontory dividing the Lecco from the Como branch there is a

5 m. **Cascade** (*Fiume Latte*); it issues from a cavern in face of the precipice to rt., and is a beautiful object from the lake; dry in autumn.

1 m. **Varenna** (*Inn*: Alb. Reale, good but dear) is beautifully situated, and a delightful resting-place for a few days, but is very hot in summer. (*Ascent of the Grigna* made from here).

[*Bellagio*, the finest point of view on the lake, is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. row across. Visit *Villa Serbelloni* for the prospect. One hour takes you to *Majolica* (*Inn*, la Ville de Milan, first-rate). The *Villa Carlotta* or *Sommariva* beyond, near *Cadenabbia* (good *Inn*), W. shore, is well worth seeing, now the property of Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; it contains fine works by Thorwaldsen and Canova.]

More galleries begin $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Varenna; at Rigoledo, on a high terrace, is a good Hydro-pathic Establishment. At

Bellano (*Inn*: Albergo della 3 m. Torre, fair and moderate) the *Pioverna* issues from a ravine celebrated for its picturesqueness; its waterfall, *Orrido di Nesso*, has however lost much of its beauty from the descent of a mass of rock. [The *Pioverna* flows through *Val Sassina*. *Introbio*, at its head, can best be reached on foot (see above).]

Dervio, with a castle celebrated 2 m. in middle ages, stands on margin of the lake. The rd. beyond skirts a land-locked bay, *Lago di Piona*, and passes the base of *Mte. Legnone* (8568 ft.), to reach

Colico (*Inns*: Angelo (H. du 7 m. Lae), homely, but not bad; *Isola Bella*, higher up, better); an unhealthy vill.; avoid sleeping, on account of malaria.

Boats can be engaged here, but are unsafe to embark carriages. A steamboat twice a-day, calling at noon at *Domaso*, opposite, if, as sometimes in summer, water is not too shallow. Quickest way, to or from Milan, is by this boat and rail (see above).

A marshy plain surrounds *Colico*. The rd. quits the lake, and presently

The **Splügen Rd.** branches 1 m. off N., and remains of the old Spanish Fort of *Fuentes* (built when Milan belonged to Spain, and destroyed by the French in 1786) are seen in that direction on a low hill. Our rd. now enters the

Valtellina (*Val Tellina*; Germ. *Veltlin*), or Valley of the *Adda*. This lower part of it is a dreary district, the river stagnating in a morass exhaling deadly miasma, but, with this exception, it is full of noble scenery.

History.—In 1620 the Protestant inhab. were subjected to expatriation and massacre, a sort of lesser St. Bartholomew. In 1635 the valley was the scene of a struggle between French and Austrians. From 1512 to 1797 it belonged to the Swiss Canton of the Grisons; was then attached to kingdom of Italy; was united to Lombardy by Congress of Vienna, and regarded as an important means of communication with their Italian possessions by the House of Austria. In 1859 it was ceded with Lombardy to Sardinia, and is now part and parcel of the Italian kingdom.

The rd., climbing up the slopes on the S. side of the valley (mountains fine on either hand), reaches

10½ m. **Morbegno** (*Inn*, Regina d'Inghilterra, good, and not dear), a well-built and well-placed town. The scenery is rich; and *Mte. della Disgrazia*, an outlier of the snow-covered Bernina chain, is seen N.E., forming a grand background. Commanding view from the hill of the old castle. Neighbourhood has been famous for excellent silk.

[A bridle-path leads up by Val del Bitto S., over the *Pass of San Marco*, and by Val d'Orta, into Val Brembana, and so to Bergamo, possible in one long day. Or, keeping more to W., the *Pizzo dei Tre Signori* (about 8600 ft.) can be ascended for its fine panorama. *Piazza*, 25 m. from Bergamo, or Zogno, about 12 m., will afford night quarters. The scenery of Val Brembana is interesting and unexplored.]

4 m. **Bridge** over the Adda at a turn of the valley.

[The *Val Masino*, a wild and striking valley, opens N., accessible by a char-rd. to the *Bagni del Masino*, 10 m., amidst magnificent scenery, and in close neighbourhood of *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,074 ft.), which is best seen and only accessible from this side. (For the ascent a good starting-point is the highest herd-hut in V. di Mello, or still better that in the Val Sasso Bisolo). Two or three fine passes for mountaineers (the *Zocca*, the finest) lead over into Val Bregaglia, and so to Chiavenna. Baths offer fair accommodation, 3750 ft. above sea; Fiorelli, good guide.]

Bridge carries the rd. again 1½ m. to l. bank, and the valley resumes its straight course eastward, forming an extensive vista.

A **third Bridge** returns the 2½ m. rd. to the rt. bank. The frequently varying course of the Adda, due to inundations, deprives this part of the valley of much of its beauty. The successive valleys opening S. lead generally to steep passes communicating with the *Bergamesque Valleys* S. of the chain. Northward, to l. of the traveller, but out of sight, lie the great snow masses of the *Bernina chain*.

Sondrio (*Inns*: Post, large and 8 m. good; Alb. della Maddalena, comfortable), a small but cheerful-looking town, the capital of the Valtelline, and residence of a prefeet; 3784 inhab., 1198 ft. above sea; situation picturesque, at entrance of *Val Malenco*, from which issues the Malero, a stream frequently very destructive to Sondrio, and which, guarded by massive embankments, is conducted to the Adda.

There is a fine *view* from the ancient castle of *Masegra*, attained by a slight ascent.

[At $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Sondrio, up Val Malenco, is Chiesa (*Inn*, Osteria Vecchia, best, but very indifferent), amidst noble scenery. The grand snow mass of the Bernina is in front N., and that of Mte. della Disgrazia W. Between the two is the *Muretto Pass*, leading to Casaccia in Val Bregaglia. By the Val Lanterna, opening N.E. of Chiesa, is a path, which, crossing the *Caneiano Pass* E., leads to Poschiavo or le Prese. (See below.)

From the Canciano Pass the ascent of the *Pizzo Scalino* (10,925 ft.) can be made, offering the finest point of view of the Bernina group from the S. side.]

On leaving the town, a *fine hospital*, built by a private individual, is seen. Hence the scenery is somewhat uninteresting, but the vineyards on l. have a certain fame, and numerous villages are interspersed among them.

12 m. Tresenda (*Inn*, very poor).

Above, on the l., marked by a watch-tower on a jutting rock, is *Teglio*, now a village, but once the capital of the Valtelline (Val Teglino), to which it gave its name.

[A good rd. here leads S. by a bridge over the Adda to the *Aprica Pass*, and so to *Edolo* and Val Camonica S., or to the pass of *Mte. Tonale* N. A glorious *view* along the course of the Adda from summit of Aprica Pass, or from an inn near it called *Belvedere*. There are short cuts for a pedestrian. A carriage takes 2 hrs. to ascend and 1 hr. to return. See Rte. 231.]

Madonna di Tirano (*Inn*: San 6 m. Michele, good; better than those at Tirano); a village thus named from the marble ch. of the Virgin, a famous sanctuary (founded 1520), at a point where the Poschiavo valley and stream open upon the Valtelline. Fine *view* from terrace of ch. of Sta. Perpetua.

[A carriage-rd. (improved since 1863) leads up the Poschiavo valley and over the Bernina pass to *Pontresina* (36 m.) and the Engadine. Swiss frontier is only 1 m. from Madonna di Tirano; worth a stroll to the ruined fort. The beautiful *Lake of Poschiavo* is 5 m. further; at *le Prese*, on its banks, are *Baths* offering comfortable quarters in a delightful situation (see *Swiss K. Guide*.)]

The rd., shaded by fine avenue of poplars, turns to the river, and crosses to

Tirano (*Inn*: Due Torri, best; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. all inferior), small but ancient town; 2700 Inhab.; containing deserted palaces of the Visconti, Palavicini, Salis, and other noble families. It has frequently suffered from inundations of the Adda. Road passes through a *defile* to

Sernio; a landslip from Mte. 2 m. Massucio l. in 1807 choked the defile, and formed a lake extending several miles up to Tovo, but which burst after 11 days, carrying desolation down the valley. At

Lovero, a mark, 18 ft. from the 2 m. ground, shows the depth of water at that point. Village spires and ruined castles abound in this part of the valley, always of much military importance. At

2½ m. **Mazzo**, rd. crosses to rt. bank, and at

2½ m. **Grosotto**, the plot of the massacre of Protestants in 1620 was laid in a house near the *Inn* (Posta). [The *Val Grosina* opens l., offering interesting paths to *Posehiavo*.] The valley, adorned by noble chestnut-trees, becomes very picturesque.

5 m. **Bolladore** (*Inn*, Post, tolerable). Across the river is *Sondalo*, chief place of Upper Valteline. A picturesque ch. and ruined castle are seen l., and soon after *Mon-dadizza*, the rd. having crossed stream, the *Val di Rezzo* opens E. [Path by this to *Sta. Catarina* (Rte. 214 A.)] The rd. here at *Leprese* has entered

3 m. **A Defile**, formerly closed by a gate and wall; and at

2 m. **Ponte del Diavolo**, centre of the defile, recrosses the torrent. Remains of fortification are seen at different points. The defile, and with it the *Valtelline*, ceases near

5 m. **Ceppina**, a vill. to the l., and the *Val Ceppina* is entered upon. Part of *Mte. Cristallo*, belonging to the *Orteler* range is now in sight, and the traveller soon reaches

4 m. **Bormio** or **Worms** (*Inns*: none good; *Posta*, tolerable; best to go on to the new *Baths* 1½ m. higher up, but these are closed after September; ¼ post charged to drive there). This town, 4016 ft. above sea, and surrounded by snowy mountains, is very ancient. Once actively concerned in the trade between *Venice* and the *Grisons*, it was burnt by French, 1799; again by accident in 1855; and now

scarcely numbers 1000 Inhab. Delicious honey is sold here packed in boxes, and *Sassella*, the best wine of the *Valtelline*, may be had everywhere between this and *Milan*. The richness and beauty of the *Valtelline* is now exchanged for Alpine scenery—"Il freddo paese." Winter begins in October. The rd. ascends to the

New Baths; 60 apartments, 1½ m. and fair accommodation when not over-full; closed end of September; baths supplied from hot, saline, sulphureous springs, near the old bathing-house, a short distance above.

[Four valleys open out at *Bormio*.

1. The *Val Furva*, from S.E. 3 hrs. along a char-rd. bring to the baths of *Sta. Catarina*; fair accommodation, and charges reasonable; situation *very grand*; fine centre for mountain excursions. Thence a path conducs in 8 hrs. over pass of *Corno dei tre Signori* to *Pejo* (Rte. 214 A), whence the *Val di Sole* is easily reached, and then *Trent* in a day (Rte. 220).

2. *Val Dentro*, W. By this the traveller, turning l. into *Val Viola* and crossing a pass into *Val Campo*, may reach the rd. from *Tirano* to *Pontresina* at *Piseiadella*. Or, leaving *Val Viola* to l., and crossing the low pass of *Foscagno*, he descends by the short lateral valley of *Trepalle* into the sequestered *Val Livigno*, where, 6 hrs. from *Bormio*, is a poor *Inn*. Thence there are 2 or 3 ways into the *Engadine*, about 6 hrs. further. Scenery all very wild; a good guide required.

3. *Val Fraële*, N.W., often considered to hold the main stream of the *Adda*; by this a mule-path,

which enters Val Fraële from Val Dentro, goes to St. Maria in Münster Thal, and reaches the Valley of the Adige at Glurns (see Rte. 213).

4. *The Val di Braulio* (or *Umbraïl*), which our road ascends.]

The *ascent of the pass* begins immediately behind Bormio.

It is reckoned at from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 hrs., according to weight of carriage, state of road, &c., to Prad, on the other side. Distance, from the windings of the rd., 27 m. *Walking*, without stoppages, it is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Bormio on one side, to Trafoi (good quarters) on the other.

Near the Old Bath the road crosses a deep chasm by a

Bridge, blown up in 1859 by the Austrians to check the Garibaldian rifles. The pass was again disputed in 1866. Below, l., is meeting of the torrents from Val Fraële and Val di Braulio. The former issues from between vertical rocks, and the only entrance to the valley is at a great height above them; the latter descends from one of the most savage defiles in the Alps, up which our rd. turns, passing along the edge of a tremendous precipice.

The **1st Gallery**, called dei Bagni, succeeds the bridge. At its entrance is an inscription recording the names of the 2 Italian engineers who planned and completed this marvellous rd.

The *Braulio*, or, as some call it, the Adda, is seen bursting from a cavern in face of the opposite precipice. The rd. turns rt. up a deep and savage gorge, and is carried through several tunnels in the rock. The

1st Cantoniera, or house of

refuge, is near the lower end of the defile. The rd. is protected by artificial galleries between this and

The **2nd Cantoniera**, near the upper end of the gorge, called the first stage out of Bormio, but no longer supplied with horses. Immediately afterwards

The **Ponte Alto** crosses the torrent of the *Val Vitelli*. [A glacier descends this valley from the snowy masses of Mte. Cristallo, a portion of the great Orteler group, ascended from this point by Mr. Tuekett, 1864.]

The rd. then ascends by terraces and zigzags the steep slope of

Spondalunga (the long wall), whence is a striking view of the 7 galleries already passed, looking like a long battery. The rd. is carried in zigzags and supported by walls up this steep and difficult part of the ascent. Beyond, it crosses the Braulio torrent by a

Bridge, and presently reaches the

3rd Cantoniera, and the wild open basin below the summit. Further on is

Sta. Maria, or **4th Cantoniera**, 12 m. a group of buildings, comprising the former post-house, the Italian custom-house, and a *large Inn*, comfortless and dirty, but sufficient for a mountaineer's quarters.

[The Swiss frontier is here close at hand, l., and the ancient pass of the *Wormser Joch*, leads in 3 hrs. to Sta. Maria in the

Münster Thal, whence the Adige can be gained at Glurns in 4 hrs. (see Rte. 213). The Austrian government, unable to purchase this once much-used pass, were obliged to carry the rd. over the higher and more formidable Stelvio. A good View from the ridge of the Wormser, easily reached: many rare Alpine plants.]

An ascent, not steep, leads to the

2 m. Summit, 1000 ft. above Sta. Maria (a pedestrian can shorten the distance). This, in German *Stilfser Joch*, is 9177 ft. above sea, 900 above line of perpetual snow, and 1500 ft. higher than any other carriage-rd. in Europe.

The frontier is marked by an obelisk and a solitary house, *Ferdinandshöhe*, now deserted.

[A footpath leads over slate shingle in 20 min. N. to a projecting rock commanding a wonderful panorama; or, in 1 hr., *Mte. Plessura* (9941 ft.), N.N.E. can be ascended, whence the view extends from the Bernina, on the one side, to the mtns. of the Oetzthal on the other.]

The scene has now changed to snow and glacier, and above all comprises the mighty *Orteler Spitze*, 12,811 ft.

[This, the loftiest and most interesting of the Tyrolean mtns., and recognised from great distances along the range of the Alps westward, forms a northern spur from a vast mass of snowy summits, generally termed the Orteler group, circling round from the Stelvio pass on the W. to the Gavia pass, leading to Val

Camonica, on the S., and of which *Mte. Cristallo* (11,370 ft.), the *Thurwieser Sp.* (11,962 ft.), and the *Madatsch Sp.* on the Stelvio side; the *Königsspitze* (12,646 ft.), *Mte. Zebbru* (12,255), till lately confounded with it, and *Zufall Sp.* (12,344 ft., more truly called *Mte. Cevedale*, or *Ceval Sp.*) near the centre of the curve; and the *Fornaecia* (11,950 ft.), *Viozzi Sp.* (11,920 ft.), *Pizzo della Mare* (11,920 ft.), and *Mte. Trezero*, 11,800 ft., to the S., are the most noticeable members. Of these the *Königsspitze* ranks next to the Orteler in importance, not only with respect to the group, but the whole of the Austrian Alps; and from the N. especially, forms an almost equally grand object. From the centre mass several minor ranges, or spurs, are projected: the *Orteler itself*, N., as already said, forms one of these; and 2 others project in like manner from the outer side of the curve: one, to the N.E., has for its highest summit the *Mittlere Peder Spitze*, 11,349 ft.; the other, stretching E., is of greater length, and includes the *Venezia Spitze*, *Zufried Sp.*, and *Eggen Sp.*, 11,214 ft. Between these two ranges lies the *Martell Thal*. Within the curve, and projecting S.W., is a well-marked spur, ending in *Mte. Confinale* (11,076 ft.), which offers thus a noble View. The valleys on either side of this latter ridge, and enclosed by the two arms of the curve, are respectively *Valle del Zebbru* and *Val Forno*. They are magnificent in their scenery, to which the *Baths of Sta. Catarina*, at the junction of the latter valley with *Val Furca*, afford ready access. For St. Catarina, ascent

of Mte. Confinale, at foot of which it lies, and further details of the Orteler group, see Rte. 214 A.]

The **Descent** on the Tyrol side is carried down a steep slope by nearly 50 zigzags; and protected by a series of wooden galleries (now falling into decay), from the avalanches which in spring sweep the mountain face and plunge into the Madatsch glacier below on the rt. A post-house on this slope was destroyed in 1836 by an avalanche, the post-master being found dead under a huge fragment of rock. Half-way down, on a sheltered platform, is

Franzenshöhe, the 2nd Cantoniera from summit (7200 ft.), formerly a large post-station, with extensive stables. Hence is the best view of the Madatsch glacier and the Madatsch Spitze (11,244 ft.) above. Here also the woods of the Trafoi Thal below begin to be visible. At the

6th Cantoniera (called *del Bosco*, from the first occurrence of fir-trees), in ruin since 1848, the rd. is nearly on a level with the glacier, by the side of which is a small pilgrimage chapel. The view of the Orteler Spitze is now gradually lost, but the Weiss Kugel, one of the Oetzthal snow-peaks, comes into view. The rd. descends by winding terraces to

7 m. Trafoi (*Inn*, Post, homely and small but comfortable, with an excellent hostess, 20 beds, and 6 stoves), 5079 ft. A hamlet of half-a-dozen châteaux.

Best place to sleep *before* crossing the pass. 7 hrs. drive from Bormio, 3 from

Prad, 3 hrs. for a pedestrian from summit.

A short but very striking walk should be taken if possible from Trafoi, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour over meadows, and up a short glen, to the *Heiligendrei Brunnen* (*Tres Fontes*, whence *Trafoi*). Here three streams issue from the breasts of 3 sacred figures, protected by a shed, and hard by a small chapel of the Virgin, an object of frequent pilgrimage. The spot was probably a sanctuary in pagan times, and the grandeur and beauty of the surrounding scenery are "indescribable." *Three great glaciers*, the Unterer and Oberer Trafoi, and the Madatsch, descend towards the head of this glen.

[*The Ascent of the Orteler Spitze* is effected from the Trafoi side by 3 routes, 2 of which start from the *Heiligen drei Brunnen*. The old rte. climbed up a steep tangled wooded slope for about 1000 ft. to the foot of the *Pleis*, an ice couloir constituting the principal difficulty of the ascent; thence a *plateau of névé* was gained, and only time and labour were required to reach the summit. Mr. Tuckett, in 1864, successfully varied this route by avoiding the Pleis, and striking up a hollow, called the *Tabaretta Thal*, filled with glaciers in its upper portion, and exposed to falling rocks, but from which the great slope of snow and ice leading to the summit was more easily reached. A *third route* has since been taken which reaches the head of the Tabaretta Thal, up the next hollow to the N., and by a directer course from Trafoi. This and one from the Suldenthal appear to be the best routes, and the ascent may be considered tolerably easy and safe for

those accustomed to snow, and to require not more than between 6 and 7 hrs. *walking*. The *View* is magnificent for the vast array of snow-peaks on every point of the compass, except the E., which is filled by a forest of the "glorious Dolomites." Joseph Schöpf is the best guide, and Ortler of Gomagoi knows the old route.]

The *road* below Trafoi crosses backward and forward two or three times over the stream. The scenery of the valley is unsurpassed by any other Alpine landscape. At

2½ m. **Gomagoi** (a poor *Inn*), 3901 ft., is a toll-house and a fort, built since 1860.

[The *Sulden Thal* opens here rt., and the *glacier* at its head appears in view. At *Sulden* (*St. Gertrud*) the priest's house offers quarters; also *Gampenhöfe*, near the foot of the glacier, of a rougher sort. This may be reached in 4 or 5 hrs. The secluded valley offers "features of the highest order of grandeur," and there is a superb view of the Orteler Spitze from the summit of the glacier, by which also is a pass into the *Martell Thal* (described Rte. 213); or, by a variation of course, the base of the *Königsspitze* can be reached, and the *ascent* effected (only feasible for practised mountaineers). From the *Suldenthal* also is an interesting route to the head of *Val Forno*, and so to *Sta. Catarina*. It leads by the *Sulden Gl.* over the *Janiger Scharte*, or *Eissee Joch*, to the upper portion of the *Langereferner* at the head of the *Martellthal*, and thence nearly at a level over the *Cevedale Pass*.

There are 2 *rtes.* to the *summit* of

the *Orteler* from *St. Gertrud*, which, if a *hut* is built on W. shoulder of the *Tabaretta Sp.*, may become better than any other, as the starting-point is 1000 ft. higher. The 1st *rte.* reaches in 4 hrs. a notch in the ridge, ¼ hr. N. of *Tabaretta Sp.*, and visible from *St. Gertrud*. Hence the "Tuckett *rte.*" is joined in 2 hrs., and *summit* reached in 3 more. 2nd *Rte.* makes for the ridge S. of the *Tabaretta Sp.*, but success beyond, much depends on state of snow. *Pinggera*, of *Ausser Sulden*, a good guide.]

Passing Gomagoi, the vill. of *Stilfs* or *Stelvio*, whence the pass takes its name, is high up on the l. The steep slopes of mica schist, in the lower valley, are very treacherous in rainy weather, sending down rocks and stones upon the rd. At *Schmetz*, a small group of houses, *Passports* are asked for.

Prad (*Inn*, Ross, tolerable), 4 m. the chief village, though a poor one, of the valley, with a very ancient ch. on a hillock. [A pleasant *footpath* by *Agums* and *Glurns*, 7 m., to *Mals*.] A causeway carries the rd. across the Valley of the *Adige* to the

Bridge of Spondinig (*Inn*, 1½ m. decent), where our *rte.* joins that leading E. to *Botzen*, or N. to *Innsbruck*.

Mals (*Inn*, Post): hence to 7 m. *Innsbruck*, see Rte. 213.

(Time for *walking* over *Stelvio*:—Prad to Trafoi, 2 hrs.; *Franzenshöhe*, 1½; *summit*, 1¼; *Sta. Maria*, ½; Baths of *Bormio*; 3;—8¾ hrs. in all, exclusive of stoppages. By a light *calèche* with 2 horses from Prad to *Bormio* and back, good weather,—to *Franzenshöhe*, 4 hrs.; *Sta. Maria*, 2; Baths

of Bormio, 2. Return to Sta. Maria, 3½ hrs.; summit, ¾ hr.; Prad. 4 hrs.)

97 m. Innsbruck (Rte. 212.)

(Starting from Innsbruck, the best halting-places are, perhaps, Imst, 1st day; Finstermünz, or Nauders, 2nd; Trafoi, 3rd; Bormio Baths, 4th; Morbegno, 5th; whence Como or Milan the 6th).

Rte. 214 A.—BORMIO to MALE in VAL DI SOLE.

BORMIO to

	ENG. M.	HRS.
Sta. Catarina	9	3
Pejo	16	8
Fusine, Val di Sole	6	2
Male	10	3

A char-rd. up Val Furva to Sta. Catarina, and thence rough mountain walking over the pass to Val di Sole.

A pedestrian bound from the N. for South Tyrol, and wishing to see the Stelvio *en route*, may, after reaching Bormio, traverse by the course here indicated *magnificent scenery*, reach the interesting valleys of *Sole* and *Non*, and emerge upon the Valley of the *Adige* between Botzen and Trent; or, striking S. from Male, make for the Lago di Garda through the *splendid district of the Adamello*.

At Bormio the Frodolfo issues from Val Furva; a char-rd. ascends the rt. bank.

St. Nicolo is the chief vill. of 2 m. the valley; further on the

Val del Zebru opens on the 2 m. N., leading into the heart of the Orteler group and noble glacier scenery. *Mte. Confinale* stands at the S. corner, dividing it from *Val Furva*, which now bends southward round the base of this mtn. Our rd. ascends it to

Santa Catarina (5720 ft.) The 5 m. *Inn* here, a large building, is apt to be crowded during the short summer—the village itself is deserted before winter; quarters rough, but comfortable, and charges reasonable. The object of the visitors is to drink the chalybeate waters, which are largely bottled and exported. The surrounding scenery is of the highest order. *Mte. Tresero* (see below) stands imposingly on the S.E., and a *magnificent panorama* is obtained by an

Ascent of Mte. Confinale, 11,076 ft. The path is through the vill., and up the l. bank of a torrent on the mountain side, over slopes into an elevated gully, and by a scramble up the cliffs at its head, by which the snow-field is gained; this leads to the foot of the final rocks, which are easily climbed; 4 hrs. (without halts) are well sufficient. The view includes nearly all the highest summits of the Orteler and Lombard Alps, and displays in particular the conformation of the Orteler group, which ranges N. and E., and circles round to the S. The peaks of *Mte. Cristallo* commence the range on the W. The peak of the Orteler is seen lying back to the N. The Zebru Spitze follows, and the Königs-spitze (see Rte. 214) shows itself

grandly next to it on the E. The Zufall Spitze (or Mte. Cevedale), direct E., marks the bend of the curve, which ends S.E. in the Viozzi Spitz, Pizzo della Mare, and Mte. Tresero. Besides this magnificent array the Adamello snowy group is seen further to the S.; in the N.W. is Piz Linard, and the W. is occupied by the group of the Bernina.

[From Sta. Catarina a pass leads up Val Forno, and N. of Mte. Cevedale into the *Martellthal*; or, round by the Janiger Seharte or Eisse Joch into the *Suldenthal*, both valleys, and especially the latter, remarkable for grandeur of scenery, described Rtes. 213 and 214.]

[*Val Forno* strikes off N.E. from Sta. Catarina, and the great snowy masses to the S. of it were, up to 1865, a *terra incognita*. In that year they were explored by Mr. Tuckett. Reckoning from Mte. Cevedale (Zufall Spitze), at the head of the valley, the principal peaks are, successively, a hitherto nameless summit, La Fornaccia, (11,950 ft.), believed now to be the loftiest of the group; Viozzi Spitz, (11,920 ft.); Saline (11,883 ft.); Palle della Mare (11,855 ft.); Giumella (11,842 ft.); Pizzo della Mare (11,920 ft.); and Mte. Tresero (11,800 ft.), ending the group to the W. in an abrupt and noble peak. The *Forno Glacier*, 1½ hr. from Sta. Catarina, is probably the *finest glacier* of the whole Orteler group. A pass (11,100? ft.) has been made by it between the Fornaccia and the Viozzi Sp. into the upper part of the Val della Mare,—from Sta. Catarina to Cogolo,—in about 10 hrs.; and another still more direct between the Viozzi and Saline to the Baths of Pejo in about 9 hrs.

Domenico Venere of Cogolo, a good guide.]

From **Sta. Catarina** *Val Gavia* opens S. Up this valley our course lies by a steep path, at first on W. side of torrent, leaving on rt.

A path, leading W. over a 1 hr. pass into Val Rezzo. [By this the Valtelline, above Bolladore, can be reached much sooner than by Bormio.] The path then crosses to rt. bank and continues on lofty precipices and amidst the wildest scenery till

Near the summit of the pass, 2 hrs. where rt. is Lago Bianco, and l. the Corno dei Tre Signori, 10,910 ft., and there is a choice of 2 ways into Val di Sole,

(a) By the *Gavia Pass*, the easier, but more circuitous, continues over

The Ridge, 8500 ft., in front, snow often lingering late in the stern alpine basin that leads to it; Mte. Gavia standing W., and the Corno dei Tre Signori E.

The descent is into Val Mazza, where a small lake, *Lago Nero*, the source of the *Oglio*, is passed rt. The path continues along the l. bank of the stream. High peaks enclose the glen on all sides. Then

Lago Silissi, an expanse of water surrounded by reeds, is passed, and the vill. of

Pezzo is reached. Hence is a good track on W. side of *Oglio* to

Ponte di Legno (a poor *Inn*). 4 hrs. The distance from Sta. Catarina is between 7 and 8 hrs.

The traveller is now on the carriage-rd. from Val Camonica over the fine *Tonale Pass* into Val Sole, described Rte. 220. *Male* is distant about 25 m.

(b) By the *Sforzellina Pass*. Before reaching summit of Gavia Pass turn l., no path, up the steep N. flanks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,910 ft.), the final spur of the Mte. Tresero range, and so named because the former territories of Venice, Switzerland, and Austria once met there. The névé of a small

Glacier is crossed, and the summit of the

Sforzellina ridge (9950 ft.), between the Corno and the great snow masses to the N., is reached in about 1 hr's. climb (or $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Sta. Catarina).

[From the *Gavia Gl.* the ascent of the *Pizzo della Mare*, 11,920 ft. (established by Mr. Tuckett in 1865 to be higher than Mte. Tresero, previously considered the loftiest of the group), can be made by the S. arête in 3 hrs. *Panorama* about the most wonderful in the Alps. Mt. Blane seen at distance of 185 m., and Mte. Viso at 210 m. W., and the Gross Glockner on the E. Mte. Tresero, 11,800 ft., was first ascended at same time by Mr. Tuckett. Reached from the head of the Gavia Glacier in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Descent*, 3 hrs. to Sta. Catarina, by S.W. arête to a small glacier, and scrambling down its rt. bank into Val Furva.]

The descent, keeping to l. bank of the torrent, is long, but not difficult, into

Val Bormina, which turns N.E., and through which runs the Nos (Noce). At about 10 m., or 4 hrs., from summit, a little above the junct. of another valley, *Val della Mare*, from the N., stand the

Baths of Pejo, frequented by water-drinkers, and provided with 2 or 3 small inns, closed early in autumn.

[The *Val della Mare*, one of the wildest glens in the Orteler group, stretches up to the foot of Mte. Cèvedale (12,344 ft., Zufall Spitze) N.W., and of the Venezia Spitze (10,512 ft.) N.E. The latter belongs to a branch of the Orteler group, extending eastward, and forming the S. boundary of the Martellthal, while it is penetrated from S. and E. by the Val della Mare, Val di Rabbi, and the Ulten Thal. A principal peak is the Zufrid Spitz (11,262 ft.), at head of Val di Rabbi and the Ultenthal; but the highest point is the *Eggen Spitz* (11,263 ft.), an offshoot from the main mass, S.E., and separating the Val di Rabbi from the Ultenthal.]

The Baths of Pejo are on rt. of the stream. A little further down the valley, which now turns at an angle S.E., is

Cogolo, whence a char-rd., crossing and recrossing the Noce, descends to

Fusine, in Val di Sole (*Inn*, 6 m. of country sort, clean and comfortable). Here, or at next vill.,

Pelizzano, a car may be hired to convey the traveller to

Male (*Inn*, Corona, tolerable, 10 m.

but beware of charges). See Rtes. 220 and 220 A for *Val di Non*, or for the far finer *Val di Rendena*.

Rte. 215.—The OETZTHAL, PITZTHAL, and KAUNSTHAL. INNSBRUCK to MERAN, by the TIMBLER JOCH; or by the FENDER THAL and HOCH JOCH or NIEDER JOCH.

INNSBRUCK to

	ENG. M.	HRS.
Oetz	35	—
Umhausen	6	2
Sölden	17	6½
Timbler Joch (Col) . . .	10	4
St. Leonhard	14	5
Meran	12	4

SÖLDEN to

Fend	14	5
Nieder Joch	—	4
Unsre Frau	—	3
Naturns	—	4½
Meran	9½	—

The rd. of the Oetzthal is good as far as Lengenfeld and a little beyond; thence to Sölden is a cart-track, often bad. Beyond Sölden the upper valleys are traversed only by footpaths. The *passes* are over glaciers, requiring good guides. On the S. side the paths are steep and rough before reaching a rd. No provisions, not even bread, can be relied on in the upper valleys. Umhausen or Lengenfeld can supply what is necessary, and afford convenient sleeping quarters. Guides recommended are,—in *Umhausen*, Franz Schöpf, Ferd. and Anton Marberger; in *Sölden*: Karlinger (son) and Jos. Gstrein; in *Fend*, Cyprian Gran-

bickler (best), Nikodem Leander, Hans Klotz, Ferd. Platter: in *Gurgl*, Tobias Sautner, and Gstrein (Krumpens).

The *Oetzthal* group of mountains presents the largest surface of snow and glacier in Tyrol, perhaps even in the whole range of the Alps. Offering an almost unbroken front towards the S., they are approached from the N. by 3 long and deep valleys, all opening upon the Inn. The *Kaunthal*, the most westerly, is entered at Prutz, above Landeck; the *Pitzthal* opens nearly opposite Imst; the *Oetzthal*, giving name to the group, opens but a few miles more to the E., and is the longest, branches extensively at its head, and is every way the most important. The loftiest mtn. of the group is the *Wild Spitze* (12,389 ft.), standing far back to the N., and ranging in height second only to the Gross Glockner, itself below the Orteler and Königs Spitze. Several high peaks stretch from this in a line westwards; and at the S.-western corner is the *Weiss Kugel* (12,279 ft.), of nearly equal importance with the *Wild Spitze*. In the centre of the S. front is the *Similaun Spitze* (11,823 ft.), one of several which form that great rampart. The whole mass belongs to the great central axis of the Alpine range, and is mainly composed of gneiss. The *Oetzthal*, running N. and S. for a distance of nearly 50 m., watered by the Ache, offers at its head among these mtns. some of the most romantic scenes in Tyrol, and access to a magnificent array of glaciers, which, however, only good pedestrians and "ice-men" can thoroughly enjoy. This upper portion consists of 2 principal branches, the *Gurgl Thal*

E., and the *Fender Thal* W.: of these the latter is the longer, and contains far the finer scenery. The *people* of the Oetzthal are serious in character, eschewing dancing and music; and the women wear on their heads an uncouth muff, like a grenadier's cap.

The *Stubay Thal* group of mountains lies along the eastern side of the Oetzthal, and many travellers include them in the same excursion. The different approaches to them are indicated in the present route; but the *Stubay Thal* group itself is described separately Rte. 215 A.

From Innsbruck, see Rte. 212 to

27 m. **Silz** (*Inn*, Steinbock). The rd. of the Oetzthal turns off l. at a

2 m. **Chapel**, a little short of Haimingen, through a wood, and enters the *Oetzthal* at

3½ m. **Brunau** (fine *View*); thence descends to the Ache, at a point where the *Stuibenbach* joins it from the E. [At the head of the *Stuibenthal*, after passing vill. of Oehsengarten, is the picturesque scenery of *Kühetai*, and a pass over into the *Selrainthal*, Rte. 215^WA.]

The vill. of Sautens is seen on opposite bank before reaching

2½ m. **Oetz** (*Inn*, 'Cassian Wirth, clean). 1300 Inhab.; situated among wooded slopes.

[The traveller coming from *Imst* leaves the valley of the *Inn* at *Roppen*, and crossing the hill-side with a fine *View* comes down upon Sautens in 3 to 4 hrs.,

whence he crosses the stream and reaches Oetz in ½ hr.]

Keeping on rt. bank to Habi-chen, the road crosses to

Dumpen on l. bank, where 3 m. is a bell-foundry. *Scenery* very grand, and enlivened by numerous cascades on all sides. Road crosses stream, and passes under the *Engelswand* E., so named from a tradition that the only child of the Lord of Schloss Hirschberg, carried off by a *lämmergeier*, was rescued on the precipice by an angel.

Umhausen (*Inn*, Marberger's, 3 m. good, pleasant people, and landlord well acquainted with the country; ask for trout), vill. of 1000 Inhab., in the widest part of the valley.

[2 m. up a lateral valley S.E., the *Hairlachthal*, is the *Stuiben Fall*, more than 500 ft.; well worth seeing; 2 hrs. to go and return. A rainbow in the spray is visible in the morning. A path continues up the valley (which turns northward) and crosses a col on the rt. (the *Gleirscher Joeh*) into the *Griesenthal*, descending into the *Selrainthal*, Rte. 215 A. By this a pedestrian from Innsbruck might vary route into the Oetzthal.]

[From Umhausen on the W. opens the wild valley of the *Lairsch*, with a path over into the *Pitzthal*.]

The valley now narrows into a savage gorge, where the road keeps close to the river; it opens at last upon fine meadow-land, and displays a picturesque view of

Lengenfeld (*Inn*, fair; a good 7 m.

guide may be engaged here). This is a pretty vill., showing the green-painted spire of its ch. from a distance. The Fiselbach from the E. divides the Unter from the Ober Lengenfeld. This stream issues from the *Sulzthal*.

[From Gries, its principal vill., a path ascends to a col on the S. of the Gries Kogel, and leads into the *Lisenzerthal*, 8 or 9 hrs., to the "Alpenhaus" there, see Rte. 215 A. Also from Gries, keeping up the valley to the S., the *Mutterberger Joch* is reached, leading to the *Stubaythal*. Rte. 215 A.]

3 m. **Huben** is at the extremity of the open valley of Lengenfeld, and here the rd. becomes very bad, entering a magnificent ravine, with merely room for stream and road, the latter often in the bed of the former. In a roadside chapel, a little beyond Huben, is a remarkable carving of Christ on the cross, dating from 15th century.

[The *Pollethal* opens W., with a path over to Plangeros in the Pitzthal.] After passing and re-passing the stream at Brand and Kaiser,

7 m. **Sölden** on l. bank is reached (*Inn*, Krone, very fair). The valley here widens a little, but soon contracts again into one of the grandest and most precipitous of ravines, where the bad cart-track is succeeded by a good footpath, often, however, damaged by fallen rocks and stones, to the fatal results of which numerous memorial tablets testify.

[At Sölden the *Winacherthal* opens E.; a path ascends it, keeping to rt. bank of the stream, and in about 6 m. turns up a

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

lateral glen N.E. to the *Winacher glacier*, 1½ hr. of ice work, and crossing the *Joch* between the *Schaufl Spitze* rt., and the *Hoeh Spitze* l., descends by *In der Fernau* and the *Mutterberger Alp* into the *Stubaythal*, reaching *Neustift*, principal vill., and *Inn*, 12 hrs. from Sölden. Rev. Mr. Watson perished on this glacier in a crevasse some years ago. See Rte. 215 A.]

After traversing the gorge the valley opens a little at

Zwieselstein, where it divides 3 m. into two branches, the *Gurglthal* l., and the *Fenderthal* rt.

A. By the *Gurglthal* and *Timbler Joch* to *Merey*.

The *Gurgl Thal* runs nearly due S. from *Zwieselstein*. The pass of the *Timbler Joch* is a frequented mule-track, and not difficult.

The *Timbler Bach* enters from 2 m. the E., and the steep track to the *Joch* leaves the *Gurglthal* to ascend it.

[Continuing up the valley, at about 7 m. from *Zwieselstein* is *Ober Gurgl* (*Inn*, kept by the priest, 3 rooms, 8 beds), a hamlet composed of wretched cowherd huts. Ch. stands on an eminence. Extensive glaciers surround the head of the valley; and reached by a circuitous path about 5 m. above *Ober Gurgl* is a small lake (*Langthaler Eis See*), first formed in 1717 by the sudden descent of the *Langthaler glacier*. Bursting once, it formed again much larger, and terror spread through the whole *Oetzthal*. The priest said mass every Saturday in midst of the glacier, and a

commission was sent from Innsbruck. Fortunately the waters drained off again without doing mischief, but they have again collected, and icebergs are occasionally seen floating upon the surface of the lake.

By a path keeping to l. of the lake, and by a difficult and devious ascent over 5 m. of glacier, the *Langthaler Joch* is reached, 9644 ft., on the E. shoulder of the Hoeh Wild Spitze (not the chief Oetzthal mtn. of that name); thence the descent is into the *Pfelderthal*, a branch of the *Passeyr*, which latter leads down to Meran. A much shorter route, however, from the *Pfelderthal* leads over the *Spranser Joch*, and down the *Spranserthal* to Meran. It is a laborious day's work, but there are several picturesque little lakes in the *Spranserthal*.

(Another glacier route from Ob. Gurgl takes the W. side of the lake, and ascends to the *Tischstein*, 2 hrs., where the Saturday service was held. Thence up the Gt. Oetzthaler glacier, 3 hrs., to the *Gurgler Joch* on the E. side of the *Falschung Spitze*, whence it descends into the *Pfossenthal*, which leads into the *Schnalserthal* at *Karhaus*. See B, Fenderthal route.)

The *Ramol Joch*, from Ob. Gurgl to Fend, offers a very fine *Excursion*. It displays magnificently the whole glacier scenery of the Oetzthal, 8 to 10 hrs., 2 guides, ropes, &c. Ascend from Ob. Gurgl to the *Langthaler Eis See*, then cross the glacier W., and climb the slope beyond to the *Köpfele*, whence is a very fine view over the *Langthaler* and *Oetzthaler* glaciers. From this climb the *Joch* and descend the glacier on the other side (with a

grand view) into the *Mederthal* a little above Fend.]

From *Zwieselstein* to the *Timbler Joch* the path, after turning out of the *Gurgl Thal*, crosses to the l. bank of the *Timbler Baeh*, by which it ascends till, after crossing it again and following its course some distance further, it bears away to the l., and for the last hr. over steep bare rock, reaches the

Col^l (about 7 m. from *Zwiesel*-5 m. *stein*); scenery not worth much.

Descent is at first very steep down a short lateral valley, the *Moosthal*, to that of the *Passeyr*, the first hamlet in which is

Schönau (*Inn*, a wretched hovel). In a miserable chalet close to the glaciers of the *Schneeberg*, E., the wife and son of *Hofer* took refuge after his arrest. The view down the valley fine.

Rubenstein is the next village, and below it is a cluster of houses—

Seehause, where is a humble *Inn*. The name marks the bed of a dried-up lake, the *Kammersee*, formed in 1404 by a "Berg-fall," and the bursting of which at end of last centy. laid waste the country as far as Meran. The path, often in the torrent-bed, which is curiously strewn with large blocks of white marble derived from the *Schneeberg*, and through most picturesque but wild scenery, reaches

Moos (small *Inn*).

(Time from hence the reverse way:—*Moos* to *Seehaus*, 1½ hr.; *Rubenstein*, 45

min.; Schönau, 30 min.; Col, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Zwieselstein, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.)

Here the *Pfelderthal* enters from W., and the valley bends E.; a *very* picturesque walk to

6 m. **St. Leonhard** (*Inn*, tolerable). Hence it is about a 4 hrs. walk to

12 m. **Meran**. For the *Passeyr Thal* see Rte. 216.

B. The *Fender Thal*, and by the *Hoch Joch* or the *Nieder Joch* to Meran.

The *Fender Thal*, about 16 m. long, is the western branch of the Oetzthal. Enclosing the most sublime scenery, it will amply reward the alpine explorer. The grand glacier route by which it can be reached from Ob. Gurgl over the Ramol Joch has been described above.

Starting from **Zwieselstein**, a tolerable footpath goes by Gaislach, Freustäbl, Heiligenkreutz 2 hrs., and Winterstall $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., where the background of snowy mtns. becomes very fine. Hence 2 hrs. more bring the traveller to

11 m. **Fend** (*Inn*, the Curé's house, now furnishing 18 beds, and good provisions). This vill. (6272 ft.) is the oldest place in the valley. In front is the *Thal-leit Spitze* (11,170 ft.), and the valley again divides, branching up on either side of it. Rt. is the *Rofen Thal*, leading to the Hoch Joch; l. is the *Nieder Thal*, leading to the Nieder Joch; both are passes over the main chain by which Meran can be reached.

Arrived now at the head of the Oetzthal, it may be convenient briefly to describe the two other valleys penetrating from the N. to the Oetzthal group of mtns. These are the *Pitzthal* and the *Kaunsthäl*.

[The *Pitzthal* can be reached from Fend by a very fine pass over the *Seiter Jochl*, 9850 ft.]

A little below Fend strike up the mtn. to the N. by a sloping path. It leads in 2 hrs. to the *Mutboden*, where is a *noble view*, including the entire Stubay group E., as well as the snowy masses at head of the Fender Thal, where the 2 passes, Nieder Joch and Hoch Joch, are finely displayed. Beyond this the path is over stony débris to the *Tiefenthal Ferner*, which is ascended to the Col, N. of the Schwarze Schneide, between the Fenderthal and the Pitzthal. Here is a wonderful *view* of glaciers descending towards N.E. and N.W.; also the Weiss Kogel and Wild Spitze, finely seen on the l. Descent is by slopes of débris to the ice-fall of the *Mittelberg glacier*, by side of which is a steep track, difficult to find, leading to the lower glacier, which is then easy walking to *Mittelberg* at its foot, 9 hrs. from Fend (Plangeros is 1 hr. further). Rope necessary, but no special danger; first crossed in 1863. Guides, Benedikt Klotz of Fend, and in the Pitzthal a hunter known to the Curé of Plangeros. A *return route* may be made into the Oetzthal from Plangeros to Sölden by the *Pitzthal Joch*, 8 hrs., but it is inferior in scenery. Height and difficulty about the same.

The *Pitzthal* is a straight narrow valley, bounded by snowy

mtns. on E. and W., which separate it respectively from the Oetzthal E. and Kaunsththal W., with which it is in communication by several passes. The *Wild Spitze* overlooks the upper end of the valley, which bends to the S.W., and takes the name of the *Taschachthal*, offering a rte. by which an ascent of the Wild Sp. can be made, or, by the Oelgruben Joch, an easy pass effected into the Kaunsththal. From *Trenkwald*, the next village down the valley, there are paths respectively to Huben in the Oetzthal E. and to Feuchten in the Kaunsththal W. At *St. Leonhard* (3 hrs. from Plangros and $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Imst) is a fine fall near the parsonage, beyond which is a striking pass into the Kaunsththal. *Zaunhorf*, lower down, is connected with the Oetzthal by the pass of the Lairscher Joch leading to Umhausen. Below this the valley bends rather to the W.; the path crosses and recrosses the stream, passes through *Ritzenreid* and under *Jerzens* rt., noted for a waterfall, and one of the principal villages in the Vordergrund or lower Pitzthal; the Pitzthal proper ending here in the gorge through which the path runs. *Wenns* (good Inn) is on the W. side of the now broader valley, which sends off an arm towards the S.W. called the *Pillerberg*, by which is a pleasant path into the valley of the Inn, near Prutz. The *Venetberg* (8233 ft.) is here the culminating peak to the W., separating the Pitzthal from that part of the Inn Valley between Landeck and Imst. The Pitzbach now runs in a deep bed, and the path keeps on the W. side of the valley to *Arzl*, whence it diverges W. and descends to a bridge over the Inn,

which leads to the post-rd. a little below Imst. The Pitzbach bends N.W., and joins the Inn rather more to the E.]

[The **Kaunsththal** is the westernmost of the 3 valleys; it descends from the snowy range in a straight course N. till near its exit, when it makes a bend W. and enters the Inn Valley near Prutz, 8 m. above Landeck; length about 20 m. The 3 highest mtns. are the Glockenthurm, 10,996 ft., on the W. ridge; the Blickspitze, 11,046 ft., nearly opposite on the E. ridge; and the Weissce Sp., 11,700, at the S. extremity.

From *Prutz* cross the stream (the Faggenbach), and ascend the hill of debris to *Kauns*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (a track leads hence in 5 hrs. over the *Piller Joch* to Wenns in the Pitzthal). The castle of Berneck is passed, and presently the entire valley opens to view with a tolerably level surface, the former bed of a lake. *Kaltenbrunn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (4065 ft.), is the next vill. (Inn by the ch.). Image of the Virgin of 13th cent. (Path over the *Kaltenbrunn Alp*, with fine view, and by the Peischelkogel on the N. to St. Leonhard in the Pitzthal. The innkeeper a guide.) The path continues on rt. bank of stream, and skirts the former bed of the lake, numerous gullies, the tracks of avalanches breaking down on either side, and frequently stretching their debris across the valley. At *Feuchten*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (4174 ft.), the Gsöllbach in 9 successive falls descends 1375 ft., and a little beyond the vill. is the Brunigbach fall, 423 ft. (A laborious climb to a col between Sonnen Kogl N. and the Schwabenkogel S. leads in 6 hrs.

to Trenkwald in the Pitzthal. Vill. supplies 2 good guides, who may be inquired for from the priest.) See, 2 hrs. (4988 ft.), is the last vill. indicating the end of the old lake. Johann Auer, the best guide of the valley, lives here. In 1862 the place was devastated by mud from bursting of a lake above. The peak of the Glockenthurm (*bell-tower*) is now seen S.W. The valley now rises rapidly to the *Gebatsch* or *Oelgruben Alp*, 2 hrs., 6224 ft. This belongs to Prutz. Snow falls at any time, and the gigantic *Gebatsch Glacier* here descends into the valley.

(Hence by the *Gepaatsch Joch* is a track over to Rofen in the Fenderthal, not difficult.)

(To the Pitzthal also there is an easy glacier pass. The track, starting from the Gebatsch Alp, leads direct to the glacier of the Hintere Oelgruben Sp., then over the *Joch* of that name (9851 ft.), and down through the Taschachthal to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal.)

A very interesting glacier pass leads W., by which the traveller can reach, down the Langtaufferthal, the Meran post-road near the Reschen See (Rte. 213). This affords *magnificent glacier views*. Path takes a S.W. direction from the foot of the Gebatsch Glacier over the *Alp*, and then divides into 2 branches. (a) One branch bearing at first l., and then resuming the old direction, ascends to the *Weiss See Joch* (9656 ft.), and thence descends the Malagthal to the alp of that name in the Langtaufferthal, 6 hrs. (b) The other branch ascends the *Riffler glacier*, descending from the S. side of the Glockenthurm, and at a height

of 8835 ft. turns sharp to S. to descend into the Malagthal, leaving the Caplerschweinen See to the rt.

The Rofen Thal and Hoch Joch.

The priest of Fend has lately so far improved this pass as to render it practicable for mules. It is now more easy than the Nieder Joch.

Onward from **Fend**, and taking the rt. hand branch of the valley, at a short distance is

The **Rofen** or **Rofner Hof**. 2 m. This consists of two buildings of considerable solidity, occupying the highest meadow-land on the verge of the snow-line; above it is an utter wilderness. Here Frederick of the Empty Pocket, under ban of the Empire, and escaped from Constance, found an asylum, for which reason they possessed for long after the privilege of sanctuary for criminals, and even now are tax free.

[From Rofen a path leads W. in about 20 min. to two hay chalets, and beyond them turns abruptly rt., crosses a ravine with a small stream, and steeply winding ascends the mountain (take care to avoid a path from the 2 chalets along the side of the Oetzbach). In 1½ hr. from chalets a point is reached on a shoulder of the Plattei Kogel, from which there is an extensive and *magnificent view* of glaciers and snowy peaks. From the summit itself (probably a difficult climb) the view must be most striking since the highest mtns. of the Oetzthal group are ranged round this portion of the Fender

Thal. The Wild Spitze, 12,389 ft., the loftiest of them all, stands to the N.W., impending over the village of Fend. The Proch Kogel and Plattei K. come next, and the Weiss Kugel and Weisssee Spitze still further to the S.W. Others too numerous to name circle round the head of the Rofen Thal, ending in the noble Thalleit Spitze.]

Ascent of the Wild Spitze, first made by Herr Specht, was accomplished in 1865 from Rofen by Mr. Tuckett and party, who recommend future comers to go right up the *Rofenkar Kees* and strike the *Sattel* (between the Wild Spitze N. and Urkund S.) at its head, whence it is 1 hr. to the summit, and the whole need not take more than 5 or 6 hrs. From the *Sattel*, between the Wild Sp. W. and Weiss or Fender Kugel E., they afterwards descended by the E. arm of the great *Mittelberger glacier* (somewhat difficult) to *Mittelberg* in the Pitzthal.]

[*Ascent of the Weiss Kugel*, 12,280 ft. (a mt. not to be confounded with that just mentioned), the second in height of the Oetzthal mtns., and "commanding the finest and most beautiful view in Tyrol," was effected by the same party, who took the S. arm of the *Hintereis glacier*; ascended W. to the *Langtaufferer Joch*, 10,335 ft.; climbed thence the *Langtaufferer Spitz*, 11,600 ft.; descended S. to the head of the *Hintereis glacier*; reached thence the "*Sattel*" between the Quell Spitz and the Weiss Kugel at S.E. foot of the latter; and gained its summit in 1 hr. more (a few steps to be cut near final ridge, otherwise no difficulty). They descended from

the *Sattel* into the head of the *Matscherthal*, and followed it to *Schluderns* in the Vintschgau (Rte. 213); total 15½ hrs. But the ascent of the Weiss Kugel need not include that of the *Langtaufferer Sp.*, &c.]

From **Rofen** the route to the *Hoch Joch* keeps on the slope above the l. bank of the stream (another path, perhaps preferable, pursues the rt. bank), to the foot of the

Ober Vernagt Ferner. This 1 hr. is one of several glaciers walling in the valley, and which are but branches of one vast tract of perpetual ice, the largest in Tyrol. In 1600 the Vernagt Ferner, suddenly stretching across the valley, formed a lake, which, like that at the head of the Gurglthal, periodically burst, but with far more desolating results. It disappeared in 1771, but may at any time collect again. Crossing this glacier, and traversing a slope of "geröll," the track reaches the

Hintereis Ferner, which it 1 hr. also crosses and makes direct for the foot of the

Hoch Joch Glacier. A steep 1 hr. climb ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) places the traveller upon it, and then a not difficult walk along its W. side brings to the

Summit of the col (4965 ft.), 2 hrs. extremely *grand view*.

Descent is rather difficult down the Kurzenberg to

Kurzras (milk, coffee, and 1 hr. wine to be had at the first cot-

tage). A pleasant path thence through meadows and woods leads to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Ober Vernagt** in the *Schnalserthal*. Here the route over the Nieder Joch comes in.

The next village is

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Unsre Frau** (*Inn*, Beim Unterwirth, small, but tolerable sleeping quarters). For descent of the valley to Naturns see below.

From Fend to Unsre Frau by Hoch Joch it is reckoned 8 to 9 hrs.; good guides can be found at Rofen and Fend. Though 1 hr. longer than the Nieder Joch, it is to be preferred for its fine views.

The Nieder Joch.

This pass, like the Hoch Joch, is not difficult, but requires a guide in case of fog or snow-storm; mules, however, cannot yet descend from the Joch into the Schnalserthal. It offers in scenery every grand feature that belongs to the High Alps.

From Fend the route takes the S. branch of the Fender Thal called the *Niederthal*. An ill-marked track leads on W. side of the stream parallel to it, but gradually rising till it passes the end of the

2 hrs. **Murzol Glacier** on the l., and presently reaches the

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Highest pastures** at foot of the *furthest glacier*. Here a heap of stones is the usual resting-place. Thence keep along the W. side till the slope becomes less steep, and then steer for the slight line of gravel which runs along the centre of the glacier.

[To the l. the glacier will be seen rising with an almost unbroken surface towards a flattened pyramid, which is in fact the *Similaun Spitze* (11,823 ft.). Ascent presents no considerable difficulty, and can be accomplished along with the passage of the Col: on summit, grand view from Mt. Blanc to the Gross Glockner].

There are many wooden crosses serving for guide-posts on the heaps of stones which cover the glacier, but one seen at some distance W. marks only the scene of an accident, and must not deceive the traveller, who must direct his course due S. towards the lowest apparent point (in July crevasses and much unmelted snow). At the

Col the glacier suddenly 2 hrs. ceases, and precipitous rocks fall many thousand feet into a wild alpine valley; the

Descent is pointed out by a small wooden cross down a steep slightly indicated path, sometimes assisted by a groove cut in the rock. It bears rather to the rt. to reach a steep

Slope of *débris*, which lands the traveller in the

Tissenthal, a wild lateral glen of the

Schnalserthal, which is entered at

Ober Vernagt, 2 m. above the village of

Unsre Frau (2 Inns: Beim 3 hrs. Unterwirth, small, tolerable sleeping quarters), vill. named from a miraculous image of the Virgin.

The scenery here is very striking. [*Mastannerthal* opens S.W. with a cascade in its stream.] The path takes to the mtn. slope above the stream on the l. bank, and crosses it to

1 hr. **Karthus** (*Inn*), standing on a high promontory. A Carthusian monastery here, founded in 1326, was suppressed in 1782.

[Opposite Karthus opens the *Pfossenthal*, winding upwards to the base of the snowy chain, much exposed to avalanches. One branch ascends to the glaciers of the Similaun Spitze; another extends eastward till it reaches the S. side of the great Oetzthal Ferner, where a pass may be made to *Ober Gurgl* (see above). From this point also a pass between the Hoch Wild Spitze N. and the Hoch Weiss Spitze S. leads E. into the *Pfelderthal*, and so into the *Passeyrthal*.]

Through a thickly wooded ravine the path descends to

1 hr. **Ratteis** (*Inn*), and finally ascends the shoulder of hill W., with a backward view of the Similaun Spitze, to

1½ hr. **Jufahl**, where are the ruins of a castle, and a fine view of the Schnalserthal behind, of Naturns in the great valley of the Adige immediately below, and of the Orteler Spitze beyond.

[The *Schnalser Bach* rushes furiously between bare precipitous rocks, and issues through a gloomy gorge into the Adige valley. The shortest way from Ratteis to Naturns is through this gorge by a track termed from its danger the "Forbidden Path."]

From *Jufahl* a steep path de-

scends the slope under trellis-work into the valley of the Adige, here called the Vintschgau, joining the rd. at

Staaben (fair *Inn*, and char to be had), about 1 m. above

Naturns (*Inn*, Post). Here 1 hr. a one-horse ear (2 fl.) may be obtained to Meran, or, failing this, at Rabland, 1¼ hr. walk further. There are also daily stellwagen.

Meran (see Rte. 213).

9½ m.

Rte. 215 A.—The STUBAY THAL. INNSBRUCK to the OETZTHAL.

INNSBRUCK to	ENG. M.	HRS.
Neustift in Stubay Thal	. 18	
Mutterberger Alp	. 12 or 4½	
Lengfeld in Oetzthal	. —	12

This district is within easy distance of Innsbruck, and has good roads up to the heads of its valleys. The mountain-paths are also generally good. Several public conveyances daily to Schönberg at entrance of the Stubay Thal.

The mountains of the *Stubay*, though inferior to those of either the Oetzthal or the Ziller Thal in extent and variety, are well worth exploring. They are approached by 3 principal valleys from the N.E.—the *Selrain Thal*, opening in the *Inn Thal* near Innsbruck; the *Stubay Thal*, en-

tered from the Brenner rd. at Schönberg; and the *Gschnitz Thal*, from Steinach, a little further, on the same road. Steep mountain ranges separate these valleys from each other, and they converge towards an extensive mass of snow and glacier, with several lofty summits, of which, taking them from S. to N., the principal are the *Sonklar Spitze* (11,410 ft.), the 3 peaks (11,512, 11,493, and 11,376 ft.) of the *Wilder Pfaff*, the *Ruederhof Sp.* (11,393 ft.), and, in a somewhat detached mass to the N., the *Schrankogel* (11,475 ft.). Beyond these, to the W., lies the *Oetzthal*, with which several passes communicate. Variety of scenery is produced in the lower portions by the intermingling of mountains of limestone and dolomite with the otherwise universal gneiss and mica clay-slate.

The inhabitants of the lower Stubay Thal are principally engaged as workers in iron and steel. They are also large fatteners of cattle, which they sell into S. Tyrol, and they afford Innsbruck its chief supply of fowls and eggs.

From Innsbruck the Brenner rd. is taken as far as

8 m. the **Bridge**, *Stefansbrücke*, a single arch of 143 ft. span, over the Stubay stream,—the *Rutzbach*,—whence is a view up the valley closed by snow mountains. (The traveller may continue on the Brenner rd. as far as the Schönberg post-house, before turning off, but the pedestrian will prefer the present route.) The footpath follows the old road on rt. (S.) bank of the stream,

mounting steeply up the W. slope of the Schönberg to vill. of

Ober Schönberg, 3267 ft. From 2 m. the *Inn* there is a fine view up the valley, and N., over the entire range of mts. behind Innsbruck. Descending to the level of the valley, the next vill. is

Mieders (*Inn*: Zur Wein 1 m. Traube, large and good). (The *Wald Rast*, 5655 ft., S., is much frequented during summer by parties from Innsbruck. 2 hrs. ascent; noble view. Upon it are remains of a pilgrimage ch. suppressed by Joseph II. Beyond it, S.W., is the *Waldraster or Serles Spitze*, 8910 ft., ascended from Gleins in 3 hrs. without difficulty.) The stream is crossed to

Telfes, a vill. under the Nock, 1 m. or Saile Spitze, before reaching

Fulpmes (*Inn*: Lutz Wirth). 2 m. A fine ch., with 4 pictures by Mösl, a peasant-girl. A great deal of smith's work is done here. The *Schlickbach*, frequently very destructive, was especially so in 1807, when 10,000 l. worth of damage was done. [A path up the *Schlick Thal*, N. (in which are most of the iron-mines formerly worked), leads over the *Halsl* in 5 hrs., by the side of the Nock Spitze, to Axams, in the *Selrain Thal*, and by this a pedestrian may return to Innsbruck.]

The Stubay Valley now becomes narrower. The villages of Medraz and Neders are seen on the opposite side, S.

[Neders stands at the mouth of the *Pinneser Thal*, rarely explored, but through which the

ascent of the Hager, or *Habicht Spitze*, 10,746 ft., is made, reported difficult, but offering a grand panorama. (The best guide is Georg Pittracher, of Gschnitz, on the S. side.) The path goes by *Issenanger* to the chalets of the *Pinneser Alp*, 2 hrs., where a view of the *Habicht Spitze* is obtained, and night quarters can be had. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings to the *Pinneser Joch*, 7736 ft. Then along the ridge rt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Speilgrathöhe*, close to the glacier. Thence to the summit, 2 hrs. The *Habicht Spitze* is of mica clay-slate, but the peaks running up to it on the l. side of the *Pinneser Thal* are of limestone and dolomite, and in some features recall the scenery of the *Fassa Thal*.]

4 m. **Neustift**, 3221 ft. (*Inn*: beim Salzberger, moderate), principal place and last vill. of the valley, which has its greatest breadth at this point. Houses are scattered. Ch. is much adorned with pictures and wood-carving. (The *Höhe Burgstall*, 8562 ft., a dolomite peak, N., is a very fine point of view: 4 hrs. ascent. The best way is by *Bärenbad*, and back direct to Neustift.)

Here the valley forks.

[The branch to the rt. is the **Oberberg Thal**. After passing *Milders*, among fertile fields at its entrance, this valley bends for a while N. under the *Höhe Burgstall*, and *Bärenbad*, a rustic bath-house on the l. bank, is passed, after which the valley becomes wild and solitary, sweeping round towards S.W., and the great snowy mass, of which the *Schrankogel*

is the highest peak, and the *Alpeiner Ferner*, the largest glaeier, becomes visible. The valley rises steeply; some small hamlets are passed, *Wohlauf*, *Jäger*, and *Haasen*; then the chalets of *Seduk*. The slope on the l. must now be taken, and some way further the Alpine basin of *Oberiss*, 3 hrs. from *Neustift*, is reached. To the N. of this amphitheatre is the *Viller Spitze*; further W. is the *Kaiser Köpfe*; and the *Alpeiner Ferner* fills the end of the valley, on the S. of which are the heavy masses of snow and glaeier descending from the line of summits, behind which is the *Schrankogel*.

The chalets of the *Ober-Iss Alp* afford good accommodation and decent fare.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond *Oberiss* is the *Alpeiner Alp*, where 3 persons at least may find hay sufficient for night-quarters. A little further, the alp is shut in by a cliff of moderate height, surmounted by a winding path leading, in another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the highest basin of the valley,—the *Alpeinerthal*,—across which a third $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings the traveller to the foot of the *Alpeiner glacier*, 7307 ft. Near this is a fine waterfall. A track ascends the glaeier to the *Schwarzenberg Joch*, 10,095 ft., at its S.W. corner; crosses the ridge N. of the *Schwarzerberg*; and descends the glacier of that name on the other side into the *Sulz Thal*, which issues at *Lengenfeld*, into the *Oetzthal* (Rte. 215); both glaeiers, however, are said to be very difficult, and the pass is rarely used. The *Schrankogel*, 11,475 ft., is a grand object in near view from the summit of the pass, and by no means difficult of access.

From Oberiss there is a winding path over the *Lisenzer Joch*, N., by which the traveller can return to Innsbruck down the

Selrain Thal.

It is 3 to 4 hrs. to a stony Col, 9190 ft., between the Viller Spitze rt., and the Horn Spitze l. (*fine view* thence of the Ziller Thal group). (Guide necessary.) The descent is to the Lisenzer Alp, 5312 ft., upon which is the fine *Alpenhaus* belonging to the monks of Wilten, where travellers are entertained. (From the head of the Lisenzer Thal, which here turns W., is a glacier pass into the Oetzthal at Lengenfeld.) Descending the *Lisenz*, or *Lisnitzer Thal*, the *Magdalena-brundl*, so named from a statue of the saint on a column, is reached. Beyond this is vill. of Praxemar, high on the l. slope, with Baths and a good *Inn*; and at *Gries* (clean *Inn*), 2 hrs. from the *Alpenhaus*, the valley enters the *Selrain Thal*, running E. and W.

(The upper portion to the W. is called the *Gries Thal*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. up it is *St. Sigismund*—*Inn* but moderate—where the Gleirsch Thal opens S. with a path leading to a Joch of same name, and to Umhausen, on the Oetzthal. Ascending the *Gries Thal*, and crossing a low col, *Kühetay*, in the *Stuiben Thal*, is reached, where an ancient hunting-lodge of the *Wolkensteins*, now occupied by shepherds, supplies entertainment. Scenery here is picturesque. The *Stuiben Thal* enters the Oetzthal near its junction with the valley of the *Inn*.)

Near *Gries* is the best point for a general view of the Selrain district—the summit of the

Freihut, 8580 ft.; guide may be heard of from the priest. *Selrain* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below *Gries* (*Inn*, tolerable, but good trout and wine; it is near new ch. of St. Anna). A *fine view* from ch. of St. Quirinus. (The *Fatscherthal* here enters from the S., and a path leads in 5 hrs. to the Viller Spitze at its head, over the snows of which is a way into the *Stubaythal* at *Neustift*.)

Instead of following the Selrain valley to its junction with that of the *Inn*, near *Zirl*, the traveller for Innsbruck keeps to the rt., by *Axams* (where *Anich*, a singular local genius, astronomer and geographer, lived) and *Gotzens*. Or, he may go to *Kematen* and drive thence.]

From *Neustift*, in the *Stubay Thal*, crossing the stream, and following the main valley S.W. (the *Unterberg*), several vills. are passed to

Volderau (*Inn*, kept by an 5 m. obliging landlady, *Nothburga Hofer*). The *Urfall*, a fine cascade of the *Staubbach* sort, is in the neighbourhood, and the fine peak of the *Habicht Spitze* is directly S.

From this point the singular circular basin of the *Sulzen Au*, with its cascades, begins to be seen at the head of the valley. After passing *Falbeson* the hamlet of

Ranalt is reached. Here the $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Längenthal* opens S., closed by the glaciers of the *Wild Freiger*, 11,253 ft., the *Hoch Grindl*, and the *Feuerstein*.

[A pass leads E. from the head of this valley into the *Gschnitz*

Thal, 5 hrs. long, and the 3rd of the Stubay valleys. It opens at *Steinach*, on the Brenner road. Path goes by a small tarn to the *Col*, directly S. of the *Innere Wetter Spitze*, then descends, chiefly on the rt. bank of the stream, to the *Lapones Alp*. Thence it is 1 hr. to *Gsehnitz*, and 2 hrs. more to *Steinach*.]

N. of *Raualt* is the *Pfundler Alp*, from a point above which (the *Mamul*) is a remarkable view of the *Sulzenau* basin opposite.

The rd. continues by *Schöngelair* and the

Graba Alp. [Hence the *Sulzenau* basin, one of the most peculiar features of the valley, may be visited. 5 glacier streams throw themselves down the walls of the "cirque" (1000 ft. high), unite in a pool, and at the narrow exit of the basin issue in a fall 120 ft. broad and 400 ft. high. Blocks of ice are occasionally precipitated into the pool; one was so large as to occasion an inundation of the valley below.]

The road ends at the

4 m. **Mutterberg Alp.** A point well situated for excursions, but the people of the hut do not like travellers remaining.

[Here the ascent of the *Bildstöckel* pass, 10,270 ft., begins. It offers a route to *Sölden*, in the *Oetzthal*. Path turns off S.W., and passing by the *Untere* and *Obere Fernau*, in the *Wildgrube*, rich in Alpine plants, ascends by rt. side of the *Fernau* glacier. The *Col*, reached in 5 hrs. from *Mutterberg*, lies between the *Schaufel Spitze*, E., and the *Winnacher*, or *Hoch Spitze*, W. Descent, steep, is by the *Winnacher glacier*, 2½ hrs. more of ice, into

the *Winnacher Thal*, where the path keeps on the rt. bank of the stream, down to *Sölden*. The many concealed crevasses in the glacier render precaution necessary. The Rev. G. Watson, crossing this pass with a friend a few years ago, fell into a crevasse and perished. Their guide, Müller, of *Neustift*, was much blamed for want of care; no rope, &c.

The *Ascent of the Wilder Pfaff*, made also from the *Mutterberger Alp* and the *Sulzenau Gl.*, has no special difficulties. The moraine of the *Fernau* glacier is ascended from *Obere Fernau* to the so-called "*Goldsechrofen*," and the track continues up the glacier to the ridge between the *Schaufel Spitze*, rt., and the *Aperer Pfaff*, l. The route then turns E., coasting along the *Aperer Pfaff*, then nearly S. up the névé to a depression in a second ridge (by which the *Winnacherthal* may be reached direct from the *Cirque* of *Sulzenau*). Another steep climb reveals the *Wilder Pfaff*, 11,493 ft., in near view, 1 hr. further.

The *Zucker Hütt*, another point a little beyond, exceeds the *Wilder* by 17 ft. These summits, with the recently-named *Sonklar Spitze*, the *Wild Freiger*, and others stretching E., form the principal snowy mass of the *Stubay* group. Guide, *Urbas Loisl*, of *Neustift*. Time from the *Mutterberger Alp* to the moraine, 1½ hr., thence to first ridge 3½ hrs., and to peak of *Wilder Pfaff* 2½ hrs.

The *Eggesen Grat*, 8631 ft., overlooking the *Alp*, can be easily ascended in 2½ hrs., and offers a close view of all the features of the *Pfaffen* group.]

From the **Mutterberger Alp** a track continues up the valley, N.W., to the *Mutterberger Joch*, 9892 ft. This pass is the N.W. boundary of the great Pfaffen group, separating it from that of the Schrankogl. It is nowhere dangerous, but very laborious. The path ascends S.W. steeply to the

Oberleger Alp, then turns W. and coasts along the steep and stony slopes of the *Höllthalspitz* until the height of 8000 ft. is reached.

A basin covered with large blocks of gneiss is then crossed, and at its further end a small glacier. (The *Mutterberger See*, a small lake, lies off the path on the rt.) Further on the steepness is resumed up to the

4 hrs. **Col**, which is itself covered with a glacier. No panorama, but there is a near profile *view* of the Pfaffen group, and the Habicht ridge beyond is well seen. The first part of the

Descent is down a sort of chimney, which opens out upon a mass of geröll composed of the largest blocks, often loosely piled upon one another, and requiring care and patience.

The **Sulzthal glacier** is then crossed at a point where it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide; this brings to steep grass slopes, by which the valley is gained, and a path to

7 hrs. **Gries**, where good shelter may be found at the curé's (Trientl). The valley enters the *Oetzthal* at

Lengenfeld (*Inn*: fair). Rte. 1 hr. 215.

Rte. 216.—From MERAN to STERZING, by the PASSEYR THAL and PASS of the JAU-FEN.

MERAN to

	ENG. M. HRS.	
St. Leonhard	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Sterzing	17	6

A mule-path only, which, however, before the construction of the great post-road by Brixen, was the chief communication between the valleys of the Adige and the Inn.

The scenery of this route is not very striking, but it derives interest from its leading past the house of *Hofer*, and near the place of his betrayal. It offers also the directest means of reaching Innsbruck from Meran. The road quits

Meran by the *Passeyrthor*, and skirts the hill-slope on W. side of the Passeyr, the low grounds about which are much disfigured by marshes and the rubbish of inundations. *Castle of Schöna* is seen on height to rt. Above it is the very ancient round ch. of St. George. [An alternative and perhaps more interesting path up the Passeyrthal goes by Ober Mais, Greifenstein, and Schöna.] On the l. opens the

Spranser Thal, where the inhab. of the lower valleys took refuge during the French invasion of 1809. After passing through *Salthaus* (small *Inn*), a collection of houses formerly holding special privileges from the easte of Tyrol, the first considerable vill. is

10 m. **St. Martin**, a short distance beyond which the path crosses the stream at

1 m. **Am Sand** (*on the beach*). Here is the *house of Hofer*, with the sign of the Crown, still a village *Inn*, as it was when it gave the hero the name of the "Sand Wirth," or innkeeper on the sand. It is little altered since Hofer's time, and has been protected from the violent inundations of the Passeyr by works constructed at government expense. His widow remained there after his death, and some few relics, amongst them the chain of honour sent him by the Emperor, are still shown. Hofer was a dealer in flax and cattle, and his extensive connections in all parts of Tyrol, combined with his simplicity, honesty, and piety of character, contributed more to his ultimate high position than either military or political qualities, in neither of which could he compare with other leaders. When the overwhelming numbers of the French rendered further resistance hopeless, Hofer took refuge in a miserable chalet on the Hoeh Spitze E., but through the high reward upon his head was at last betrayed to the French, who sent 1000 men to effect his capture. He was taken in irons to Mantua, and there shot by order of Napoleon.

[*Hofer's hut* is reached by

turning up the mtn. on E. side of the valley, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. lower down than the Sand Wirthshaus. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. through pine wood brings to open meadows, and a cluster of peasant houses, among which is that of the traitor Roffl, who guided the French to Hofer's retreat. It is still pointed out as "*das Haus des Verräthers*." 1 m. further on is another group of houses, in the principal of which lived Pfandler, Hofer's friend, who first gave him refuge under his roof, and afterwards supplied him with food in his last hiding-place. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of steep ascent through wood ends upon an *Alpine meadow*, on which to l. are 2 log huts. Higher still to rt. are 2 others, and in the longer one, then as now a stable for cattle during their summer migration, Hofer lay concealed from Nov. 24, 1809, till Jan. 24, 1810, enduring the severity and solitude of winter.

The *view* is magnificent from this spot over the Passeyr Thal, into which the traveller bound S. may descend at St. Martin's, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or, crossing the ridge behind, to l. of the Riffel Spitze, reach in 1 hr. Fahrkleis in the *Sarn Thal*; in 4 hrs. more *Sarnthein*, its principal village, and thence arrive at Botzen. For this very picturesque route see 216 A.]

From *Am Sand* it is but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk to

St. Leonhard (*Inn*: Ströbels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. tolerable, kept by a son of an old friend of Hofer's). This, the principal place of the valley, stands amidst rich well-watered pastures adorned with walnut and chestnut trees, and with fine views of the mtns. Ch. belonged to the Teutonic order

of Knights (see old pictures in Ströbel's inn). Close by is

The *Castle of Jaufenberg*, with fine view down the valley.

The valley now divides into two branches.

[That to the W., a little above St. Leonhard, is the main trunk, and at 2 hrs. distance is *Moos*; there the valley divides again, that to rt. leading to the *Timbler Joch*, and so into the *Oetzthal*, reached at Sölden, 7 hrs. from *Moos* (see Rte. 215). It is worth the excursion to go only to *Moos* by rt. bank of stream, and back again by the l. bank; make for *Platt*, finely situated, 2 hrs.; descend to and cross river to *Moos*, and you will regain St. Leonhard in 2½ hrs. more; scenery most wild and picturesque.]

Our route turns E. along the N. side of the

Walten Thal, and after 3 hrs. of steep ascent over pasture turns N. over the

Jaufen Pass (*Mons Jovis* of the Romans), 6699 ft., the scene of a furious combat between the *Passeyers*, under *Hofer*, and the French in 1809.

A horse may be hired from St. Leonhard to summit of pass for 2 fl. 42 kr., and a small but poor *Inn* will be found on each side of the Col.

[From the *Jaufenspitze* to rt. is a fine view along the *Noric chain* of alps E. of *Brenner*.]

The *Descent* is down the *Jaufen Thal*, leading in 3 hrs. into the *Brenner rd.*, a little below

17 m. *Sterzing*, 6 hrs. from St. Leonhard (*Inn*, *Post*). See Rte. 217.

Rte. 216 A.—BOTZEN to STERZING, or the PASSEYR THAL, by the SARN THAL.

BOTZEN to

	ENG.	M.	HRS.
Sarntheim	12		4
Weissenbach	12		4
Sterzing	12		5

WEISSENBAACH to

St. Leonhard's (*Passeyrthal*) . . . 7

A rough char-rd. as far as Sarntheim, then a mule-track and paths over the passes.

The *Sarn Thal* opening direct N. of Botzen, and from which the *Talfer* issues to join the *Eisack*, is remarkably picturesque in its lower portion, which is a romantic glen, diversified with rock and wood, and studded with the ruins of castles. It is well worth a day's excursion from Botzen if the traveller does not make it his line of route.

The road leaves Botzen at the same point as that to the *Brenner*, and enclosed between the walls of gardens enters the *Sarnthal* by skirting the abrupt hill which guards the entrance on the E. The inhabited *Castle of Runkelstein* (Rte. 217), containing middle-age frescoes, is presently seen on a rock barring the way, and two or three castles, more or less in ruin, occupy heights on the western side

of the valley. Fine chesnut-trees adorn recesses of the glen, which winds upward till at a narrow pass the traveller is stopped by a *gate* and a small toll. Beyond this is a singular

Isolated Rock of porphyry, 450 ft. high, with the pilgrimage chapel of *St. Johann am Kofel* on its summit; and through scenes of great beauty, and past a rude *Bath-house* at mineral springs, the traveller reaches

12 m. **Sarnthein** (*Inns*: Dragon, tolerable; Schweizer; and another), the official place of the valley.

[*Another way* to Sarnthein is by a path which, crossing the *Talfer* close to Botzen, ascends the hills on W. side of the Sarnthal, and through a mixture of cultivated lands, grass, and forests reaches in 3 hrs. the village of *Afing* (small country *Inn*: milk, bread, butter, and eggs extent of the fare); thence through forest varied with occasional green meadow the path ascends for another 3 hrs., then descending crosses the river, passes under old castle of the counts of the valley, who sold it lately to Austria, and enters in another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the village of Sarnthein.]

[From *Nordheim*, a little beyond Sarnthein, is a track over the *Kreuz Joch* (6094 ft.) W. in 5 hrs. to Meran.]

Beyond Sarnthein is a varied scene of wood and pasture, and passing the entrance into the *Dürnholzthal* rt., the pedestrian reaches the hamlet of

modation on the route). *Here the valley forks.*

(a). The branch to rt. or N.E. is called the *Penser Thal*, leading by village of Pens to the

Penser Joch (6838 ft.), crossing which the traveller descends into the *Oberberger Thal*, and keeping on the heights to l. of the torrent (N. side) passes through *Niederied* to

Stilfs, and then along and above rt. bank of the *Eisack* till he descends and crosses the river near

Sterzing (Rte. 217).

12 m.
or 5 hrs.

(b). *The valley to the l. or W.* bends S.W. from Weissenbach. First passing through woods, the path crosses large tracts of alp pasture, and then ascends to the

Ridge of the mtn. rampart at $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. head of the valley. Thence is a very *fine view* down the Sarnthal on one side, and over the *Passeyrthal* on the other. The *descent* brings in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the banks of a turbulent stream, whence it is

to **St. Leonhard** in *Passeyr*- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. thal (Rte. 216).

12 m. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Weissenbach** (last *inn* accom-

**Rte. 217.—INNSBRUCK to
VERONA, by the BRENNER
PASS, BOTZEN, and TRENT.**

INNSBRUCK to	ENG. M.	Roveredo(rail)	ENG. M.
Sterzing . . .	35½	Verona . . .	46
Brixen . . .	19		
Botzen . . .	26¾		177
Trent(rail) . .	35½		

A fine post-road. *Eilwagen* twice a day between Innsbruck and Botzen, over the Brenner, in 15 hrs. *Rly.* from Botzen to Verona in 5 or 6 hrs. The rail is being rapidly pushed up from Botzen, northward, over the Brenner, which it will eventually cross, when rly. communication will be complete between N. and S. Tyrol. There are *Stellwagen* between all the chief towns, but they are very slow. With post-horses it takes 16 hrs. from Innsbruck to Botzen.

The Brenner is the lowest earriage-rd. that anywhere crosses the main chain of the Alps, and the first (1772) that was made practicable for carriages at any time of the year. The pass itself is not specially interesting, but there is fine scenery in the southern part of the route, and particularly between Brixen and Trent, where it traverses the ravine of the Eisack and the Valley of the Adige.

Innsbruck is described Rte. 212. Soon after passing through the triumphal arch of Maria Theresa, at S. end of the Neustadt the

Suburb of Wilten is entered; site of a Roman stat. (*Valdidena*). Abbey very ancient. The 2 figures of giants at entrance of eh. refer to a legendary conflict upon this site between one of the gigantic heroes of the Heldenbuch, and another, accompanied

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

by a dragon. The rd. now turns aside round a gently swelling hill covered with trees; this is the *Berg Isel*, famous as the scene of 3 great victories of the Tyrolese under Hofer and Speehbaeher over the French and Bavarians in 1809. The slain lie buried in eh.-yard of Wilten. A Gothic monument on the hill commemorates Hofer and his companions, and the Jägers use the place as a shooting-ground.

The rd., excellently engineered, now ascends with gentle gradients, and displaying charming views of Innsbruck and the valley, till the valley of the *Sill* is gained, when the *Patscher Kofel* (7478 ft.), offering an excellent panorama from its sharp summit, is seen on the l. (see Rte. 212).

The Sill now runs deep on the l., and presently

The *Stefansbrücke*, a fine bridge over the *Rutzbach*, is crossed, and a charming glimpse of the *Stubay Thal* is obtained, with snowy summits at its head.

[For this valley, the *Stubay* group of mountains, and the passes over them into the *Oetzthal*, see Rte. 215A.]

A short distance further is

Schönberg (*Inn*, Post, good), 9½ m. on the ridge separating the valley of *Stubay* from that of the *Sill*, the two running for a time nearly parallel; this ridge affords lovely views. It is traversed by the old Brenner rd. diverging from the *Stefansbrücke*, and rejoining the present rd. at the posthouse; a pedestrian had better take it. After several windings the rd. reaches

3 m. **Matrey** (*Inns*: Stern; Krone), whence there is an extensive prospect, especially from *Schloss Trautson*, now belonging to the Auerspergs. (A rd. crosses here to rt. bank of Sill, and pleasantly varies the route for a return to Innsbruck either from Matrey or Schönberg. It passes through Patsch and Vill.) Passing the entrance to the *Navisthal* l., our road, by a continued ascent, reaches

3 m. **Steinach** (*Inns*: Post, good and clean; Steinbock). This vill., 5 hrs. walk from Innsbruck, destroyed by conflagration in 1853, has been rebuilt in stone. Martin Knoller, one of the best Tyrolese painters, was born here 1725. 3 of his pictures are in the ch.

[The *Gschnitzthal* opens here W., penetrating to the snowy Stabay group of mtns. From *Gschnitz* (3 hrs.) the Habicht Spitz, on the N., can be ascended, and there is a path into the Stabaythal, as also from the head of the valley (Rte. 215A).]

The valley now becomes contracted, and the rd. crosses the stream to

3 m. **Stafflach**.

[A path leads hence E. by the *Schmirner Thal* to *Ober Schmirn* (*Inn*), and over the Duxer Joch to *Hinter Dux*, 7 hrs., in the Duxerthal, amidst very interesting scenery. Zell, in the Zillerthal, is 18 m. further (Rte. 250).]

[The *Falsertal* enters the Schmirnerthal from the S.E., and ends in a large glacier mass, over which is a difficult path into the *Pfitscherthal*, by which the Zamsertal can be reached over the Pfitscher Joch (Rte. 250).]

The rd., after crossing the stream of the Schmirnerthal, now turns towards the rt., crosses frequently from one side to another of the hill. Passing through

Gries, the Padauner Spitze rises to the E.

[The *Oberbergthal* opens W. From a little ch. near St. Leonhard, the 1st vill., is a very fine view of the Zillerthal range. At *Oberberg*, at head of the valley, is a small *Inn*. Beyond this, in a branch of the valley S., are 2 small lakes, surrounded by grand rocks, 4 hrs. from Gries.]

The road soon passes ruins of *Lueg*, near which a monument records an interview between Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand, and then sweeps round to l., on the side of an Alpine basin occupied by a *small lake*, and climbing a bleak hill-side, reaches the

Brenner Post-house (4775 ft. 6½ m. above sea); *diligence here generally halts for a meal*. A cascade behind the house is the infant Eisack running S.; another, across the rd., supplies the Sill flowing N.; the waters respectively flowing into the Adriatic and the Black Sea.

The Descent at first is along a nearly level tract. The *Brennerbad* (hot springs) is passed l. [and a path over to Kematen, in the Pfitscherthal.] Rd. then becomes steep down a narrow glen, through which the Eisack dashes, the rd. crossing it from side to side.

Gossensass is the first vill.; 5½ m. above it the old robbers' nest, *Raspenstein*.

[The *Pfierschthal* comes in here from the W. It descends from the S.E. end of the Stubay snowy group. The *Tribulaun*, on the N., is its most conspicuous mtn. *Pfiersch*, at the foot of this, is the chief vill. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Gossensass), a fine ch., built in the old mining times. *Cascade* of Hölle 1 hr. further. *Passes* from the head of the valley into the Stubaythal and Gschnitzthal N., and into the Ridnaunthal S.]

A little lower down the castle ruin *Strassberg* is seen rt.

4 m. **Sterzing** (*Inns*: Post; Krone—homely, but good, clean, and reasonable).

In going to Innsbruck a *vorspann* is required from here to the summit of the Brenner.

This very ancient town (3238 ft. above sea; 2000 Inhab.) stands on site of Roman Stat. *Vipitenum*. It was important in middle ages from its neighbouring rich mines of silver, lead, and copper, and the great number of inns bear witness to the large amount of traffic which once passed through it. Many of the houses were built by wealthy old mining families (*obs.* that called the *Jöchelsthurn*); and the ch. was raised by their contributions at end of 15th centy. It contains many of their monuments. From the Capuchin Convent is a *fine view*, as also from ch. of St. Sepulchre, on a hill above vill. of Floins.

[A mule-path strikes off to the S.W. up the Jaufen Thal, and over the *Jaufen* into the *Passeyr Thal*, 6 hrs. (see Rte. 216). Hofer's headquarters in 1809 were at Kalschaach, a hamlet in the route.

Also by a track over the *Penser*

Joeh a pedestrian may reach *Botzen* by the picturesque *Sarnthal* (Rte. 216A).]

[2 valleys open E. and W. of Sterzing. The 1st and most important is the *Pfitscherthal* E., reaching to the snow masses of the Zillerthal, and offering a route into that valley. At *Kematen*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., is a good *Inn*. *St. Jacob* is 2 hrs. further. *Stein*, 1 hr., is last vill., thence over the *Pfitscherjoch*, the *Inn* at *Ginzling*, in the Zemthal, may be reached in 1 day (Rte. 230).

The valley to the W. is the *Ridnaunthal*, penetrating to the S. side of the Stubay snow masses. At *Ausser Ridnaun*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., the ch. occupies a hill with a *fine view* of the valley and of the great glaciers at its head. *Inner Ridnaun* is 1 hr. further, also finely situated. Beyond this the valley forks: l. branch, the *Lozza-cherthal* leads to the mines of the *Schneeberg*, and by path under the *Schwarzenspitz* N., *Schönau*, on the *Timbler Joeh* route, can be reached (Rte. 215). The rt. branch N. is enclosed among the glaciers of the Stubay Mtns., the *Thalferner* and *Hangendenferner*, at the foot of which are 2 small lakes.]

Soon after leaving Sterzing, the Castle of *Sprechenstein* is seen l., and that of *Reifenstein* on the rt., and the rd. passes over the

Sterzinger-Moos; a marshy flat, where in 1797 *Joubert* was repulsed by the peasantry, as a rude verse on a roadside chapel commemorates. The castle of *Welfenstein*, with Roman remains, crowns a rock, and formerly commanded the pass. The flat (once a lake) terminates at

6 m. **Mauls** (a good cheap little *Inn*, Zum Nagerl, where carriage travellers from Innsbruck may sleep the first night). Here a deep gorge begins, extending for many miles, the scene of many ambuscades and fierce conflicts both in 1797 and 1809.

4 m. **Mittewald** (*Inn*: Post, large and good, but dear). This place was the centre of a great fight, of which the entire defile was the scene, in 1809. Lefèvre, Duke of Dantzic, had crossed the Brenner, but was confronted by Haspinger the Capuchin at Oberau, below Mittewald, while Hofer descended from the Jaufen, and Spechbacher from the Punleitesteg on his rear. The result was a complete rout. Cannon, arms, and ammunition were abandoned, and the Marshal, in flight, carried the first news of his defeat to Innsbruck.

3 m. **Oberau**. The advanced guard of Lefèvre was here, after desperate resistance, compelled to surrender. The rd. crosses to

Unterau, rt. bank (a good *Inn*), and soon passes the extensive fortress of

2 m. **Franzensveste**, mounting 137 cannon, and commanding the passage E. to Carinthia, S. to Brixen and Verona, N. to Innsbruck.

[Below the fort the great rd. of the *Pusterthal*, by which the traveller can either reach Carinthia (Rte. 223), or pass through the magnificent scenery of the Ampezzo to Venice (Rte. 228), strikes off E. over a bridge. A pedestrian will get a fine view S. by ascending to vill. of Spinges to

the l. above the fort; thence is a pleasant descent to *Mühlbach*, at entrance of the *Pusterthal*, where is a good *Inn*, and the road to Brixen can easily be regained.

But he will do better to continue up the *Pusterthal* to *Brunecken*, and then to thread the *dolomite valleys* of Gader and Gröden to Botzen. This will show him very remarkable scenery, and be much preferable to the high road (see Rte. 227.)]

Our rd., issuing from the gorge at *Franzensveste*, continues direct S. over the plain to Brixen and on rt. bank of the *Eisack*. A cluster of houses, with a ch. on the l. bank, is *Neustift (Inn)*, the richest monastery in Tyrol, and the burial-place of the Minnesinger Oswald Von Wolkenstein, the ruins of whose castle are still to be seen near *Castelruth* (Rte. 227).

The *Baths of Vahrn* are passed rt. at entrance of the *Schaldersthal*. [2 hrs. up this valley are the *baths of Schalders*.]

Chesnuts and vines here first make their appearance. The *Rienz*, flowing from the *Pusterthal*, joins the *Eisack* at

Brixen (Ital. *Bressanone*) 4 m. (*Inns*: Elephant, good; Sonne); 2027 ft. above sea. A dull town, of 3200 Inhab., but anciently of some importance. It is the seat of an archbishopric dating from 4th centy., and the principality was only united to Tyrol in 1803.

The *Dom* is richly decorated with Tyrolese marbles, and its *cloisters* contain curious frescoes. The *Church of St. John* close by is said to have been the old cathedral, and was the scene of

the *after Council* which elected a Pope in opposition to Gregory VII.

There are several *convents*, a *nunnery* for education of English girls, and a *palace* for the abp.

The *Freie Bühel*, E. of Brixen, rising above vill. of St. Andrae, and crowned by a *chapel*, offers a *fine point of view*.

Eilwagen daily to Villach in Carinthia, by Brunecken and Lienz, and rail thence by Klagenfurt to Marburg on the Vienna and Trieste Rail. The same dil. is in connection with one through the Ampezzo to Cadore, Belluno, and the rly. for Venice.

Rly. will soon be completed from Brixen to Botzen, whence it descends the Adige to Verona.

[The *Lüsenthal* opens E. of Brixen, and bends round towards the S. By this valley a pedestrian might find a pleasant path over the ridge into the Enneberg, or lower portion of the Gaderthal.]

The scenery about Brixen is rich and picturesque; below it the valley contracts again, and becomes a striking defile. On the heights above on the rt. are the vills. of *Veltorns* and *Latzfons*, the women of which, disguised in men's cloaks, aided in repulsing the French (1797), who tried to seize the defile by way of Latzfons.

8 m. **Klausen** (*Clausus*) (*Inns*: Gans; Rössl) is a small town of a single street, squeezed in between the river and the mountain. It was the seat of an abp. in 4th centy. Obs. a Roman tower. Outside the place is the *Capuchin Convent*, founded by the then Queen of Spain in 1701 at request of her confessor, a native of Klausen. Joachim Haspinger, a hero of 1809, belonged to the Capuchin monastery here.

E. of the town is a singular projecting isolated rock, 700 ft. high, a fortified post from earliest times, the site also of a temple of Isis, and now that of the nunnery of *Seben*. At time of the French invasion one of the nuns, to escape ill usage, threw herself from the summit. *View thence very fine*.

[The *Latzfonsenthal* enters from the W. at Klausen under the *Seben* rock. The *Schloss Gernstein* lies in it, and a path leads to the *Pil. Chapel of Kreutzhirchlein*, near which on the ridge is a *grand view* of the dolomites to the E. The path descends thence into the Sarnthal at Sarnthein. Rte. 216 A.]

A Bridge to l. over the Eisack 4 m. carries a char-rd. into the *Gröden Thal* E., [leading up to the Sella Spitze, and other dolomites, and well worth exploring. Rte. 227.]

Kollman (*Inn*, Kreuz). Op- $\frac{1}{4}$ m. posite, on l. bank of Eisack, is the picturesque castle of *Trostburg* (*Trost*, confidence—security), belonging to Count Wolkenstein. It commands the entrance to the Grödenthal, is still perfect, and inhabited—could hold 500 men in the lower apartments.

[A very steep paved rd. leads up to Trostburg, and a path goes on to Castelruth, 2 hrs. (see Rte. 227), whence Botzen can be reached by a path over the elevated plateau (the ancient route to the Brenner), and at foot of the dolomite mountain *Hohe Schlern*. This *détour* will well reward the pedestrian.

An equally interesting, and perhaps superior path for views, climbs the hills on the rt. or W.

bank of the Eisack. This leads by St. Verena in 4 hrs. to the singular *Earth Pyramids* of *Lengmoos*, and by Ober Botzen and valley of Ritten, descends to Botzen in 3 hrs.: see below.]

The road now sinks into a grand and gloomy defile, closed in by cliffs of porphyry on both sides, which continues to within 3 m. of Botzen. The rd. is termed the *Kunter's Weg*, from a citizen of Botzen, by whom, in 1314, it was first constructed; before that the Brenner traffic went by Meran and the multrack over the Jaufen; earlier still by the plateau of Castelruth.

5 m. **Atzwang** (*Inn*, Post). [Here a path crosses the Eisack, and is the direct way, in 3 hrs., to the small bath-house of *Ratzes* at the foot of the *Schlern*: see Rte. 227. Also to the W. a steep path climbs in 1½ hr. to the *Earth Pyramids*.]

Deutschen. A monument near this records a great rock-fall in 1845.

3 m. **Steg.** The precipices of the *Schlern* are seen E. [A bridge and path to Völs and Castelruth, the nearest way for a pedestrian bound from Botzen to the *Gröden-thal*, or the striking scenery of the *Seisser Alp*.]

2 m. **Blumau.** Bridge over the *Eisack*, and a view opens E. towards the dolomite precipices of the *Rosengarten*. The mtns. now begin to separate, the valley bends westward, and the verdure becomes luxuriant. The romantic Schloss *Karneid* to l. guards the entrance to the *Karneidthal* and the *Porphyry gorges*: see

below. The river is again crossed, and then the rd. enters upon the rich plain of Botzen, the red spire of its ch. rising in the midst, and the beautiful valley of the Adige, decked with castles, opening beyond. Fine porphyry cliffs bound the plain on the S. Vineyards and gardens, full of profuse vegetation, surround the town, and villages crown all the heights.

Botzen (Ital. *Bolzano*) (*Inns*: 4½ m. *Kaiserkrone*, good and comfortable, but dear; good view of the *Rosengarten* from some of the upper windows;—*Mondschein*, in a narrow street, fair). N.B. Try the wine of *Terlan*, the trout of the *Eisack*, and the grapes of *Meran*.

Botzen is situated at the junct. of the *Talfer*, coming direct from the N., with the *Eisack*, which 2 m. further on falls into the Adige. Long dykes protect the city from the devastations of the *Talfer*. Pop. 10,000. Commanding the traffic with Germany by the Brenner, with Switzerland by the upper Adige, and with Italy by the lower Adige, Botzen is a very prosperous place. Italian is the prevailing language. 4 large fairs are annually held; and the Saturday market-days display much variety and picturesqueness of costume. Heavy arcades, useful in the extreme heats of summer, line many of the streets, and streams of pure water rush through them. Double roofs protect many of the houses from the heat.

The *parish ch.*, in a pleasant open space E. side of the town, is Gothic of 14th centy., with one elegant open spire of 1525 (the other not built). It possesses a

curiously carved pulpit. The W. portal is a copy from the Lombardic. Behind the high altar is a monument to the Archduke Rainer. A *new cemetery*, E. of the ch., is surrounded by arcades and has a monument by Schnorr. The eh. of *St. John Bapt.* has frescoes of the 15th centy. worth seeing.

In the gardens about Botzen, some of which are elaborately kept, the fig, lemon, olive, pomegranate, sugar-cane, and mulberry are found; that of H. Moser, near eh., is a specimen. In summer the richer inhab. resort to their villas, or the various baths on the mtns.

The best immediate *points of view* are, from the *Calvarienberg*, across the Eisack and overhanging the rly., which commands the Adige valley; or, from the *bridge over the Talfer* on the Meran rd., from which the dolomite peaks of the Rosengarten to the E., the chief feature in the Botzen scenery, are well seen, particularly at *sunset*. The Fassa Thal lies behind them, and in this direction with the Sehlern (not visible from Botzen) they form the outposts of the Dolomite region. The longer

Excursions are, to

(a) *Sigmundskron*, an old castle, on a conspicuous hill in the midst of the Adige valley, about 3 m. S.W. of Botzen. It was built in 1473 on ruins of a Roman fort by the Archduke Sigmund. Being now a magazine, an order from the military authority of Botzen to visit it is necessary; but a portion of the *view* may be seen without. It lies on the way to

(b) *Hoch Eppan*, a formidable place in the 11th centy. Its owners looked down upon 36 subject castles, and engaged in deadly feuds with the Counts of Tyrol and Bps. of Trent. They became extinct in 1300. *View* is very fine. *St. Paul*, 5 m., is the best point to drive to; thence is a steep path for about 2 m.

(c) *Sarnthein* (Inn, Schweitzer), 12 m.; 3 hrs. drive on a rough road up the valley of the Talfer or Sarnthal. This is a most picturesque glen; numerous castle towers are perched about it. *Schloss Runkelstein*, 3 m., has some very curious, almost defaced, frescoes, illustrating the romances of the 14th and 15th cent., and said to have been repaired by order of Maximilian. 3 m. further is *Johann am Kofel*, pilgrimage eh., crowning a precipice 450 ft. high; and 6 m. beyond is Sarnthein: see Rte. 216 A.

(d) *Earth Pyramids of Lengmoos*, 10 m., near Ober Ritten. Leave Botzen by the Brenner rd., and take a path to l., just beyond the suburbs. 2 hrs. of a very beautiful walk brings you to *Unter Ritten* (good refreshment); hence ascend to *Ober Ritten*, a favourite summer retreat of the Botzeners; thence it is a short distance to the pyramids, beyond the vill. of *Lengmoos*. They consist of an immense number of tall earth pillars, 30 to 60 ft. high, having at a distance among trees the appearance of a ruined temple, or a number of steeples crowded together. They are composed of coherent gravel, angular fragments of porphyry, and earth, and are due to the action of water upon what is supposed to have been an ancient moraine.

(e) The ascent of the *Rittner Horn* may be made in 3 hrs. from Lengmoos (near which, at Selrain, is a good *Inn*). The panorama is very fine, and includes a remarkable array of dolomites to the E. A steep path leads down from it to Atzwang on the Brenner rd.

(f) The *Porphyry gorges* in the Karneid Thal offer very striking scenery. A rd. has been constructed through them to *Wälschenofen*, 13 m. (a small *Inn*), which will eventually be carried over the Caressa Pass into the Fassa Thal and the midst of the dolomites. *Schloss Karneid*, conspicuous from Botzen, stands at the entrance of the deep ravine from which the torrent issues, and nothing can exceed the romantic grandeur of the *defile* by which the rd., suspended over, or by the side of the stream, at last gains the uplands. At different points the wild dolomite peaks of the Latemar Spitzen appear to rt., and are well seen from Wälschenofen; from which place *Vigo*, in Fassa Thal (comfortable *Inn*, Rizzi's), is reached in 4 hrs. (see Rte. 221).

(g) The ascent of the *Schlern* may be made from Botzen. Drive to Steg on Brenner rd., and then walk by Völs up the Schlerntal, and by chapel of St. Cyprian; it may be done in 5 or 6 hrs. From summit very fine display of dolomites to E., and of the great snow groups, Adamello, Orteler, Oetzthal, and Noric, W. and N.

(h) The *Mendöla*, however, rising like a wall W. of the Adige, and ascended from Kaltern (*Inn*, Rössl) in 2½ hrs., will perhaps offer the noblest view in the neighbourhood of Botzen.

There is a small *Inn* just beyond the summit (Rte. 220 A).

Eilwagen daily to Innsbruck in 15 hrs.; also to Meran and Bregenz. Trains 3 times a day to Trent and Verona, reaching the latter in 5½ or 6½ hrs. Stellwagen also upon all the rds.

Travellers going N. from Botzen will find the Meran and Finstermünz rd. (Rte. 213) much more interesting than the Brenner, and, though longer for Germany, shorter for Switzerland. The *Inns*, however, are not so good.

The rly. to Trent crosses the Eisack by a bridge, and continues by side of the river a short distance; the latter then bears W. to join the Adige (Germ. Etsch). The flat plain hence to Trent is productive only of maize, mulberries, and miasma; everybody that can, lives on the hills; but the mountains bounding it are very fine.

[For a pedestrian going S. an interesting route would be by Sigmundskron into the valley of *Kaltern*, which runs parallel with that of the Adige. It is a rd. for vehicles, though hilly. Kaltern, 10 m. (*Inn*, Rössl), is the centre of a considerable wine trade (Seewein, best); and was famous in 1833 for an "Extatica," visited by thousands of pilgrims.

(From Kaltern the steep bridle-path over the Mendola reaches *Fondo* in 4 hrs., whence it is about 10 m. to *Cles* in *Val di Non*, by which again the route to Trent may be very advantageously varied. See Rte. 220.)

The *Kaltern See*, a small lake famous for eels, is passed a little below Kaltern, and the Adige

and rail may be regained either at *Auer*, or much lower down through *Tramin* (lofty ch. tower) and *Kurtatsch* at *Salurn*.]

7 m. At **Branzoll** the rail approaches the *Adige*, which here becomes navigable for rafts.

2½ m. **Auer** Stat. The rail here crosses to rt. bank of the *Adige*. [A new road from *Auer* zigzags up the hill-side and joins that from *Neumarkt* to *Cavalese* in the *Fassa Thal* at *Kalditsch*.] The porphyry mtns. which line the valley from *Botzen* give place to limestone at

4¾ m. **Neumarkt** Stat. (*Inns*, not good; *Agnolo*; *Corona*, tolerable): *Ital.* *Egna*, *Rom.* *Enna*, rebuilt under its present name after an inundation. Unhealthy. 1100 Inhab. [A bridge and rd. to *Kaltern W.* and a hill rd. traversed by a *stellwagen* into the *Fassa* or *Fleims Thal* on the E.; 18 m. to *Cavalese*. Rte. 221.]

4¾ m. **Salurn** Stat. (*Inns*: *Cavallo Bianco*; *Adler*, clean and civil people). A picturesque castle ruin surmounts a conical rock, once important as commanding the valley. The limestone mtns. now advance upon the *Adige*, and form a defile, *die Schanze*, important in war time. Gen. *Joubert*, in 1797, to avoid it, led his troops round by the *Fleims*-*thal* to *Neumarkt*.

The mtns. on the W. now presently break away and disclose the *Rochetta Pass*, a fine bit of scenery [leading into the *Val di Non*, (Rte. 220)].

4¾ m. **St. Michele**,

From this stat. is a daily *stellwagen* through *Val di Non* to *Male* in *Val di Sole*.

Below this the rail crosses to l. bank, but then sweeps westward to avoid the vast amount of *débris* and swamp caused by the *Avisio*, the stream of the *Fassa Thal*, which is seen issuing from the hills near

Lavis (*Inn*, *Corona*; none good), 4¾ m. small town, quite Italian in character. [The rd. up the *Fassa Thal*, Rte. 221.]

A Bridge 3000 ft. long carries the rail over the *Avisio*, and the line then makes a straight course for

Trent (*Germ.* *Trient*; *Ital.* 7 m. *Trento*). *Inns*: *All' Europa*, in *Contrada Lunga*, the principal street, is fair, but make your bargain; *Chiave d'Oro*, well spoken of; *Corona*, frequented by Austrian officers.) This famous city (14,000 Inhab.) is beautifully situated on l. bank of *Adige*. Its mediæval walls, towers, numerous campaniles, and surrounding castle ruins give it a most imposing aspect. It was the *Tridentum* of the Romans, and capital of *Rhætia*; afterwards from 1027 to 1803 a prince-bishopric, the domains of which included not only the valley of the *Adige*, but various outlying districts. The principal event in its history is the meeting of the Council of *Trent* from 1545 to 1563. The *Duomo* or *Cathedral*, ded. to *St. Vigilius*, 380 A.D., is very curious, dates from 1212, built of marble, Romanesque; singular high altar, isolated. Obs. an *Adam* and *Eve* of white marble; frescoes of 14th centy. in N. tran-

sept; a *crucifix* in a side chapel; and *tomb of Sanseverino*, a Venetian general, killed in battle with the Trentines. *Marble fountain* in the cathedral square.

Ch. of *Santa Maria Maggiore* is built on site of the chamber where the *Council of Trent* assembled; its Lombard tower still remains. Obs. a curious painting with portraits of the members. The *Organ* is very good, and the *Organ Gallery* is a fine work by Vincentini. Ch. of St. Apollinare across bridge is early Norman.

Castle of *Buon Consiglio* on a height was the mediæval episcopal stronghold. One *round tower*, the walls 9 ft. thick, is said to be Roman. There is an *inner court* with 4 stories of arcaded galleries; *good frescoes* in some of the rooms. The whole is now a fortified barracks. Another *Episcopal Castle* is outside the town, and in ruins.

The *town walls* are nearly perfect. A tall square *tower* near the rly. stat. is a prison.

Good views over Trent may be obtained from the isolated rock called Verruca or "dos Trento," beyond bridge on rt. bank of Adige W., now a fortified military post, therefore requiring an order, but the rd. past it leading to Riva may suffice instead; and from the road to Pergine, on E. side of the town, rising with a long ascent.

Chief products of the district are wine and silk, but the fig and the pomegranate are seen mixed with the mulberry-trees.

Festival of St. Vigilius, June 26, is the great day for observing the population.

A *charming Excursion* may be made to *Lago Caldonazzo*. Take rd. E. to Pergine, 7 m., and at about 3 m. from Trent diverge to

a bridge, *Ponte Alto*, a few yards off the rd., under which the torrent plunges into a cleft at a vast depth. A fine *defile* succeeds, and the approach to *Pergine* is beautiful. From Pergine take a country rd. to W. side of lake, which is deliciously surrounded by chesnut woods, and if time allows continue to village of *Calceranica*, and then across country by Vigolo and Sorda to *Matarello* on the high rd. 5 m. below Trent. The whole distance is about 25 m.

The *defile* on the road to Riva, W. of the town, is also worth a walk.

[The Pergine rd. leads into *Val Sugana*, or Valley of the Brenta, and is a direct route, and delightful one, by Bassano and Treviso to Venice, far more interesting than that of the rail (see Rte. 222); also from Trent to Verona the route may be advantageously varied by taking the beautiful rd. (better than that by Roveredo) to Riva, on *Lago di Garda* (excellent Inn), and steaming down the lake to Peschiera, but inquire sailing days of the steamer (see Rte. 219).]

Eilwagen twice a week to Bassano by Val Sugana, and Stellwagen to Cles in Val di Non, and to Riva on Lago di Garda.

The rly. keeps on l. bank of Adige (the valley hence to the Venetian frontier termed Val Lagerina, *Läger Thal*), to

Calliano Stat., at Junct. of Val 9½ m. *Folgaria*. Here the valley contracts to a narrow pass, where the Venetians under Sanseverino, who was slain, were defeated in 1487, and sharp conflicts took place with the French, 1796 and 1809.

Castle of Beseno on a rock above town, *fine view*. The rail now twice crosses the river, and to the rt. on mtn. side are seen the ruins of Castelbarco, at one time belonging to the most powerful family of the Val Lagerina, afterwards a strong frontier fortress of the Venetians. With a bend round to the S. the rail reaches

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Roveredo (Inns: Cavalletto; Corona and Cavallo Bianco. N.B. Between this and Verona no good inn). 7614 Inhab. l. bank of Adige centre of a flourishing silk trade. There are 27 *filande* (mills) for unwinding from the cocoon, producing 12,000 lbs. of silk annually, and 36 *filatorie* (spinning-mills), yielding per annum 173,000 lbs. of silk thread, and giving employment altogether to more than 3000 persons. The manufacture dates from 1200 A.D., introduced by settlers from Venice and Nuremberg.

The Castle in the Piazza del Podesta is the most remarkable building, once the residence of the Venetian governor; it is now the Town Council Office. Tower resembles a lighthouse.

Ch. of San Marco dates from 15th centy. Ch. of San Tomaso (now a warehouse), from 1300. Napoleon's "Battle of Roveredo" was fought in the defile of Calliano.

[Just below the town a road turns off, crossing the valley and the hills to the W., over to Riva on Lago di Garda, a noble piece of scenery (see Rte. 218). Stellwagen daily in 3 hrs.

Also a rd. ascends the Val d'Arsa S.E. from Roveredo, crosses into Val di Signori by the romantic pass of Fugazze, and descends by Schio to Vicenza.

This route offers the best access from the N. to Baths of Recoaro (see Rtes. 232 and 232 A.)]

Leaving Roveredo, the

Castle of Lizzana is presently seen l. Here Dante lived for some time during his exile.

Mori [(or Ravazzone) Stat. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. [Rd. over to Riva rt.] Rail crosses and recrosses Adige. Nearly opposite this l. is

San Marco, between which place 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and vill. of Serravalle below are the *Slavini di San Marco*, the results of a berg-fall, which is said to have overwhelmed a town in 883. Dante alludes to it in his description of the Vestibule of Hell.—*Inferno*, xii., 4–9.

At Serravalle the rd., rail, and river run close together through a defile once commanded by a castle, now in ruins, to

Ala (Inn, Post). 3700 Inhab., once famed for manufacture of velvet and silk.

[An interesting path strikes off from Ala S.E., up Val Ronchi, and crosses by the Colle della Lora or Revelta into the romantic basin of Recoaro. This is one of the most picturesque approaches for a pedestrian to that charming spot. See Rtes. 232, 232 A.]

Avio Stat. Vill. on rt. bank of the river. Castle of the Castelbarcos.

Borghetto, l. bank, is the last place in Tyrol. The long mountain ridge on rt., separating the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda culminates in Monte Baldo (7012 ft.), W. of Borghetto, rich in botanical treasures. Frontier crossed.

7 m. Peri Stat. is the first in Venetia. Presently

Brentino is seen across the river to the rt. [In one of the ravines descending towards it from Monte Baldo is the singular sanctuary of *Madonna della Corona*, built in a cave in a precipitous face of rock, and approached either by steps from below or by ropes from above.] At

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Ceraino Stat. the defile of the *Chiusa di Verona* (*Berner Klause*) commences; the river here winds sharply between walls of limestone, a spot always of great military importance. *Rivoli* is on the plateau to S.W., where Napoleon won his famous victory.

7 m. Domegliara Stat., end of the defile. Here are several forts on l. bank, formerly occupied by an old Venetian castle. The river and rail are now separated by some distance, and beyond the former, S.W., some 10 m., is *Custoza*, where the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese in 1848, and the Italians in 1866.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pescatina Stat. Rail bears E.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Parona Stat. Rail now crosses the river and bears S. to join the rail from Milan at *Sta. Lucia*. Forts in all directions guard the approaches to

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Verona. Porta Nuova Stat.; principal stat. is *Porta Vescova*, a little further. (*Inns*: due *Torri*, best; *Torre di Londra*. See *Hand-book for N. Italy*.)

Rte. 218.—ROVEREDO to RIVA and PESCHIERA, by the LAGO DI GARDA.

ROVEREDO to

	ENG. M.
Riva	14
Peschiera, by steamer, about .	40

A good carriage-rd. and a daily *Stellwagen*, 3 hrs., between Mori stat. and Riva; thence to Peschiera by steamboat, in 4 or 5 hrs. daily. Also a boat runs daily (?) between Limone and Desenzano, which, by means of a row-boat from Riva, may serve if the other fails. Cars at Riva scarce.

Strongly to be recommended in preference to the rly. route from Roveredo southwards for those who have a day to spare. Riva is strikingly picturesque, and the sail on the lake most delightful and full of interest. At Peschiera the traveller can either turn E. to Verona and Venice, or W. to Milan.

Travellers from the N. will find a more interesting way of reaching Riva from Trent, Rte. 219.

The rail will help the *pedestrian* the short distance from

Roveredo to

Mori Stat. The rd. from 3 m. Roveredo there crosses the Adige by a

Bridge, passes through Mori (a large village), and through a richly cultivated country reaches the pretty, pellucid

3 m. **Lago di Loppio**, dotted with islands and bounded by rocks. Then come the dreary heights of

Nago, a vill. with a ruined castle, burnt by the French, in 1703, under Vendôme. The descent towards Riva is steep, and after passing a small fort it affords a *fine View* over the Lake of Garda, with Monte Baldo (7012 ft.), on l.; river Sarca descending to lake on rt.; and the extraordinary rd. from Storo faintly marked in the precipices on the western shore. [From here the N. peak of Mte. Baldo may be reached, with guide, in 4½ hrs., offering a fine view of the lake and the Orteler and Adamello groups.]

4 m. **Torbole** is a poor vill., surrounded by barren stony uplands, but picturesquely situated on the edge of the lake. The rd. crosses the

River Sarca, which pours into the lake, and keeps near the waterside, passing again through a fort, to

3 m. **Riva** (*Inns*: Il Sole, very good, and moderate if bargained for—charming view over the lake; Giardino, cheaper, but inferior). There is a post-station supplied with horses, but the post-master demands extortionate rates. The town, 4960 Inhab., looks well from a distance, but the streets are dingy and dilapidated; situation admirable; towering mountains and grand precipices to the W., the lake spreading southward, with Mte. Baldo rising nobly upon its eastern shore. The small plain N. of Riva is rich with olives, myr-

ties, vines, and pomegranates; and many castle ruins are perched on the surrounding crags.

Castle of La Rocca, built by the Scaligers, above the town, is now a prison. A *fortified barrack*, for the Austrian steam marine, is on the margin of the lake.

The *best Views* are obtained from the rd. to Brescia, which is carried along the face of the limestone precipices on W. of the lake to the height of 400 ft., and then turns inland; and it is worth while to extend the walk to Lago di Ledro, 5 m., visiting the *Fall of the Ponale*, 2 m. from Riva, on the way. This cascade can also be seen from a boat on the lake.

Also from a new-made rd., leading up to Pranzo and the small *Lake of Tenno*, in the hills to the N., the town, plain, and lake are well seen. From vill. of Tenno, a mile to rt. of rd., is a *charming View*.

[The rd. to *Brescia* (Rte. 231 A) is highly picturesque, and passes through the scenes of Garibaldi's struggle with the Austrians in 1866.

It is also a charming drive from Riva to *Trent* by the valley of the Sarca: see Rte. 219. Carriage and pair to Trent, 8 fl.]

Lago di Garda (*Lacus Benacus*), about 35 m. long, by 12 broad at its S. end; greatest depth 332 fathoms, 227 ft. above sea. A small portion of the upper end is in Tyrol; for the rest, the eastern shore is Venetian, and the W. Lombardie. Long and narrow, and hemmed in by lofty mtns. towards the N., it there presents features of desolate grandeur; expanding towards the S., and surrounded by low, richly cultivated shores, it exhibits

the utmost softness and beauty, though from its funnel-like shape it is subject (as Virgil noticed) to tremendous tempests. The olive is everywhere seen, and lemons and citrons are abundant on the W. shore. Excellent salmon-trout and trout in the lake, with *Agone*, a sort of freshwater herring.

On leaving Riva by water, *obs.* W. the rd. to Brescia, grooved out of the face of the precipice. Presently, beyond the turn of the rd., the

Fall of the Ponale is seen falling behind the arch of a bridge.

The E. shore is for many miles occupied by the bare but lofty range of Mte. Baldo.

7 m. **Limone, W.** Here the French embarked Hofer on his way to Mantua, where he was shot.

5 m. **Tremosine, W.**, hamlet and ch. on edge of a tall precipice, accessible by a path like a staircase.

Citron groves, with provision for roofing over in winter, begin to appear W. Opposite is

Malcesina, E., with a castellated Venetian fort, said to have been first erected by Charlemagne, rising on a rock in the water.

5 m. **Campione, W.**, surmounted by Ch. of Maria di Mte. Castello. The mtns. now recede from the W. shore, which becomes a string of villages, backed by rich cultivation. The principal places are *Gargnano*, where a rd. commences, and runs southward by shore of the lake; a short distance below, *Bogliaco*, with a beautiful villa; *Toscolano*, with many paper-mills; *Maderno*, the largest

vill. on that side; and then, at head of an inlet, *Salo* (*Inns*: Gambero, good, but extortionate; Giardino, fair and moderate), town of 4500 Inhab., 3 churches, the most beautiful spot on the lake, and to which a rd. comes down from Lago Idro: *see* Rte. 231.

On the E. shore, the next point of interest after *Malcesina* is

Torri, E., marked by a well-10 m. preserved Scaligerian Castle (1383) with delightful gardens. Quarries here of red marble, which have supplied Verona.

St. Vigilio, E., at point of a 3 m. promontory, a beautiful situation. A palazzo here built by San Michele, and gardens adorned with ancient sculpture.

Garda, E., at head of a bay, 2 m. a walled vill., giving name to the lake. In a hermitage above, Count Algarotti wrote some of his works.

[8 m. E. is battle-field of *Rivoli*, Rte. 217.]

Bardolino, E., vill. with battlemented walls and towers.

From this portion of the lake the ridge of hill and distant tower of *Solferino* can be seen S.

Lacise, surrounded by me-3 m. diaeval walls, and with a very picturesque castle. 2 m. S. is the villa of Count Menascalei, the Orientalist.

[Projecting into the centre of the lake from the S. is now seen the promontory of Sermione (*Peninsularum Sirmio* of Catullus). It possesses a crenelated castle of the Scaligers; ex-

tensive Roman ruins, bath, &c., of age of the Antonines; and a ch. of 12th cent. Among them the ruins of a house where Catullus wrote his poems. *Lovely view* up the lake.

Desenzano (*Inns*: Meyer's Hotel; Vittoria—both on lake; Posta Vecchia) is in the bay beyond Sirmione. It is the chief town on the W. shore of the lake, and a stat. on the Milan and Venice Rly. *See Rte. 26, Handbook of N. Italy.*]

6 m. **Peschiera** (no good Inn; refreshments at the rly. stat.), till 1866 a strong Austrian fortress, and principal station for Austrian lake gunboats.

Omnibuses to station, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Trains to Milan, Mantua, and Venice. A carriage may be hired either here or at Desenzano to Solferino.

Rte. 219.—TRENT to RIVA on the LAGO DI GARDA.

TRENT to

	ENG. M.
Riva	28

Stellwagen daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. No decent inn on the road; a pedestrian must carry refreshment.

Travellers from the N. had far better take this route to Lago di Garda than that by Roveredo. The scenery is full of variety and beauty, and carriages can easily,

and for a moderate charge, be hired at Trent.

From Trent the Adige is immediately crossed, and the road winds up by the detached rock and military post, Verruea, keeping it on the rt., to a narrow

Defile, which penetrates the limestone cliffs to the W. At its further exit is a

Fort, and then the rd. bears 3 m. round to l., over the hill, a rich valley opening to view, rt., with the small lake of *Terlago* at its northern end, at the foot of Mte. Gazza.

Vezzano (*Inn*, Corona). [Here 5 m. a path over a ridge leads N. to vill. and lake of *Molveno* (Rte. 220 A). The view of the lake, with the Brenta dolomites opposite, is magnificent. Track down to Molveno requires a guide. A path beyond leads N. into Val di Non.]

Turning sharp to S., the rd. descends by *Padernone* to the pretty

Lago Doblino, in midst of 5 m. which rises a picturesque *Castle*, with forked battlements, which stopped the advance of Italian revolutionists in 1849. Belongs to Count Wolkenstein. Ask for *Vino Santo*.

Post omnibuses meet here from three points.

The rd. presently reaches the hamlet of

Le Sarche (a poor *Inn*). Here 3 m. the river Sarca issues from a deep gorge to the rt., and the

traveller follows its course the rest of the way.

[A difficult mule-track was till 1846 the only means of penetrating by this gorge to the romantic district of the *Giudicaria*; now a good rd. conquers the defile, and in 6 m., through *wonderful scenery*, leads to *Baths of Comano*; then leaving Stenico on a height to rt., reaches, 10 m. further, *Tione*, delightfully picturesque, whence Riva can be reached by *Storo*, a fine circuit: see Rte. 220 A.]

The valley is defaced with debris till after

3 m. **Pietra Murata** is passed, when it somewhat recovers its fertility, but is bounded W. by limestone cliffs, and E. by arid hills.

The cliffs end in a lofty erag, holding the romantic-looking eastle of

9 m. **Arco**, town of 2000 Inhab., occupied in culture of the silk-worm. Noted for its peaches. *Castle* built 1175. The rd. now deserts the river, and crosses a rich plain at foot of the most picturesque mountains, bounding it on the W., to

3 m. **Riva** (*Inn, Sole, good*): see Rte. 218.

The Sarca enters the lake more to the E., and issuing from it at the S. extremity, close to Peschiera, becomes the Mincio, Virgil's stream, and the 3rd Napoleon's difficulty.

Rte. 220.—TRENT to EDOLO, by the Valleys of NON and SOLE, and Pass of MONTE TONALE.

TRENT to

	ENG. M.
Cles, Val di Non	27
Male, Val di Sole	10
Fusine, head of Val di Sole. . .	10½
Ponte di Legno, Val Camonica .	14
Edolo	14
	<hr/> 75½

Stellwagen daily, from Trent to Cles, in 7 hrs., and in summer to Male and Baths of Rabbi, from San Michele stat., 10 m. above Trent. No public conveyance over Mte. Tonale; rd. indifferent on the Italian side, but practicable for light carriages.

A pedestrian had better start from San Michele Stat. N. of Lavis. He will reach Mezzo Lombardo in ½ hr.; Cles, 4 hrs.; Fusine, foot of Tonale Pass, 7 hrs. (Baths of Pejo, 2½ hrs.).

Travellers from Botzen and N. can either leave the rail. at *Salurn* and cross the Adige by a bridge to Deutschmetz, or, if pedestrians, continue to San Michele stat., where an omnibus waits.

This route, interesting in itself, opens up a great deal of very romantic scenery on either side, and in conjunction with the Pass of Aprica, beyond Edolo (Rte. 231), offers an excellent variation of route for travellers returning from the Venetian territories to Switzerland, and the best means by which a pedestrian in South Tyrol can reach the Stelvio (Rte. 214.)

The valleys of *Non* and *Sole* (Germ. Nonsberg and Sulzberg—*Naunia* of Pliny) are properly one valley, as they are traversed by one stream, the *Noce* or *Nosbach*, descending from the S.

side of the Orteler group above Pejo, and joining the Adige at San Michele, above Trent. A remarkable bend in its course, however, gives occasion to the 2 designations: the upper portion running W. to E. is the Val di Sole; the lower, almost due S., is the Val di Non.

The *Val di Non* is very singular, being more a succession of uplands and ravines than a valley (the stream flowing deep in a cleft). These uplands are crowded with villages and old castles. Several of the latter, now in ruins, are the original seats of well-known noble families. The genial climate has favoured population, and made the valley a favourite retreat of the Trentines during the summer. *Silk* of excellent quality is the chief production of the valley, and vineyards producing wine for home consumption are extensive.

The Naunes (*Genauni*?) are mentioned as conquered Alpine tribes in the triumph of Augustus; they are now Italian rather than German, and used to bear an ill name, but the Austrian police have rendered travellers perfectly secure.

It is an uninteresting and dusty road from Trent to

7 m. **Lavis** (no good *Inn*). Italian-looking town across the Avisio, and at the entrance of the Fleimser Thal, here called Val Cembra. (Its upper portion is the noted *Val Fassa* among the dolomites: see Rte. 221.) A little further is a

2 m. **Ferry** over the Adige, by which a carriage can cross, and a rather pleasant country road bears towards

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

Mezzo-Lombardo (Germ. Wäl-4 m. schmetz) (*Inn*, Corona, fair, and pleasant place to dine; Aquila Nera; Rosa), Italian vill., 2216 Inhab. Old ch. of St. Peter on mountain above; and castle of Wälschmetz commands entrance of pass beyond.

[Here the road from *Salurn* comes in, by which travellers from *Botzen* can arrive (though they had better take rail to San Michele and omnibus from thence, 2 m.). From *Salurn* the rd. crosses by a bridge over the Adige, and reaches Mezzo Tedesco (Deutschmetz), 6 m., 1100 Inhab., at foot of the limestone cliffs, with a castle, the highest building in the vill. In a cave in the face of the precipice above are the ruins of the former stronghold of its owners, the *Castle of Kronmetz*. A bridge across the Noce leads to Mezzo Lombardo. These two places, as their names imply, formerly marked the respective limits of the German and Italian populations. It is not necessary, however, to cross the Noce, as there is a rd. on l. bank as well.]

The gorge of the Noce, up which the rd. lies, leads to

The **Pass of Rochetta**, a grand scene. The rd. crosses the stream twice. A tower on a projecting rock is *Il Visione*, of Roman origin, and a noted signal-post; at the upper exit of the gorge is

A **Fort**, and the broad *Val di* 2 m. *Non* opens out, the rd. climbing the uplands on l.; several vill. lie further to l. and at foot of the mountains. There is a deserted castle at *Spor*, and northward in succession are *Belfort*, *Bellasio*,

and La Corona, the latter in a cave and inaccessible.

[A very rough rd., not passable for carriages, leads from this end of Val di Non through the *Val Sporreggio*, passing vills. of Spor and Cavidago, then over a ridge, and by the dried-up lake of Andolo, descending through rich woods to *Lago Molveno*, 5 hrs. from Mezzo Lombardo, a lovely bit of scenery. Thence the valley of the Sarca can be gained by crossing the Mte. Gazza ridge S.E. to Vezzano; or continuing along the cart-rd. S. over the Molveno Pass to Stenico or the *Baths of Comano*, in 4 hrs. (Rte. 220A.)

Also from the Austrian fort a rd. keeps on the E. side of the Val di Non to *Fondo*, at its furthest northern extremity.]

4 m. **Denno** is reached after a considerable climb, and the views begin to expand. The dolomite peaks of the Brenta Alta, above Molveno, seen S.W. (Across the valley to the E. are seen the extensive plantations and castle of *Thun*, founded 1194, and cradle of the family of that name. Splendid view from its terrace.)

Flavon follows; and after a wide sweep round a ravine and long ascent, the vill. of

5 m. **Tueno**, on a commanding eminence. The *Noce* rushes unseen in a deep chasm, and the eye ranges over the undulating E. side of the valley, divided by ravines, and studded with villages and castles.

3 m. **Cles** (Ecclesia) (*Inns*: Aquila; Corona d'Oro, good, but beware of extortion) dates from Roman

times; chief place of valley, but of small extent; pleasantly situated. Much silk and hemp about, and several mills. Ch. on site of a temple of Saturn. 5 min. walk to hill (Poggio) called Dos di Pez gives a *fine view*.

Excursion: 5 m. E. of Cles, on opposite side of valley, reached from the road to Fondo, is the *Sanctuary of Romedio*—singular chapel and hermitage, on top of a precipitous promontory, approached by steps and through 5 chapels; dates from 1135; a great place of pilgrimage.

[The route to Meran, 12 hrs., is by *Fondo*, 9 m. of rd., lately reported to be bad, to N.E. of Cles. Inn poor, but mules can be hired there; thence is a continuous ascent, passing the hamlet of Unsre Frau, to the *Gampen Pass*, 2 hrs. (*Inn*). Splendid view (Rte. 220.) It is 7 hrs. more to Meran. The pedestrian will find a pleasant way by Ober Lana and Marling to Meran.]

[The Route to Botzen over the *Mendola*—a mule-track—strikes off also from Fondo by the vill. of Rufredo (curious sanctuary of San Romedio may be visited on the way from Cles; or Rufredo can be reached, turning off at Romeno, if the traveller does not depend upon mules at Fondo). The ascent is not great to *Pass of the Mendelscharte* (view magnificent), nor the descent difficult to *Kaltern*, 4 hrs. from Fondo, where a vehicle can be hired, 10 m. to Botzen, charming drive (see Rtes. 220A and 217.)]

Beyond *Cles* the rd. sweeps round W. by Chapel St. Chiatar,

fine view, and descends abruptly to the

3 m. **Bridge** over the Noce, where it flows in a deep ravine at entrance of *Val di Sole*.

This valley, a long trough, is of more Alpine character than that of the Non. The scenery is not remarkable but for the glimpses up the side valleys. The rd. leads pleasantly through meadows and orchards, and passing entrance of Val di Rabbi, to

16 m. **Male** (*Inn*: Corona, Bortolon's, tolerable, but given to overcharges; there is another, 10 min. beyond the town W., of good promise). Chief town of Val di Sole, and of busy appearance.

[The **Baths of Rabbi** (4 *Inns*; Al Fonte and Il Palazzo the best; charges, 3 fl. per day, paper), 4000 ft. above sea, and much frequented, are reached by a char-rd. up the *Val di Rabbi*, 8 m. from Male. The rd. turns off about 1 m. E. of Male, passes through Magras, and keeps the l. bank of the Rabbits torrent to St. Bernardo, crossing after to rt. bank. A shorter and pleasanter way for a *pedestrian* is a path mounting steeply from Male and pursuing the rt. bank of the stream for 2 hrs., when it crosses to the other bank, and follows the other route through St. Bernardo.

The situation of the Baths is fine for *excursions*, being in near neighbourhood of the S.E. side of the Orteler group, of which the *Venezia Spitze*, 11,097 ft., is here the prominent member (see Rte. 214A). There is a path to *Pejo* W., by which Sta. Catarina may be reached (Rte.

224A). The fine scenery of the *Martel Thal* may be visited by a laborious pass over the Gramser glacier, due N. from Rabbi, and some way E. of the *Venezia Spitze*, 6 hrs. to a good mountaineer, and 2 hrs. further to a small *Inn* at *Gond* (see Rte. 213.)

Meran, about 40 m. distant, may be reached through the very pleasing scenery of the *Ulten Thal*, in which are the Baths of *Mitterbad*, much frequented by the Tyrolese, and with fair accommodation. *St. Gertrud*, highest vill. in *Ulten Thal*, is reached in 5 hrs. from Rabbi; *Mitterbad* in 4½ more. At *St. Pankraz*, 1½ hr., the valley becomes very picturesque. *Meran* is 4 hrs. further through Ober Lana and Marling (Rte. 213.)]

Preson. Opposite this, across the 2½ m. valley, is *Dimaro*, at the entrance of the *Val di Selva*.

[Up this picturesque valley is an easy bridle-track over a low pass into the noble scenery of *Val Rendena* and the *Giudicaria* (see Rte. 220 A).]

The scenery of the valley is now simply pleasing. Several villages are passed through;

Pelizzano is the most considerable, and here there is a fine opening N., the *Val di Pejo*, which displays the snowy range of Mte. Tresero. The river Noce, rising at its base, flows through this valley, which is therefore the true head of the *Val di Sole*. It is perhaps better to halt at

Fusine (*Inn*, honest though 1 m. homely; far better *sleep* here than at *Ponte di Legno* beyond). A ruined castle near affords a fine *view*.

[Up the *Val di Pejo* are the *Baths* of that name; rough, and closed in August, but in a fine situation, and past which is the route to the more noted *Baths* of *Sta. Catarina*, near *Bormio* (see Rte. 214 A.)]

Ascending from *Fusine* up a valley called *Val Vermiglio*, which falls in line with that of *Val Sole*, the noble range of the *Presanella* begins to display its snowy summits on the l. This is part of the *Adamello* group, the great southern counterpart to that of the *Orteler*, the *Tonale* pass lying between the two.

Vermiglio or *Pizzano* (*Inn*) is the last vill., and passports are looked at. A *Fort* defends a higher reach of road, which after passing a *Cantoniera* climbs the last slope by easy gradients to the

9 m. **Summit** (6483 ft.): near it to rt. a small *Inn*. It is a bleak highland-looking waste, the scene of sanguinary combats with the *Venetians* in 1509; with the *French* in 1799 and 1809; and *Italian Revolutionists* in 1848. (Here at present the fine *Austrian* rd. ends abruptly, and a tract of broken ground must be passed to reach the old *Italian* rd. on the rt.)

The chief interest of the view lies in the snow masses to the l., now extending from *Monte Piscana*, close to the pass S.E., towards the *Adamello* itself.

The **Descent** in a short time becomes extremely steep, and down a succession of zigzags into *Val Camonica*, at the head of which lies

Ponte di Legno (*Inn* very 5 m. poor, capable of coffee, an omelette, and beds if necessary).

[A path direct N. from here up the course of the *Oglio* (true head of *Val Camonica*) leads over the *Gavia* pass to *Sta. Catarina* and *Bormio* (see Rte. 214 A.).]

[It is possible to climb the mtns. S. and over glaciers rt. of *Mte. Piscana*, into the beautiful *Val di Genova*, and to *Pinzolo* in *Val Rendena*, in one long day.]

The road down the *Val Camonica* passes several villages, and through tame scenery but for occasional peeps of the lofty range to the l., one of which occurs a little below *Pontagna* up

Val d'Avio, at head of which, and foot of *Mte. Avio*, is a small lake in the grand neighbourhood of the *Adamello*.

Veza is at the entrance of *Val Grande* N., ascending towards *Mte. Gavia* and elosed by a glacier.

[On opposite side of the *Oglio* S. is *Val Paghera*, known as *Val Aviolo*. At its head are two great outworks of the *Adamello* group. the *Cima di Pornina* and *C. di Baitone*.]

At **Incudine** the beauty for 10 m. which the valley is famed begins to appear, and the descent is charming to

Edolo (*Inns*: *Leone*, decent; 4 m. *Due Mori*, near the bridge, dear; *Post*), a small town most picturesquely situated, and with many delightful walks about it (see Rte. 231).

[The traveller bound for the *Splügen* or *Como* ascends by a good rd. to *Pass of Aprica*,

12 m. (*Inn* on the summit), and gains a magnificent view over the Valtelline in descending to Tresenda, 5 m. (poor *Inn*). Sondrio (excellent *Inns*) is 13 m. further (see Rtes. 231 and 214).

The road to Brescia, down Val Camonica and by the beautiful Lago Iseo, is described Rte. 231.]

Rte. 220 A.—MERAN or BOTZEN to BRESCIA, by VAL RENDENA and the GIUDICARIA.

MERAN to	ENG. M.	HRS.
Fondo, Val di Non	22	9
BOTZEN to		
Fondo	18	7
Malè, Val di Sole	19	6
Pinzolo, Val Rendena	19	7
Tione	10	
Vestone	32	
Brescia	21	

Portions of this route can only be taken by a pedestrian, or on horseback, but they are easy. For the most part it is traversed by a carriage rd., and by public vehicles.

This route runs through one of the most picturesque, though hitherto least visited, of the districts of South Tyrol, and brings the traveller acquainted with the most southern of the great snow masses of the Alps, named from its principal summit the *Adamello* group, lying directly S. of the *Orteler* group, and sending down two considerable streams,

the *Sarca* and the *Chiese*, the former flowing into the *Lago di Garda*, and the latter joining in the Italian plain the *Oglio*, flowing from 'Lago d'Iseo'. This range is granite; but a remarkable mountain mass, the *Brenta Alta*, directly parallel with it on the E., is dolomite, and displays some of the grandest characteristics of that singular formation. The *Val di Rendena*, the chief object of our route, lies between the two, and is full of interest.

For a pedestrian on his way westward through Tyrol to Lombardy, there could scarcely be a better course. If he come from Switzerland, he should combine with this the pass of the *Stelvio*, striking off above Meran (Rte. 214), and at *Bormio* following the path over the *Gavia* pass, or that of the *Corno dei tre Signori*, to *Malè*, Rte. 214 A. If he have crossed the *Oetzthal* mts. from *Innsbruck*, he will have arrived at *Meran*, and can follow the 1st route here laid down. If he is from Eastern Tyrol, *Botzen* will be his point of departure. In any case, *Malè*, in *Val di Sole*, must be his first object, and this place can also be easily reached by carriage either from the valley of the *Adige* by the *Val di Non*, Rte. 220, or from the *Bormio* route by way of *Edolo*, and *Mte. Tonale*, Rtes. 231 and 220.

Meran.—Drive round by *Burgstall*, on the *Botzen* road, to cross the *Adige* by a bridge there, or walk by *Marling*, an agreeable path, to

Unter Lana, near entrance of 7 m. the *Ulten Thal*; thence climb the hill to *Völlan*, and up the short valley beyond, to

5 m. **Platzers.** It is not far from here to the

2 m. **Summit** of the Kampen or Gampen Pass (comfortable mountain Inn reported there): splendid *view* both ways. [Another way to the summit from Unter Lana leads by Tisens and Gfrill, keeping the wooded hill, the "Gall," on the rt.] A short way below is

1 m. **Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde.**—Italian, Senale. (*Inn.*) The hamlet of

4 m. **Trett** affords a very extensive *view* over the Val di Non, and the descent is rapid to

3 m. **Fondo** (*Inn*, poor), a large village, where a good road commences. *Obs.* two old castles of the Thun family, large proprietors of the Val di Non.

[From **Botzen** to **Fondo** is a shorter journey. There is a carriage-road for a longer distance, and the route is finer. Drive by way of **Sigmundskron** and valley of **Eppan** to **Kaltern**, 10 m. Thence it is a steep mule-path over the fine limestone range of the **Mendola** (noble views, including the dolomites of **Val Fassa**) (*Inn* just beyond summit), and by vill. of **Rufredo** to **Fondo**, 4 hrs. (8 m.): highest point of the **Mendola** is to l. (S.), **Mte. Roen**, 6919 ft., and can be ascended from **Rufredo**. From **Mendola Inn** a shorter way to **Cles** is by **Romeno**, 1½ hr., thence to **Cles** 2 hrs. See Rtes. 220 and 217.]

[The pedestrian instead of passing through **Fondo** may descend from **Rufredo** by **Amblar**, to the curious *sanctuary of Romedio*, a great place of pilgrimage, and

well worth visiting. Thence he can fall into the road to **Cles**. See Rte. 220.]

From **Fondo** it is a good road to

Cles (*Inns*: **Aquila**; **Corona** 9 m. d'Oro. See Rte. 220).

Malè, *Val di Sole*. (*Inn*: 10 m. **Corona**, **Bortolon**, dear.) There is a fair-looking *Inn* between **Malè** and

Preson, where a car-road 2½ m. diverges and crosses the **Noce** to

Dimaro (a clean *Inn*), at en-½ m. tranee of **Val di Selva**, and near the junction of the **Melledro** with the **Noce**. A rough bridle-track thence, mounting rapidly, takes first E. side of the stream, then crosses to the thickly wooded W. side, and (leaving the branch of the valley leading to the back of **Mte. Spinale** on l.) climbs to the

Summit of the *Ginevrie Pass*, whence is a short descent to

Maria di Campiglio, a pil-8 m. grimage eh. (large *Inn*, rough but clean, one good bedroom, and several inferior ones). [**Mte. Spinale**, E., ending in a long wall to S., and offering a noble *view*, can be ascended from this in 2 hrs. On the W. is **Mte. Ritorto**, easily reached, and a fine *view*.]

Descent is easy, and by a good horse-rd. to

Val Nambino, along which the 2 m. track continues at a considerable height, commanding, as from a terrace, extremely fine views. The dolomite range of the *Brenta Alta* begins to display itself l. soon

after leaving Campiglio. The *Cima di Nodis*, 10,433 ft., first comes into sight, and then (after rounding Mte. Spinale) the next highest summit, more to the N., called the *Cima Tosa*, both with snow on their summits, and glaciers in their hollows. Between them is a wild array of pinnacles, and a remarkable gap, the *Bocca di Brenta*; a short valley, the Val di Brenta, is seen leading up to it. On the rt., or S.W., presently appear the vast snow-fields of the Mte. Levade, and Care Alto, portions of the Adamello group.

3 m. Hamlet and Chapel of S. Antonio. The descent is now abrupt towards the junction of the *Nambrone* valley (descending from the N.W., and the E. face of the snowy *Presanella*) with the *Nambino*. At the bottom of the descent the *Nambino* torrent is crossed, and the track continues along its l. bank, easy walking, passing by the entrance to

Val Nambrone, W. Presently, on the opposite side the stream, is seen the village of *Caresolo*, the first hamlet of

Val Rendena. Shortly after is passed rt. the ancient ch. of San Vigilio (see below), and then the traveller enters

3 m. Pinzolo. (Inn: Bonapace's, to l. after passing ch. and Plaza; 3 bedrooms, and tolerable country accommodation; extra room, clean, to be had next door.) Omnibus every morning at 6 to Tione. This village is situated a little above the junction of the *Nambino* with the *Sarca*. The latter issues opposite Pinzolo, W. from the Val di Genova, and

flows herce with an extremely sinuous and picturesque course into the Lago di Garda. There are 2 remarkable churches near Pinzolo. 1st, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the road to Campiglio is *San Vigilio*, covered with frescoes on the S. side representing the Dance of Death, date 1536, and of considerable merit. Within they are destroyed, excepting in the chancel, where they illustrate the life of the saint. 2nd. *San Stefano*, a small, very ancient ch., on a rock at the entrance of Val di Genova, which has also frescoes on one side, legends of St. Stefano, and Triumph of Death, date 1519. The interior (key at Caresolo) records in an inscription its foundation by Charlemagne, who, with 4000 knights, destroyed 7 Pagan castles in the valley, and erected as many churches. A fresco represents his presence at a baptism, and other curious ones bear date 1461.

Pinzolo is in the midst of a fine circle of

Excursions.

(a) The *Val di Genova*, W., only recently penetrated by cart-tracks for the sake of its dense forests, leads up on the S. side of the *Presanella*, between it and the Adamello portion of the group to the S. It displays a succession of noble waterfalls. The entrance is reached by the rough road through the chestnut wood leading to the little ch. of St. Stefano, which is passed on the l. The cascade of *Nardis*, 1 hr. from Pinzolo, pours down magnificently on the rt., coming from one of the glaciers of the *Presanella*. 1 hr. more brings to the falls of *Laris*, in 3 great leaps, on the S. side of the valley. Here are saw-mills,

and a rise in the level of the valley. 1 hr. further is *Tedesco*, a few houses inhabited only in summer. The valley bends N.W. till, at a point where the Sarea makes a succession of falls, it turns sharply to S.W., and closes amidst magnificent scenery, of which 2 fine glaciers form a part. There are 2 herdsmen's stations here, Bedole and Venezia, and either would supply quarters for an ascent of the Adamello, 11,832 ft., which lies back on the S., or for a passage of the Col beside Mte. Pisgana (a western buttress of the Presanella), into Val Camonica at Ponte di Legno.

[The ascent of the Adamello was first accomplished by J. Payer, Austrian lieut., 1864, and in the following year Mr. Tuckett and party, after sleeping at the Bedole Malga, at head of Val di Genova, climbed the surrounding cliffs on the S.W., crossed to the l. bank of the Bedole glacier, and ascended this to foot of the final peak, the summit of which was reached by the E.N.E. arête in 20 min. more. View of enormous extent and great interest, from the Grivola on one side, to the Gross Glockner on the other. Descent was made by the Val di Miller and Val di Malga to Edolo in Val Camonica. 6½ hrs. up, and 6 hrs. down.

[The ascent of the Presanella, the most northern member of the Adamello group, and the principal feature of the Tonale Pass, was made by Mr. Freshfield in 1863, from the Tonale side, in 7½ hrs.; he descended by the Val Genova to Pinzolo in 6 hrs.; the track up by the waterfall of Nardis, or the head of Val Nambrone, would probably offer routes as feasible.]

(b) The Lake of San Giuliano (a

mountain tarn), 4 hrs. from Pinzolo, is reached by a glen half way between the waterfalls of Nardis and Laris, on the S. side of Val di Genova. Return may be made in 3 hrs. by a steep and direct descent to Pinzolo.

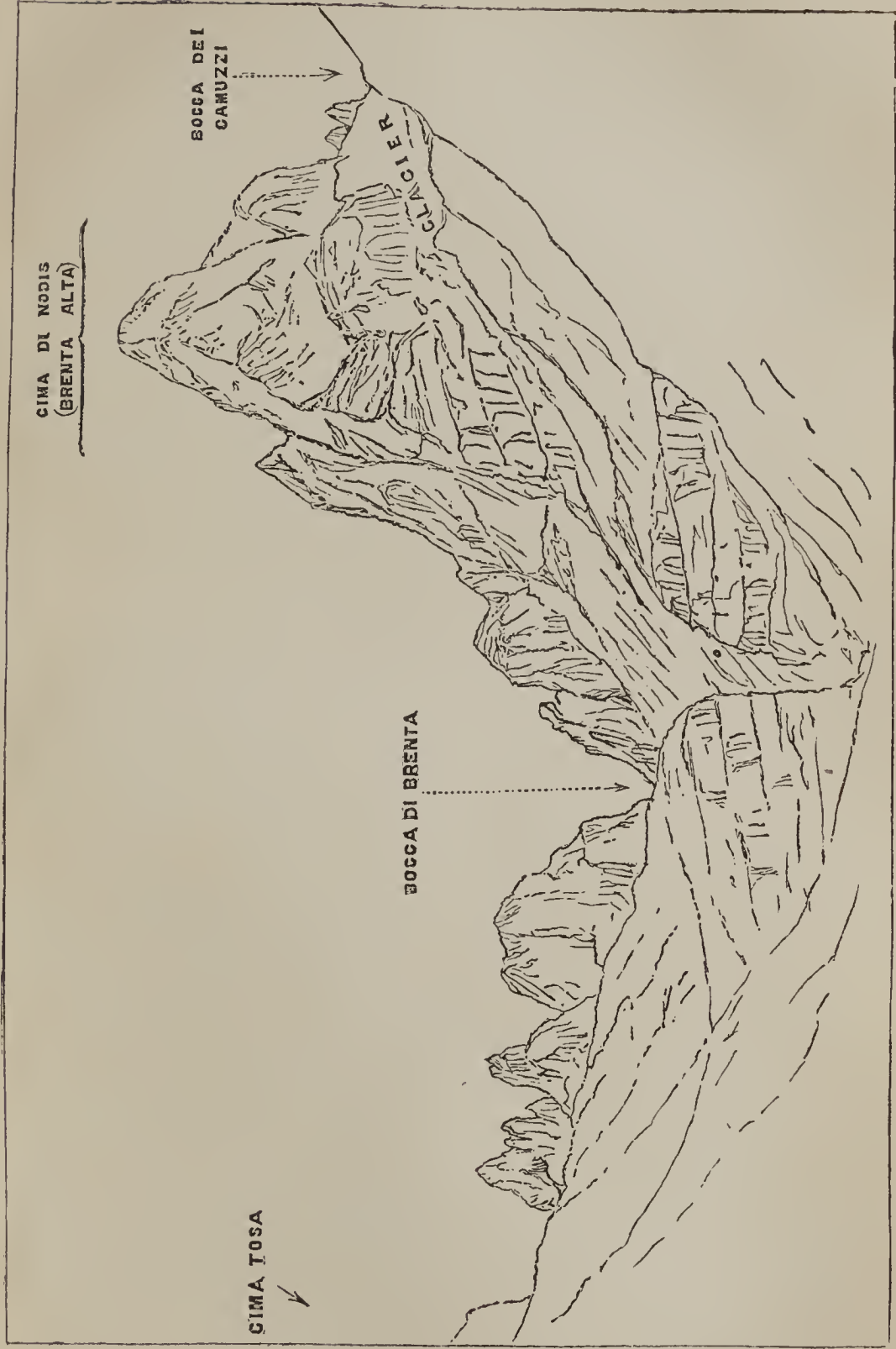
(c) *Madonna di Campiglio*, already noticed, affords a charming day's excursion: with it might be combined an ascent of Mte. Spinale, E., or, to the W., that of Mte. Ritorto.

(d) The *Val di Agnola*, E., opening 1½ hr. above Pinzolo, in the Val Nambino, offers a picturesque approach to the grand dolomite precipices of the Brenta Alta, and the return to Pinzolo may be effected by a glen called Brenta dell' Orso, descending into Val Rendena, a little below Pinzolo.

(e) The *Bocca di Brenta* is, however, the most remarkable object in the neighbourhood. It is a great gateway between two spires of dolomite, a range of which, fantastically varied, extends from the Cima Tosa,* the chief dolomite mass on the N., to the Cima di Nodis, or *Brenta Alta*, 10,450 ft. on the S., the highest of the group. The way to it is by the village of *San Antonio*, and thence down to a saw-mill on the Nambino stream, at the entrance of the *Val di Brenta*, 1½ hr. from Pinzolo. Ascending this valley through woods and pastures, and passing a *Malga*, the foot of a range of cliffs is reached, which are climbed by a scrambling path to rt., when an upper plateau of the valley is entered upon, and the Bocca is seen in front, with the Cima di Nodis rising in a vast tower "like the Matterhorn" on the rt. From its recesses to the S.

* This name is by some confined to the Brenta Alta.

BOCCA DI BRENTA. From a Sketch by F. TUCKETT, Esq.



"rolls out a long glacier ribbon," which leads to the *Bocca dei Camozzi*. The Pinzolo guides have more than once misled travellers by taking them to this, which is no pass over the main ridge, and ends only among impossible precipices. To reach the true Bocca, after passing a *malga*, or herd-hut, there is a long ascent among creeping pine and rocks to the foot of a long slope of snow, up which is a tedious climb, to the singular gap, 15 ft. wide at bottom, which forms the *Bocca*.

[Through the Bocca di Brenta lies the way to *Lago Molveno*. The descent leads in about 1 hr., turning l., to the Malga dei Vitelli, the highest herd-hut on that side. $1\frac{1}{2}$ more, down a rough cattle-track to l., leads into the head of *Val delle Seghe*, full of rich beech forest, and surrounded by magnificent *dolomite precipices*; a fair path will be found on the l. bank of the stream through charming glades, but in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it crosses to rt. bank, and passes through saw-mills, before, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., reaching *Molveno*, and its small but beautiful lake. (Rough Inn, with decent beds, Giacomo's.) An interesting path through very solitary scenery leads hence, S., in 5 hrs., by Mulina and Villa to *Baths of Comano*, on the carriage-road to Trent or Riva; or, turning N., the traveller can reach the Val di Non in 4 hrs. by Andolo and the Val Sporreggio. See Rtes. 219 and 220. Ascent of the *Brenta Alta* was first made by Messrs. Ball and Forster from Molveno, in 1865.]

[The *Val Dalcon* is reached by a pleasant path climbing the hill above Giustino, a little below Pinzolo, E. 2 hrs. to summit, and

2 hrs. descent through the woody solitary valley to its exit in the striking gorge of the Sarca. A romantic path, at a great height above the stream, here conducts to *Stenico*: see below.]

Below *Pinzolo* the scenery of the Val Rendena is not remarkable, though pleasing. The carriage-road keeps on E. side of stream for a short distance, then crosses a

Bridge, and keeps to the 2 m. W. side (a country road also traverses the l. bank for some distance). Villages are numerous.

Strembo is soon passed (whence 1 m. a possible path to the Lago di S. Giuliano). At

Pieve di Rendena is the principal ch. of the valley; and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond, an ancient ch., with curious frescoes on S. side, marks the site of the martyrdom of St. Vigilius, Bishop of Trent, A.D. 405, and first Christian missionary to these parts.

Pelugo is at opening of *Val* 1 m. *Borzago*, W., penetrating to the glaciers of the *Carè Alto*, 11,352 ft., the most southern snow-peak of the Adamello block (first ascended in 1865 by Messrs. Taylor and Montgomery from this direction).

Vigo: a fair-looking Inn. 1 m.

Villa. [*Val Valentino* opens W., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to S. of *Carè Alto*, and offers a path to the *Val di Fum*. See below.] Valley bends S.E.; road keeps on wooded slopes, with charming views, to

Tione (Inns: *Cavallo Bianco*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. new house, good rooms; *Corona*,

fair and reasonable.) Omnibus daily at 4 aft. to Pinzolo. Surrounded by very picturesque scenery. This is the chief place of Val Rendena, and also of the district called *Giudicaria*, which extends N. up to Pinzolo; S. to Condino, on the Chiese; E. to Stenico, on the Sarca. Its name is derived from the ancient possession of certain rights, and a separate administration. At Tione the Sarca makes an abrupt turn N.E., rushing through *two grand defiles* before falling into the broad valley, by which it descends to the Lago di Garda.

[A good rd. follows the Sarca. It is a specimen of admirable engineering, and offers very striking scenery. Omnibus daily to Le Sarche, 18 m., where it meets others to Trent and Riva. Rd. first keeps on S. side, through a populous country, then enters a defile, crosses to l. bank, where the torrents are ingeniously carried both over and under the road, crosses again, and the Castle of *Stenico* comes in sight high on N. side, with a picturesque torrent rushing down the mountain. (There is a fair *Inn* near the castle at this romantic vill., reached by a steep climb, and by the path from Val Daleon; see above. *Obs.* Roman and mediæval remains.) Road recrosses the Sarca, and enters opener country [where near a bridge (which leads to Stenico) a country rd. leads southward by way of Campo (fair *Inn*) and Ballino to Riva, a very charming walk of about 10 m.]. Then among closing hills passes the *Baths of Comano*, much frequented in summer, but dear to casual travellers. (A foot-path leads up to Villa, N., whence it is 4 or 5 hrs. walk to Lago

Molveno. See above). 3 m. farther the Sarca cuts its way through a deep and savage gorge, and the road skilfully descends to *Le Sarche*, and joins the post-road from Trent to Riva, 15 m. from latter place. Rte. 219.]

From Tione our road, leaving the Sarca, continues in the same line of direction as the Val Rendena, *ascending* the Valley of the Arno on the rt. bank.

At Bondo, the Val Bregazzo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. whence the Arno flows, opens W., and the Val Gavardina E.

[A pleasant path up the Val Gavardina leads over a low col to the beautiful Lake of Ledro. Rte. 231 A.]

Roncone is on the watershed 2 m. between the Sarca and Chiese.

At Pieve di Buono the Val 4 m. *Daone* opens rt. Through it the Chiese descends from the glaciers at its head, there bearing the name of the *Val di Fum*.

[The *Val Daone*, traversed by a cart-road on N. side for 3 hrs., contains magnificent scenery, being a succession of gorges with rocky porphyritic walls. It leads to E. side of Mte. Castello, the most southern member of the Adamello group. *Daone*, near the mouth, is the only village but there are large saw-mills at Boazze, 3 hrs., and delightful scenery. Here the valley approaches Mte. Castello W., enters the granite region, becomes extremely wild, and then turns to the N., as *Val di Fum*. (Near its entrance, high on the l., is *Lago di Caf*, known also as *L. di Campo*; a path from this leads over the *pass of Mte. Campo*, and

by another lake, L. d' Arno, into the upper part of Val Savio, and so into Val Camonica, Rte. 231.) The Val di Fum, passing at the back of the Care Alto E., penetrates nearly to the Adamello. There are some *herd-huts* in the valley 4 hrs. from Boazze, and a path over into Val Valentino and Val Rendena. A snow pass also has been made from its head into Val Genova.]

Descending the Chiese, the scenery is delightful to

4 m. **Condino.** (*Inns*, several: Albergo della Torre, very fair.) Chief place of the Val Bona, or upper Chiesa. (*Giudicaria* ends here.)

Road keeps the rt. bank, and passes

3½ m. **Bridge** leading to *Storo*.

[This is the beautiful rd. by the Lago di Ledro to Riva, described Rte. 231 A.]

2½ m. **Lodrone.** *Frontier* between Austria and Italy (Douane here), formed by the *Calfaro*.

[The valley of that name (belonging to Italy) is full of enchanting scenery; it is traversed by a good road. At *Bagalino* is a country *Inn*; thence the valley turns directly N. towards the last summits of the granite range, and from its head the *pass* of *Croce Domini* leads into the Val Camonica, S. of Breno.]

After passing the Swiss-looking *Lake of Idro*, 7 m. long, the traveller reaches

13 m. **Vestone** (*Inn*: Tre Spade.)

From Lodrone southwards see Rte. 231 A.

Brescia (*Inns*: Albergo 21 m. d'Italia; Regina d'Inghilterra.) (See *Handbook N. Italy*.)

Rte. 221.—TRENT to CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, by the **FLEIMSER** or **FASSA THAL**, the **FEDAIA PASS**, **CAPRILE**, and **PASS of GUSELLA**.

TRENT to

	ENG.	M.	HRS.
Neumarkt (rail)	21½	—	—
Cavalese (dil.)	16	—	—
Vigo	21	—	—
Caprile	25	10	—
Cortina	16	7	—

Rail to Neumarkt; carriage-rd. to Cavalese in the Fleimser Thal, and as far as Campedello in Val Fassa. Bridle-tracks and mountain-paths for the rest. A daily *Stellwagen* from Neumarkt to Predazzo, beyond Cavalese. 3 or 4 days will suffice for a pedestrian to reach Cortina, which is on a good post-rd. descending to Venice.

This route lies through some of the most interesting *dolomite scenery*, conducting the traveller round the N. base of the Marmolata, through the grand gorge of Sottoguda, to the foot of the majestic Mte. Civita (where lies the charming lake of Alleghe), and over the Gusella pass, full of striking views, to Cortina, thus crossing the chief dolomite district.

The traveller from the N. had better make Botzen his starting-

place, whence by the porphyry gorges (*see* Rte. 217) a carriage-rd. extends to Wälsenhofen, 10 m., and then 4 hrs. over the interesting Caressa pass will bring him to Vigo in the Fassa Thal. For any one not interested in the geology of the Fleimser Thal or the mineralogical treasures of Predazzo, this would be a better route than from Trent or by Neumarkt, shorter, and more varied in scenery.

The Fassa or Evas Thal, the Fleimser or Fiemme Thal, and Val Cembra or Zimmerthal are parts of one long continuous valley, some 60 m. in length, through which the Avisio flows, entering the valley of the Adige at Lavis. The above names apply respectively to the upper, the middle, and the lower portions.

From Trent it is better to take the rail to Neumarkt, as the rd. is dusty and straight, amidst Indian corn and mulberry-trees, to

6 m. **Lavis** (no good *Inn*). Here the Avisio issues from *Val Cembra*.

[This valley, a mere ravine, is tedious to ascend, from the prodigious number of lateral clefts that break into it from the porphyry slopes on either hand, and which so lengthen the way that a distance of some 25 m. to Cavalese is increased to nearly 40 m. Nevertheless, the lower part is fertile and well wooded, and there are many highly picturesque and primitive villages throughout the entire length.

Cembra, to which there is a good rd., is 3 hrs. walk from Lavis, *Inn*: Lanzigers. Rd. ends at Favra next vill., where horse-

track begins, passing through Valda, Grumes, Grauno, to

Capriana 4¼ hrs. from Cembra. Fine altarpiece in ch. Hence a new car. rd. goes by Altrei to *Molina* (*Inn, good*), and thence by the lateral valley of Pradaja to *Curano* (*good Inn*), and so to *Cavalese*. 10 hrs. from Lavis.]

Neumarkt Stat. affords the 15 m. readiest access to the Fleimserthal by a good rd., and daily *stellwagen*. It passes

Montan (*Inn, Löwe*), where, at 3 m. foot of the wooded dolomite hill, the Cistonberg, stands *Schloss Enns*. (*Enna* was the Latin name for Neumarkt).

At **Kalditsch**, or *Delladizza*, is a fair *Inn*, usual dining-place.

[Here a new rd. comes in, carried in zigzags from *Auer* in the Adige valley (a stat. on the rly.). This, therefore, is the nearest way from Botzen to Cavalese.]

St. Lugano (3587 ft.) is summit 7 m. of the pass; thence the road descends to

Cavalese (*Inn, l'Uva, dear*), 6 m. 1440 Inhab., chief place of the Fleimserthal, which extends about 9 m. below (to Val Floriana), and about 12 m. above: the ancient *Gothic ch.* on a height is worth visiting. Old marble portal very interesting, and some good pictures by Unterberger. Stone table and benches above the ch., the old *forum* of the Commune. *Palace* of the Bps. of Trent is now a prison. The *Cima Lagorei* (8574 ft.) to S.E. is the highest porphyry peak in the Alps.

4 m. Tesero.

1½ m. Panchia.

¾ m. Ziano.

3 m. Predazzo (*Inns*: Alla Nave d'Oro, Jacomelic's, very comfortable; Rosa). This spot, the centre of ancient volcanic action, is famous for its mineralogical treasures (specimens at the inn). Varieties of melaphyr, porphyry, syenite, and granite may be noticed in every wall. In the visitors' book at Jacomelic's the names of some of the most eminent European geologists and mineralogists appear.

[*Val Travignolo* opens E., entirely porphyritic, very sparsely inhabited; it ends in a woody basin, where is *Paneveggio*, 4 hrs., a single farmhouse and *Inn* (tolerable beds); thence over an easy pass, by the side of magnificent dolomites to the E., is a path into *Val Castrozza* (hospice of *San Martino* at its head) to *Primiero*, 6 hrs. from *Paneveggio* (see Rte. 222 A).]

Above Predazzo the valley narrows into a gorge cut by the stream through the rim of the Predazzo crater.

Forno, poor vill., is in the midst. The first vill. of the upper valley, *Val Fassa*, is

7 m. Moena (*Inn*, bad). The traveller is now in the district of the dolomites; but their peaks are scarcely yet visible, although he has already passed under the Weiss Horn and Latemar Spitzen to the l., and the Sasso di Loch (8656 ft.) is now in front on the rt.

Joh. B. Zachia sells minerals.

[W. a path ascends to the

Caressa Pass, lying between the 2 great dolomite masses, the Latemar Spitzen S., and the Rosengarten Gebirge N., and leading to *Wälschenhofen*, 4 hrs., whence there is a road to Botzen, 13 m.

[E. a little beyond Moena is the *Pellegrino Thal*, with a bridle-track. At the head of it is a small *Inn*, 9 m., and pilgrimage chapel, and a pass over to *Falcade*, in a populous valley, descending to *Cencenighe* (3 small *Inns*), in the valley of the Cordevole; a rd. thence to Agordo and Belluno. From Pellegrino there is also a pass over a col, close by the *Sasso Val Fredda* (9000 ft.) to the S. side of the Marmolata, by which, through the gorge of *Sottoquada*, Caprile can be reached in 9 hrs. from Moena.]

Road crosses the Avisio, and presently

Vigo (*Inn*, Rizzi's, very comfortable) is seen on hillside to l.: may be reached by a path across the fields; carriages make circuit, and a steep climb. This chief vill. of the Fassa Thal is spread over green slopes. Ch. of St. Johann below, small Ch. of Sta. Juliana above.

Excursions.

(a) By Ch. of Sta. Juliana lies the path slanting up to the rt., and keeping along a ridge in same direction till it ends in wooded crags, 2 hrs., from which is a very impressive view of the amphitheatre of the *Rosengarten*, or, better still, ascending higher to the level summit of the Sasso dei Mugoni Alp above on the l.

(b) The *Sasso di Damm* (9000 ft.), on E. side of the valley.

Ascent is through Pozza, over a shoulder into a basin, work round to its eastern rim, and follow the grassy but narrow edge upward till it ends in a point, 4 hrs., whence is a *fine view* of the Marmolata E., Sella Spitze and

Lang Kofel N. and the whole range of the Rosengarten W. (*See outlines.*)*

* At Vigo the Rosengarten are generally called the *Vajolettgebirge*, from the Vajoletthal, which descends from them to Val Fassa.

ROSENGARTEN, FROM SASSO DI DAMM.



In Pozza, the priest sells minerals.

(c) A third excursion, interesting to the geologist, may be taken up the Monzoni valley to the summit of the ridge above the *Monzoni Alp*, where a mass of syenite, with hypersthene veins, interrupts the dolomite wall uniting the Sasso di Loch with the Marmolata; many rare minerals and interesting plants are found here.

By one or other of these excursions only can any adequate impression be obtained of the dolomites of the Fassa Thal.

The bosses of the Sella Spitze are seen at the head of the valley on the way to

from the Anlermoja See, a tarn lying among the precipices of the Rosengarten, falls into the Avisio. Picturesque point of view at the bridge.

Campedello (*Inns*: Bernhard's, 3½ m. 2 bedrooms, one of them decent, scanty provisions; Valentini). Above this village N. are a series of extraordinary dolomite crags, forming part of the Lang Kofel. *Bernhard* (not the innkeeper) is a good ordinary guide, and has minerals for sale. Vill. 4813 ft.

[The *Duron Thal*, opening W. from Campedello, offers a fine view of the Marmolata, and leads (the path following the stream) to a *col*, 3 hrs., between the Ross Zähne l., and Platt Kogel rt. The precipices of the Falban

3½ m. **Mazin**. Situated where a brook

Kogel line the upper part of the valley on the l. From the col path turns N., and reaches in 30 min. *châlets*, which supply milk and cheese; thence, bearing W., over the undulating Seisser Alp, with fine views of the Langkofel and Schlern, the path crosses to a gap in its western edge, and descends to *Castelruth*, 4 hrs., by a paved track, from which also *Ratzes Baths* l., at foot of the Schlern, can be reached. From Castelruth (2 good Inns) see Rte. 227 for paths to Botzen or Brixen.]

The head of the valley now bends round rapidly towards S.E.

2 m. **Canazei**. [Near this a path strikes N. by a steep ascent, and leads between Langkofel and Sella Spitze over the *Evas Joch* to *Plan* (small Inn, 3 hrs.), at head of Gröden Thal: from this point, over the *Grödner Jöchl* E., is path to *Corfara*, fair Inn, at head of Gader Thal: see Rte. 227.]

Alba, a small vill., is placed where the valley forks. [Branch to the rt. ascends the Contrinthal to the Sasso Vernale, standing S.W. of the Marmolata, and a path between the two leads over the *Contrin-joch* (9051 ft.) to Val Ombretta (see below).] Our path, hitherto level, takes the l. branch by

1½ m. **Penia**, and turning E., presently climbs a steep ascent on l. hand of gorge to the

Fedaia Pass (Germ. *Fedden*), disclosing grand views of the 3 glaciers on the N. side of the Marmolata, and its precipices of bare rock. The

Fedaia See, a small tarn, 4 m. occupies a verdant basin, rich with alpine flowers. On l. rises the *Padon Spitze* (8878 ft), worth climbing for the full view of the Marmolata opposite.

[*Ascent of the Marmolata*. This mtn. (11,465 ft.), the highest and most central of the dolomite region, rises on this N. side in a succession of snow slopes and glaciers, divided by bosses of smooth rock, to a long ridge, falling in one vast wall of precipice to the S., but rising in 2 principal summits, the Marmolata proper to the W., and the Marmolata di Rocca to E. It is therefore only accessible from the N., and the route for those coming from the Fassa Thal is by the Fedaia See. The best quarters to start from, however, are at Caprile further on. (There is no good guide, but Pellegrini of Rocca is sufficient for all but the final peak.) From Caprile the *Punta Serranta*, the most eastern of the spurs of the Marmolata, may be climbed without going round by the Fedaia See. The huts of the *Lobia Alp*, 3½ hrs. from Caprile, and on the E. side of the Fedaia Pass, have afforded sleeping-quarters. ½ hr. further ascent of glacier begins, much crevassed; it leads to a rocky wall, which surmounted, the final ridge is attained; but the western end, the true summit crowned with snow, all expeditions failed in reaching, till that of Herr Grohmann in 1864, which was followed by that of Mr. Tuekett in 1865. The latter left Caprile at 2:30 A.M., reached Fedaia Col in 3 hrs., the foot of the middle glacier in ¾ hr.; ascended it in a S.W. direction, kept well to rt. above, gained a snowy hollow

running up to the ridge between the Marmolata di Rocca and the Marmolata proper, and reached by it the E. foot of the latter, which was then ascended without difficulty, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from foot of the glacier. *View* very grand; no difficulty in the ascent.

MARMOLATA, FROM SASSO DI DAMM.



$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Summit of the Pass (6883 ft.) is reached very soon after passing the Fedaia See. *View* displays a fine array of jagged mountain forms. A conspicuous one to S.E. is Mte. Civita, the most picturesque, in form and situation, of the dolomite mtns. A steep path descends into a valley—the head of the *Pettorinathal*—turning S. and close under the grand precipices of the Punta Serranta, the eastern end of the Marmolata.

[At the S.E. corner a valley opens W., and a path leads to the *Pellegrino Thal* over the Col of the Sasso Val Fredda.

A short way up this path a track turns off rt. towards the S. face of the Marmolata, leading into *Val Ombretta*, a desolate spot directly under the great S. precipices of the Marmolata,

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

grandly seen on the ascent. From the Val Ombretta is a track over the *Contrinjoeh* (9051 ft.) into the Contrinthal, and so by Alba into the Fassathal.]

Arrived at the S.E. corner of the mtn., the path suddenly turns to l., following rt. bank of the stream, which presently rushes into the grand

Gorge of Sottoguda, a narrow 5 m. cleft nearly a mile long, between walls of rock 1000 ft. high, the path carried from side to side on 12 log bridges. It issues near

Sottoguda Village, whence, 1 m. looking back, the entrance would not be suspected.

The shortest path is now along a meadow on l. bank of stream to

3 m. Rocca, a vill. on the edge of an abrupt descent. Take the opening from the Plaza on l., and descend by a rough track and zigzags through fields to valley bottom.

[High on l. is seen a picturesque rock, with a few cottages, the vill. of *Lastei*. It is reached from here by a path through the woods, leading to a lofty terrace

path suspended over the Cordevole and offering *splendid views*. The rock itself is part of a singular circle of dolomite crags.]

Below Rocca the valley almost immediately falls into that of the Cordevole, running N. and S., issuing from a ravine N., and opening up a magnificent view of *Mte. Civita*, a vast array of pinacles S. The village in view is

MONTE CIVITA, FROM ABOVE CAPRILE.



1½ m. Caprile (*Inn*, Pezze's, further end of street, clean and honest, 3 good bedrooms; another near ch.). This village, dreary in itself, is within easy reach of noble scenery. A small column at S. end of the street still bears the Lion of St. Mark, a relic of Venetian supremacy.

Excursions.

(a) *Lago Alleghe*, 2 m. below, must on no account be missed. *Mte. Civita* (10,438 ft.) rises superbly at the S. end. Cross to W. side for best view.

(b) *The Col Dai*, reached by a

climb of 3 hrs. above the vill. of *Alleghe*, and in front of the grand precipices of the *Civita*. From the *Col* is a very striking view of the vast tower-like *Sasso di Pelmo* and the numerous peaks of *Cadore* and the *Val di Zoldo*, all dolomite. Ascend to the rt. by some herd-huts, and the view is greatly improved; and if time allow, work round through a gap to front of the *Civita* again, and visit *Lago Col Dai*, a tarn in the midst of the *Civita* precipices, whence view of *Marmolata* opposite and of *Lago Alleghe* far below. See Rte. 222 A.

(c) *Lastei*, mentioned above, is also well worth visiting, 2 hrs. from Caprile.

[A rd. is making from Caprile through Alleghe to *Cencenighe*, 8 m., down the Cordevole valley, whence there is a fair road to *Agordo* 7 m., and *Belluno* 20 m.: fine scenery. See *Rte. 222 A.*]

To *Cortina* take a path by the ch., ascending a short distance, and striking back to the rt. by a terrace path to

3 m. *Sta. Lucia* (1 hr.), vill. on a promontory, ch. at corner, commanding a fine view of *Val Fiorentina* and the *Sasso di Pelmo* at its head. *Titian* was snowed up here for a fortnight, and afterwards executed a fresco on the ch. wall, since rudely repainted.

[From *Sta. Lucia* a good bridle-rd., interesting for near view of the *Pelmo*, leads up *Val Fiorentina*, through *Selva* (guide for *Pelmo* here), 1 hr. (*Inn*), and *Pescul*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (*Inn*), and over a pass, *Forcella Forada*, 2 hrs., on N. side of *Pelmo*, to *Borca*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (tolerable *Inn*), on *Ampezzo* rd. Or, from *Pescul* the *Forcella di Ponie* may be taken, reported finer than the *Forada*, and allowing an ascent of *Mte. Rochetta*, whence a fine panorama.]

Our track skirts the base of a hill, and leads up a hollow to the N., at the head of which is the block of dolomite called *Mte. Gusella*, Trending to the rt., to pass this on the E., the

5 m. Summit of the *Gusella Pass* is reached (*Cima di Fermin* on rt.). The *Marmolata* is finely seen behind, W.; and a very remark-

able view is disclosed in front, down a lateral valley of the *Ampezzo*, lined by fantastic dolomites; and over several more distant dolomite ranges, amongst which the *Tofana* l., *Croda Malcora* or *Sorapiss* opposite, and the great *Antelao*, rt., are the most conspicuous.

The Descent is by cattle-tracks over pasture, past

Milk Sheds, l., and then through dark pine woods to a shoulder in the *Val Costeana* commanding the *Ampezzo* valley below. Bear to l. for vill. of *Lacedell*, and beneath lies

Cortina (*Inns*: *Aquila Nera* 8 m. *Stella d'Oro*). See *Rte. 228*.

Rte. 222.—TRENT to VENICE, by VAL SUGANA.

TRENT to		ENG. M.
	ENG. M.	
Borgo	23	Treviso 30
Primolano . .	17	Venice (rail). 23
Bassano . . .	19	
		112

Good post-road to *Treviso*, thence rail to *Venice*; malleposte twice a week between *Trent* and *Treviso*, and public vehicles daily between the principal towns. 10 hrs. posting from *Trent* to *Bassano*; a good walker would require 2 days.

The scenery on this route is far superior to any on that by *Ve-*

rona. The *Val Sugana* is highly picturesque, the *gorge of the Cismone* very striking, and the spurs of the hills beyond Bassano offer charming views over the great Venetian plain. As a route to Venice it is 30 m. nearer than by Verona, but the uninterrupted communication gives the latter the advantage in time.

From **Trent** the rd. ascends the E. side of the valley by an easy gradient, and turns into the gorge of the Fersina. Notice

3 m. Bridge a few yards rt., on a country rd., where the torrent rushes through a cleft at a vast depth below.

The rd. is now scooped out of fine limestone precipices in a narrow defile, and reaches charming country at

5 m. Pergine (*Inn*: Post, Cavallo Bianco), 1550 ft.; near watershed of Adige and Brenta. A pretty town, picturesquely situated; a fine *castle* of the Bishops of Trent on a height.

[The lovely *Lago Caldonazzo*, the cradle of the Brenta, lies down to the rt., overlooked on S.W. by Mte. Scanupia (7053 ft.): it is well worth while to make the circuit by a country rd. on the W. side of the lake, under shade of the chestnut woods, to *Calceranica*, and thence round the lower end to *Levico*, or, as in Rte. 217.]

Soon after leaving Pergine, the road descends through a defile (*Caldonazzo* and its beautiful shores being completely hidden by a long wooded hill). Passing the small *Lake of Levico*, it reaches

Levico, a small busy town of 4 m. 3670 Inhab. Here begins the beauty of the *Val Sugana*, which, hitherto running S.E., now turns abruptly N.E., with a fine range of mountains on the rt., which guard the singular plateau of the *Sette Comuni*. [A path from *Levico* leads over a col. in 10 hrs. by the *Cima Vesena* to *Asiago*, Rte. 232].

Masi is a pleasantly situated 3½ m. vill., and the fine dolomite peaks of the *Cima Dodici* (7660 ft.) begin to show themselves to the S. The waters of the Brenta are conveyed in a canal on rt. of the rd. The castle of *Borgo*, on a height in midst of the valley, is seen for some distance on approaching

Borgo di Val Sugana (*Inns*: 6½ m. *Aquila*; *Croce Bianca*), an old town on site of a Roman stat. Active silk culture. From *castle*, reached by a rd. on W. side of the hill, a charming view of the valley and dolomite mts. opposite. (Those on the N. lie too far back to form a feature in the prospect; they are granite, culminating in the *Cima d'Asta*, N.E.)

[The *Val Sella* opens S. opposite *Borgo*. A track leads by vill. of *Olle*, at its entrance, in 2 hrs. to some *Baths*; 2 hrs. further is the stalactite grotto of *Costalla*, whence it is 7 hrs., by side of the *Cima Dodici*, to *Asiago*, *Sette Comuni*.]

Strigno (*Inn*), a small town, 4 m. embosomed among orchards and vineyards, is passed 1 m. to the l.;

[From *Strigno* a good rd. ascends through charming scenery to *Pieve di Tesino*, 5 m., in the desolate stony valley of that

name. Thence is a path up the valley, and over a grassy pass, from which is a striking view over the valley and mountains of Primiero, to *Canale di St. Bovo*, 4 hrs. (decent small Inn). *Primiero* is 2 hrs. further—a beautiful walk. See Rte. 222 A.

Ascent of the Cima d'Asta (9192 ft.), fatiguing, but rewarding, is made from Strigno. Take provisions. Vill. of Bieno 1 hr.; the Quarazza Alp 6 or 7 hrs. Sleep in chalets. (Among the granite rocks of Quarazzo, near, is a small lake.) Descending from the chalets into Val Sorgaza, and following it upwards, the highest point of the Cima d'Asta is reached, frequently covered with snow, but offering a magnificent view. The mountain is of much interest alike to the botanist, mineralogist, and geologist.]

The valley now narrows, hemmed in by mountains.

6 m. **Grigno**, last place in Tyrol, at entrance of the *Valley of Tesino*, N. This valley, too stony for much cultivation, is inhabited by an industrious race of pedlars and printsellers, whose wanderings through Europe began in the 17th cent. The family of Artaria belong to it.

The Brenta now turns S., skirting still on the rt. the high plateau occupied by the *Sette Comuni*.

7 m. **Primolano** (*Inn* and Post-house), a poor vill., but important as situated at the commencement of the grand defile of *Covelo*, and at the foot of the pass which leads E. into the Cismone valley and Feltre country. Napoleon, in Sept. 1796, marching round by the Val Sugana, after the battle of

Roveredo, here surprised and defeated the Austrian vanguard of Wurmser's army.

[The road to *Feltre*, 12 m., ascends by zigzags from Primolano. *Belluno* is about 23 m. further. For the interesting excursion to Primiero and Agordo from Feltre see Rte. 222 A.]

Soon after leaving Primolano, in the midst of the defile, a *singular cave* may be discerned l., about 100 ft. above the rd. It once held a fort capable of accommodating 500 men, and completely commanded the passage. Maximilian took it from the Venetians in 1509. It has no visible approach. Water was derived from an internal spring, and its magazine was cut out of the rock. The author of '*Vathek*,' travelling this way in 1780, gives a striking description of its situation, and of the romantic grandeur of the defile. See *Southern Germany*, Rte. 222.

The rd. crosses the *Cismone*, descending from a gorge to the l., and reaches vill. of

Cismone. Here Napoleon 4 m. halted the night before the battle of Bassano, and was glad to share a private soldier's ration. The scenery is very fine about here.

[*Enego*, a vill. on the *Sette Comuni* heights, 1 hr. from Cismone, and reached also from Primolano, has a castle with arms of La Scala, and a *glorious view* from ch.-yard of St. Antonio.]

Passing southwards, the luxuriance of southern vegetation begins to appear, and becomes decided at

Valstagna (comfortable *Inn* on 7 m.

the post-rd., nr. the bridge; della Torre?), a small town on W. side of the stream, where the valley makes a bend; famous for its tobacco plantations.

[The best access to the *Sette Comuni* on this side is from here, but the track is up the bed of a torrent, in a grand ravine, down which, in the rainy season, timber is floated. *Asiago*, the chief place (*Inn*), is about 10 m. from Valstagna. See Rte. 232.]

[From Valstagna there is a rd. on both banks of the stream to Bassano, and that on the W. or rt. bank offers an opportunity, which should not be missed, by a slight détour, for visiting the *curious caves of Oliero*, 3 m. below Valstagna. Enter by a paper manufactory, which will supply a guide. The stream is speedily found issuing from a rocky recess; by boat and torchlight it is pursued a short distance, and leads to a wonderful display of stalactites. It is about 8 m. from Oliero to Bassano, passing through Campese and St. Michele, where the road falls into that from Schio, which presently crosses the Brenta by a wooden bridge.]

The post-rd. on the l. bank continues through villages, orchards, and tobacco-grounds till, opposite Campese, the valley opens upon the rich plain of the Vicentino. Fronting the opening, upon a commanding height is

8 m. **Bassano** (*Inns*: Sant' Antonio, clean; Il Mondo, good; Luna); 15,000 Inhab. The old walls draped with ivy, and the many towers, combine with its situation to give a very picturesque appearance to this old town. One of the 6 gateways was erected by Palladio. The *castle*, built by Eceelino the

tyrant, is now an ecclesiastical residence. Some of the windows offer a *fine view*.

Palace of the Podesta contains frescoes and statues.

The *Museum* possesses a valuable library and geological collection; also a *Picture Gallery*, with specimens of Da Ponte, better known as *Bassano*, and easts of the works of *Canova*, drawings, &c.

The grounds of the *Villa Parolini*, just outside the walls, are noted for a fine Pinetum and *Botanical Garden*. Apply by eard.

The *Terrace walk* outside the walls on the N. affords a *fine view*.

Villa Rezzonico is celebrated for its exquisite views, and possesses also works of *Canova*. Napoleon, after his march through the defile of the Brenta, fell upon and defeated Wurmser at Bassano, afterwards (1809) creating *Maréchal Duke of Bassano*.

[*Excursion, to Possagno* (about 12 m.), *Canova's birthplace*, and in a charming country, noted for the Ch. he built there, and his *house*, containing models of his works; also to *Asolo*, 4 m. from Possagno, very interesting mediæval town. Noble panorama from castle hill. See Route 233. The traveller can take these places on his way to Treviso. The roads are good.]

From Bassano the direct road lies by the richly cultivated plain through

Godego to

11 m.

Castelfranco, 3800 Inhab. 3 m. Ancient town, in midst of the plain, surrounded by walls and towers; birthplace of *Giorgione*,

house in N. wall. Small, but excellent picture by him (Madonna with Saints) in principal eh. In the Saeristy a freseo by Paolo Veronese.

Villa Soranza, W. of the town, fine building by San Michele.

16½ m. **Treviso** (*Inns*: Albergo Reale; Quattro Corone, good); 18,600 Inhab.; capital of a province, seat of a bishopric, sit. on the *Sile*.

Duomo, with 5 cupolas, a fine building, contains a ehapel with frescoes by Pordenone.

Ch. of San Nicolo, fine brick edifice of 14th centy., with a famous picture by Pensabene.

Monte di Pietà, fine 'Entombment' by Giorgione.

Villa Manfrini, extensive gardens.

Railway 4 times daily in about 1 hr. to

23 m. **Venice** (*Inns*: Albergo Daniele; Hôtel de la Ville; Hôtel Victoria, &c.) Carriages can be left at *Mestre*, last stat. before Venice; eharge, 1 frane per day. See *Handbook N. Italy*, Rte. 26.

Rte. 222 A.—PRIMOLANO, in VAL SUGANA, to CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, by PRIMIERO, AGORDO, and CAPRILE.

PRIMOLANO to

	ENG. M.	HRS.
Fonzaso	9	—
Primiero	17	6
Agordo	18	8
Caprile	15	5
Cortina	16	7

Carriage-road to Fonzaso; mule-track thence through Primiero to Agordo; a char-rd. most of the way to Caprile, and foot-path to Cortina; 3 days to walk.

This route leads through secluded, curious, and some very grand seencs. *Primiero* is interesting as a community founded by fugitives from Friuli at the time of Attila's invasion, and for the extraordinary dolomites at head of the valley. *Agordo* and *Caprile* are in the midst of very noble scenery. See Rte. 221.

Primolano, at the entrance of the defile of Covelò, is described Rte. 222. (Vehicles obtained at the Post-house.) The rd. to Feltre strikes off E. by zigzags over a hill, and then descends by a bare valley to the river

Cismone, which, rising beyond 5 m. Primiero, joins the Brenta below the defile of Covelò.

Arten. The rd. continues 3 m. on to Feltre, about 4 m., but at this vill. a *branch rd.* turns off l. to

Fonzaso, a straggling village; 1½ m. mules or donkeys to be hired at a house at further end on rt. hand side.

Bridle-path at first runs high above the Cismone in a rocky gorge; then, to avoid a dangerous bridge, winds among stony hills to rt., passes a shrine raised in memory of a pestilence, and reaches, on a pleasant upland, the villages of

Sarriva and Zorzoi. Path then re-enters the ravine of the Cismone, and passes

A **Ruined Tower**, once a toll-house for Primiero. Presently the

9 m. **Valley forks.** [The l. hand branch ascends to Canale St. Bovo (*Inn*), a dependency of Primiero, in a wild valley, partly filled by a lake, *Lago Nuovo*, formed by a rockfall on W. side from the Cima d'Asta (9192 ft.). It is the entrance to the granite district of the Cima d'Asta.]

Take *rt. hand branch*. In a short distance the **frontier** between Venetia and Tyrol is crossed, and a small

1 m. **Inn** (*Osteria*) appears in a green solitary spot (good coffee and bread here, and the rare fern *Asplenium Seelosii*, to be gathered among the rocks). Ascending by side of the stream, a *chapel* is seen on a pinnacle in front, marking where the ravine ends, and the valley, becoming wide, rich, and populous, turns N.E.

[Over a low range of hills N.W. is the frequented path to Canale St. Bovo, passing through the vill. *Golbera*. From it is a striking view S. down the two gorges.]

4 m. **Imer** and *Mezzano*, large villages, are passed, and the picturesque dolomites at head of the valley are seen before entering

3 m. **Pieve di Primiero, or Fiera** (*Inn*, *Aquila Nera*, Bonetti's, further end of str. to rt.; best of 3, and comfortable), 2366 ft., chief place of the valley, and in old times of a small republic founded by fugitives from Attila; became noted in 15th centy. for its silver-mines, worked by German colonists, who built the ch., German Gothic of 13th centy., and pre-

sented a *monstrance* of solid silver, still preserved in sacristy. Close by is the

Fürst Amt, a tall fortified house, with eyelet-holes for cross-bows, built for defence of officers of the mines.

Ironworks have been established by Ct. Welsperg, who has a house in the town.

Vill. of *Transacqua* ("across the water"), with *Ormanico*, was a fief of the Venetian Doges, and possesses a curious little ch. with frescoes (if not destroyed) and picture of St. Marc; head reputed to be by Titian. (?)

Castello della Pietra on a rock in the distance, see below.

[Beyond Primiero the valley of the Cismone turns N. *Siror* was one of the ancient settlements; near it were the principal silver-mines, abandoned from earthquakes. A frequented track ascends the stream to *S. Martino, Inn*, 2 hrs.; magnificent dolomite erags along the E. side of valley; and in 4 more crosses a col (6664 ft.) to *Paneveggio* in Val Travnigolo (solitary *Inn* or hospice); thence 4 hrs. to *Predazzo*, in Fassa Thal. See Rte. 221.

E. of *S. Martino* rises the *Palle di S. Martino* (10,968 ft.), next to the Marmolata the loftiest of the Dolomite Mts.

From *S. Martino*, the traveller, turning E., may gain the *ridge* between the *Cimon della Pala* (10,642 ft.) N. and the *Cima della Rosetta* S., 3 hrs.; descend by a series of magnificent gorges and basins, through most striking scenery, into the *Val delle Comelle*, and crossing to rt. bank of the torrent just above a cascade, reach the vill. of *Gares* in a charming situation, 3 hrs. Thence an easy walk of 2 hrs. N. and then E. by

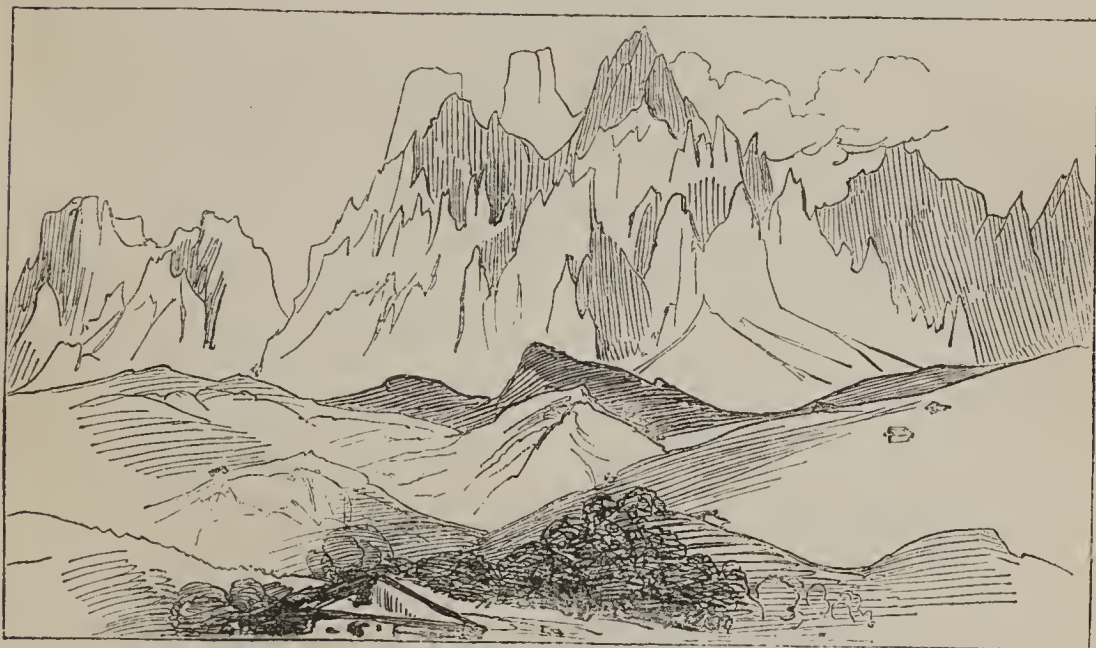
Forno di Canale will bring to *Cencenighe*, on the rd. to Caprile; but much finer scenery will be visited by crossing the *Gesurette Col* from Gares E. into the Valle di San Lucano (see below), and entering the Caprile rd. at Taibon.]

Crossing the Cismone, and leaving to l. spot where a village was buried in the great earthquake of 1348, a bridle-road passes through

Tonadigo, and ascends towards the most remarkable object in the valley, the

Ruined Castello della Pietra, on $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. an isolated rock, now inaccessible; originally built to defend approach to the valley, afterwards the stronghold of the Welspergs. Behind it to l. is a wonderful array of shattered dolomite peaks, one of which, the Cima Cimedo, is almost unique for the variety of its horns and pinnacles, especially

CIMA CIMEDO.



as seen from near Primiero. In the valley at their foot is a hunting lodge of Count Welsperg, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. behind the castle. [A very fine pass can be made this way into the *Val di San Lucano*, offering a short route to Caprile: see below.] Our path, ascending across the face of the castle precipice, bears to rt., and ascends a long wooded valley pointing E., and leading to a grassy

descent among scrub and bushes, into

Val di Mis. (*Sagron*, the earliest settlement of the Primiero refugees, is seen below on rt.) The route keeps high up on l. side of the valley, and circles round the hill till it turns N. to

Gosaldo, a vill. with a new 6 m. ch.

3 m. Col, whence is an abrupt

[The Val di Mis turns in an opposite direction, S.E., and de-

scends into the great Bellunese valley—Val di Mel.]

[From Sagron there is a bridle-rd. to Agordo, possibly more direct, leading past the great copper-works, but far inferior in scenery.]

Alpine uplands succeed Gossaldo, lying at the base of the *Sasso di Campo*, a great dolomite mass to the N. Then a

Descent through woods to

Frassene, amidst rich and smiling country, with a view forward of the grand circle of dolomites surrounding the small plain.

7 m. **Agordo** (*Inn*, fair, over arches at upper end of the Piazza). *Casa* of the Monzoni family, large proprietors in province of Belluno, on one side of Piazza, and domed ch. on the other. Town delightfully situated in valley of the *Cordoleve*, where it opens into a small plain, girdled by mountains. The most remarkable of these are the *Palle di San Lucano*, 2 lofty towers of dolomite at entrance of valley of that name, N.W. of the town. The *copper-mines* 2 m. S. of Agordo, where the valley again contracts to a defile, are of great note and antiquity, and distinguished by a unique method of smelting. The wooded eminence S. of the town has delightful walks and views.

[The road to Belluno, 20 m., passes through the copper-works, and traverses for many miles a defile of great grandeur, issuing into the charming scenery of the Val di Mel, 5 m. from Belluno. See Rte. 233.]

The road up the valley passes large village of

Taibon l., at entrance of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ m *Valle di San Lucano*. [This valley, named from a small and ancient ch. of great repute 5 m. up, from which also the dolomite towers—the *Palle di San Lucano*, mentioned above—receive their designation, displays *extraordinary scenery* at the upper end, where the precipices and turrets of Mte. Agnaro (9441 ft.) on the S. surpass those of the *Palle* on the N., and are almost unequalled in their grandeur. There are also several beautiful *waterfalls* up the rt.-hand branch, leading to an easy pass over the *Forcella Gesurette*, which conducts to *Garès*, a charming village amidst a grand amphitheatre of rocks, whence is a circuitous but easy path by Forno di Canale (*Inn*) to *Ceneighe*. This route would be preferable for a pedestrian to the direct road. Distance about 20 m. instead of 6.]

From the l.-hand branch (*Valle d'Angoraz*) of the Val di San Lucano, a pass may be made highly recommended by Mr. Tuckett, as “traversing some of the grandest scenery of the dolomites.” The glacier at its head should be ascended to a depression in the ridge between the Cima di Canali W., and the Sasso di Campo E. From this there is an immediate descent into the Val di Canali, which leads direct to the *Castello della Pietra*, the path working round to l. of it before descending to *Primiero*.]

Valle di Comparsa opens rt., leading to the back of Mte. Civita.

The valley becomes wild and dreary. In front a distant long line of grey wall is none other than the *Marmolata*, lost before approaching

6 m. **Cencenighe**. 3 small *Inns*: Stella d Oro, clean, but very small. Vill. at entrance of *Val Canale* [at head of which is *Falcade* (*Inns*) and a pass into the Pellegrino Thal, communicating with Val Fassa].

[Ascent of *Cima di Pape* (8238 ft.), formed of volcanic ash, S.W. from Cencenighe, 5 hrs. to summit, is much to be recommended for its magnificent dolomite panorama, including especially the E. face of the Primiero dolomites.]

Send forward to order boat for Lago Alleghe.

A road is constructing hence up the valley, which is somewhat barren, to

4 m. **Lago Alleghe**, the beauty and grandeur of which cannot be appreciated till the further end is reached, where the view *backward* of *Mte. Civita* (10,438 ft.) is most superb. Lake was formed 11th January 1772, by a slide from *Mte. Pizzo W.*, the remains of which still form a vast dam at the lower end. Walls of 3 villages then submerged may be discerned from W. shore at certain times.

A boat will best display scenery and save the *détour* of the road by the E. shore through vill. of Alleghe. Ch. on a green mound by the lake.

[A path over the *Col Dai*, 3 hrs. above village E., from which the S. side of *Sasso di Pelmo* is very grandly seen, leads into *Val di Zoldo*. Dont, 3 hrs. further, has a fair *Inn* (Cercena's). *Forno*, 1 hr. further (*Inn* tolerable, also a Cercena's); thence a romantic defile 12 m. to Longarone on the Piave and great rd. Rte. 228.]

In the defile above the lake are curious *stratifications of rock* rt. It is savage and desolate to

Caprile (2 *Inns*: Pezze's, at 4 m. S. end in the street, best; the other near ch.). *Obs.* on entering village a column, surmounted by Lion of St. Mark, denoting the former Venetian dominion. For the fine scenery in the neighbourhood and the route over the

Gusella Pass, 7 hrs., to

Cortina d'Ampezzo, see Rte. 16 m. 221.

Rte. 223.—BRIXEN to VILLACH, by the PUSTERTHAL.

BRIXEN to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Brunecken	23½	Villach	23¾
Niederndorf	14½		
Lienz	3½		127¾
Spital	32¾		

Eilwagen daily in 26½ hrs. From Niederndorf a branch dil. starts for the Ampezzo, and communicates with one for Belluno. Plenty of Stellwagen between the intermediate towns. Posting is fairly done. Travellers from Innsbruck, if not using the dil., need not go down as far as Brixen, but should hire at Mittewald for Unt. Vintl, the first stat. in the Pusterthal.

This route forms the highway into Carinthia, and also by Pass of Ampezzo to Venice (Rte. 228).

The Pusterthal, including the "Unter," extends as far as Lienz, and is one of the longest valleys in Tyrol. The Rienz, issuing from the Ampezzo pass, flows through the greater portion of the valley, joining the Eisack at Brixen. The scenery for the most part is tame; but that of the lateral valleys, occasionally opening to view, is very fine. Those to the S. lie among the *Dolomite mtns.*, which at certain points, such as the entrance to the Ampezzo, at Innichen, and at Lienz, are seen to great advantage. The valley of the Drave, which succeeds that of the Rienz, contains some noble scenery. The *country inns* along this route are generally roomy and comfortable.

[Coming from the *Brenner*, the Eisack is crossed close under the fortress of Franzensfeste, 4 m. below Mittewald, by a single arched bridge, the *Ladritsche Brücke*, and the road turns E. over a rich and broken plain towards the entrance of the Pusterthal. *Unter Vintl*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, is the first post stat. from Mittewald. A pleasanter and shorter way for a pedestrian is to turn l. below the Fort at a signpost to *Spinges* on the hill, whence is a fine view, and the distant dolomites can be seen. The descent is very pretty to Mühlbach, first village in the Pusterthal.]

From **Brixen** the road, ascending by the Eisack, crosses it at

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Neustift**, an ancient chapter-house, with library and ch., the latter containing the tomb of the *Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein*.

At **Schabs** is a path rt. to the castle ruins of *Rodeneck*, enclosed on 3 sides by the Rienz. A little beyond this village is *junct.* with the road from *Franzensfeste*.

Mühlbach (*Inn*: Sonne, good 5 m. and cheap). A good view is obtained from the slopes of the *Meranser Höhe*, N. [To the W. of it runs the *Walserthal*, in which, 2 hrs. from Mühlbach, is a bath establishment. It penetrates to the western end of the *Zillertal* group.] Mühlbach is in a deep glen, which presently narrows into the

Mühlbacher Klause, a defile at the entrance of the Pusterthal, where the road passes under the archway of a ruined fort, formerly the key of the pass. It was keenly contested in 1809 with the French, who partially blew it up.

Unter Vintl (*Inn*: Post, good, 3 m. but dear). [The *Pfundersthal* opens N.]. The road keeps beside the Rienz through monotonous scenery, and a few small villages. Wooded hills on opposite bank, where, after some distance, is seen *Ilstern*, a small bath-house, and presently the chateau of *Ehrenburg*. Then the valley opens a little, the *Convent of Sonnenberg* is passed on height to l., opposite the entrance to the *Gader Thal* rt., where stood the Roman Stat. *Litatum*, and the road crosses the river to

St. Lorenzen. [Here a char-12 m. road strikes off S. into the *Gader Thal*, guarded by Castle of *Michaelsberg*. It leads into fine

dolomitic scenery at its head, whence are passes into the valleys of Gröden, Fassa, and Livinalungo, Rte. 227.]

2 m. **Brunecken** (*Inns*: Post, very good; Stern, fair, and not dear), principal place of the valley, but with only 1800 Inhab. Scenery here greatly improves. The *castle*, on an abrupt height, commands a fine *view*. It was built by a Bp. of Brixen, is now a prison, but in 1552 sheltered Charles V. on his flight from Innsbruck.

[Valley of *Taufers* opens N. with a good car-road, 30 m., to St. Valentin, whence a path leads over the Noric Alps by the Krimler Tauern into the valley of Salzach, Rte. 225.]

By a new rd. a long ascent is now surmounted, a portion of the snowy Zillertal group being seen to N. up the Taufers valley, and presently to S.E. some of the Dolomites. The vill. of Olang is scen on l. bank of the Rienz and the stream of the

6 m. **Antholz** valley is crossed: the road to it turns off a little further at an *Inn* (Traube). [5 or 6 m. up the valley are the *Baths* of Antholz, and at its head a pass over the Tefereggen Joch to St. Jacob's, in the Tefereggen Thal, by which is an interesting route to Windisch Matrei and Heiligenblut, see Rte. 224.]

6 m. **Welsberg** (*Inn*: Golden Rose, very clean). The castle of the Counts of Welsberg, built 1140, is scen N. at entrance of the *Gsiesthal* [the valley in which Haspinger, the Tyrolesc leader, was born].

A little beyond Welsberg the

*Brag*s or *Prags* Thal is scen opening S., and showing some dolomite peaks.

[A char-road leads up the valley, mounting steeply in 1 hr. to the *Baths of Prags*, or Alt Prags (pron. Prax). These are in the l. or E. fork of the valley, and offer a pleasant retreat in a delicious Alpine basin, surrounded by striking dolomite masses. The accommodation is rough, but fairly clean, and the terms very moderate. The other fork of the valley turns S.W.; the rd. to it turns off $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before reaching the baths, and, passing through the vill. of St. Veit, leads in 1 hr. to the *Wild* or *Brag*s See, a small lake, overhung by the noble precipices of the See Kogel (9074 ft.). It is a very fine bit of scenery, *well worth the excursion*. The lake is about 5 m. from the post-road, a wheel-track most of the way; and dinner can be had at a small bath-house (*Neu Brags*), hid in the woods on rt. bank of the stream, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching the lake. *The whole is a good botanical district*. From Alt Prags a path through noble dolomitic scenery leads S. in 5 hrs. over a low col by the side of the Geiselstein (*Crepa Rossa*), and down a romantic ravine to *Schludersbach* (*Inn*: good), on the Ampezzo rd., Rte. 228.]

Niederndorf (*Inns*: Post; Adler, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. both good), a busy vill., 1000 Inhab. Dolomites of Landro in view: the highest is the Bürkenkogl (9514 ft.). The rd. presently crosses the Rienz, and passes over a tract of elevated land (4150 ft.), the watershed between the Adriatic and Black Seas. Vill. of *Toblach* is seen to l., and on

the rt. the road of the Ampezzo turns off.

[This road ascends the narrow gorge from which the Rienz issues, and passes by Cortina and Cadore to Venice, traversing grand dolomite scenery, Rte. 228.]

5½ m. **Innichen** (*Inns*: Zum Bären, good; Rössl). Here first appears the Drave, which rises in the woods at foot of the dolomite peaks S. A Roman Stat. (*Aguntium*) occupied the low hill S. of the town, and was finally destroyed by the Slovenes in 610. A Benedictine Abbey, founded in 770, was the origin of Innichen. After suppression in 1785 it was reconstituted in 1816 by Emp. Francis. The *Minster Church*, Romanesque, is interesting. *Obs.* portal, an ancient crucifix, &c. The dolomite mountain, *Drei Schuster* (the *Cobblers*) (10,350 ft.), is finely seen S. at entrance of the Sexten Thal.

[The *Valley of Sexten* possesses very striking scenery. A road leads through it, and over a low col (the *Kreuzberg*) in the main chain, to Cadore on the one hand, or the Tagliamento on the other. Rte 228 A.]

The road crosses and recrosses the Drave before reaching

9 m. **Sillian** (*Inn*, Post, good and moderate). [The *Vilgratten Thal* opens N.] The castle on height above was built by workmen from Styria, said to have afterwards founded the German colony of Sappada, S. of the Carnic Alps. The fine dolomite mtns. of Lienz appear in front.

[A little below Sillian to rt. a horse-path ascends the *Kartitsch*

Thal, and then crosses over the watershed into the Lessach or upper *Gail Thal*; much frequented by pilgrims to the shrine of Sta. Maria Lukau. Rte. 223 A.]

Mittewald (*Inn*, Post.) The 9½ m. valley here narrows, and the Drave presently rushes through a gorge, the

Lienzer Klause, 3 hrs. long, where the road is cut in the rock, or supported on masonry. This defile was twice defended by the Tyrolese in 1809, each time with heavy loss to the French; grand precipices overhang it on the S.

Lienz (*Inns*: Post, very good; 9½ m. Rose; Fischwirth), excellently situated for excursions. It is the last town in Tyrol, 2000 Inhab., at junction of Isel with the Drave. Commands the noble valley of the latter, here guarded on the S. by majestic dolomite mountains, the last in this direction, and forming a group (the *Kreuz Kofl*) by themselves. On the N., in contrast, rise green hills and mtns., of which the *Schleinitz* is the most conspicuous. Lienz occupies the site of *Loncium* on the once great Roman rd. from *Aquileia* on the Adriatic, northward over the Carnic Alps to the Drave, and thence over the Noric Alps to *Valdidena*, near Innsbruck. The counts of Görz, once the lords of the district, resided frequently in the ancient *Landgerichtshaus*. Their more modern château at the mouth of the Iselthal, and commanding a fine view, is now a brewery.

Excursions.

(a) The most interesting is to

Heiligenblut and the *Gross Glockner*, the highest mountain of the Eastern or Noric Alps. A rough bridle-road starts from Dölsach, 4 m. below Lienz, ascends the Iselsberg, the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia, which offers from its summit an extremely *fine view* of the Lienz dolomites, and descends to *Winklarn* in the Möllthal (Rte. 224). *Heiligenblut* is 16 m. higher up the valley; and from Lienz to that place is reckoned a 7 hrs. walk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of which are occupied in crossing the Iselsberg. From *Heiligenblut Gastein* may be reached in 14 or 15 hrs. more, over the *Rauriser Tauern*.

(b) The *Gail Thal*. This valley may be reached by a romantic path, both in ascent and descent, over the *Kerschbaumer Alp* (a botanical site), starting from vill. of Leisach, 2 m. on the Pusterthal road. A hut, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below col, supplies milk, &c.; descent is down a torrent-course in a wild ravine, issuing upon a lateral valley of the *Lessach Thal* (or Upper Gailthal), which last is entered (after passing a small bath-house) about 1 hr. below St. Maria Lukau (Rte. 223 A). From Lukau the traveller may return to Lienz by Sillian, or continue down the Gailthal (visiting the Gartner Kogel), or diverge at Kötsehaeh to the deserted pass of Sta. Croce (the *Roman rd.*), and gain the upper waters of the Tagliamento, Rte. 223 A.

(c) To *Windisch Matrei*, up the valley of the Isel. The Venediger Spitze, and the grand S. side of the Noric Chain, are the attractions of this excursion. Rtes. 226 and 225.

Leaving Lienz, the post-road keeps the middle of the valley, and the Drave, which flows under the grand precipices of the Unholde (the Wizard) on the rt., is not seen. The villages lie on the slopes to the l.: among them is Dölsach (*Inn*), where the track to Heiligenblut turns off. *Lengberg*, l., an ancient castle of the lords of Matrey, is passed before reaching

Nicolsdorf, the last Tyrolean 8 m. vill.; then the valley narrows, and the *frontier* of Carinthia is crossed.

Ober Drauburg (*Inn*: Post, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. rather rough). Village is overlooked by an old castle.

[A road strikes off here rt. by a steep ascent for the *Gail Thal*, descending into it at Kötsehaeh (good *Inn*), opposite entrance to the Sta. Croce pass, Rte. 223 A.]

Only one village, Döllaeh, is passed on the rather monotonous road hence to

Greifenberg (*Inns*: Beim Nög-12 m. l., good; Post). *Fine view* from the castle above.

[A road, very steep, but picturesque, leads hence S. in 2 hrs. to the peaceful little lake of *Weissensee*, crossed at the village of Oberdorf by a bridge. No road along the lake; but there are rude canoes by which the traveller may be paddled in about 3 hrs. to the E. and more interesting end of the lake, whence, by an agreeable path through the *Stockenboyer Thal*, abounding in iron-forges, he may regain the Drave valley at Pater-nion. At 3 hrs. from the lake is a decent *country Inn*. There

is a quicksilver-mine in the valley. The road from Greifenburg continues on past the W. end of the lake, crosses a low woody col, and descends into the *Gitsch Thal* at the village of Weissbriach. A fair road hence follows the valley to *Hermagor*, where it joins that of the *Gail Thal*. From Greifenburg to Hermagor is a drive of about 6 hrs. Rte. 223 A.]

After passing Steinfeld the river and rd. wind northward, and there are few villages, till at last the river, now in a narrow defile, is crossed to

12 m. **Sachsenburg**, a village, with iron-forges; near it 3 ruined castles. The Drave is recrossed immediately, and a little further on, the Möll enters the Drave from the N., the rd. crossing it.

[The only carriage route to Heiligenblut, and the scenery of the *Gross Glockner*, is up the Möllthal, Rtes. 201 and 244.]

From this point the Drave, after some windings, makes a great bend to the S.E., and the road follows it through

Lendorf and

St. Peter to

9½ m. **Spital**, where the high road from Salzburg comes in. For details hence, by

9½ m. **Paternion**, to

14¼ m. **Villach**, see Rte. 243.

Rte. 223 A.—THE GAIL THAL, from SILLIAN in the PUSTERthal to VILLACH on the DRAVE. Also PASS of SANTA CROCE.

SILLIAN to		
	ENG. M.	ENG. M.
St. Maria Lukau . . . 16		Hermagor . . . 22
Kötschach . . . 16		Villach . . . 32

The Gail Thal, about 80 m. long, runs S. of the Drave valley, and nearly parallel to it. The upper end (*Lessachthal*) is accessible only by foot or bridle paths, and the track through it winds much on account of numerous lateral gullies. At Kötschach the carriage-rd. from Ober Drauburg (Rte. 223) enters, and continues down the valley. The route does not offer much striking scenery, but it embraces some points of interest.

From near **Sillian** is a steep ascent through woods into the *Kartitsch Thal*, a cheerful valley ascending to the watershed at In der Innerst. The Gail ripples from the grass on the other side, and the *Lessachthal* begins.

Tilliach is a large vill. on an enormous fan of debris; busy in pilgrimage time.

Sta. Maria Lukau. (*Inn*: Gug-16 m. genburger's, fair; accommodation also at the *Convent*, a large building, pleasantly situated.) The small eh., dedicated to the Virgin,

and dating from 1560, is famous as a place of pilgrimage. People are simple; scenery quiet and picturesque, with glimpses into rocky "cirques" S.

[Lukau may be reached from Lienz by a path in 7 hrs., not always practicable, which leaves the road at *Leisach*, ascends to the Kerschbaumer Alp, crosses a col above it, displaying fine views of the near dolomites, of the distant Norics N., and the Carnics S., and drops by the side of a torrent through a long and singular cleft into a lateral valley opening upon the Lessachthal.]

Lorenzen. [From this vill. ascent of the *Paralba*, S., offering one of the *finest panoramas* in the German Alps, has been made. At the vill. of Frohn is the guide Lugger. Course is up the Frohnthal to the *Boden*, or highest level of the valley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; a good timber rd. continues up to the *Hochalbel pass* (7550 ft.). There rd. ceases. A *fine view* of Dolomites and Norics. Summit of *Paralba* (western peak) is reached from the pass in 1 hr. by a good cragsman. View includes all the chief dolomite mts., Antelao, Pelmo, Sorapiss, Marmolata, and Drei Schuster, all Friuli, all the Norics, and some of the Zillerthal mts., also the Karavankas and Julian Alps, in profile. From the *pass*, descent can be made to Sappada or to Forni Avoltri (Rte. 228 A.)]

16 m. **Kötschach** (*Inn*: Kürsehner, very fair). A little above this the true *Gailthal* begins, with a drop from the level of the upper valley. The road from Ober Drauburg comes in behind Kötschach. *Kp. Tyr. & Alps.*

On opposite side of the valley is *Mauthen* (*Inn*: fair), where the old Counts of Görz collected toll (*Mauth*).

[Behind Mauthen is a gap in the hills, guarded E. by the conical peak of the *Polinik* (7743 ft.), and W. by the grand dolomite mass of the *Kollin Kofel* (about 9300 ft.), forming the S. wall of the *Valentineral*. Through this gap went the old Roman road over the Carnic Alps from *Lonicium* (Lienz) to Aquileia. It is now but a rough track used for light timber-carts. Near the summit (3 hrs.), among Alp pastures, is the farmhouse of *Auf der Plecken*. Formerly the Hospice, it still serves as an *Inn*, and affords fair summer quarters. The pass (4600 ft.) is through portals of rock. On the S. side occur two Roman inscriptions on the rocks; the earliest attributed to Julius Caesar. The old *Roman road*, of which the rut-marks are still visible, diverges to rt., while the present one is carried round the steep face of the hill on the l., sometimes on wooden brackets. *Timau* (Germ. *Tischlwang*) is the first village below. It is one of the ancient German colonies to the S. of the Alps. Near it is a third Roman inscription; and below *Paluzza* (wretched *Inn*) is Zuglio, the ancient *Forum Julii*. This valley is named St. Pietro or Bute, from its stream, and enters that of the *Tagliamento* near *Tolmezzo* (fair *Inn*) 24 m. from *Auf der Plecken* (Rte. 250.)]

Light one-horse cars may be obtained at Kötschach to convey travellers down the Gailthal. Population principally Slavonic, villages few, sides of the hills

wooded. Scenery is finer in approaching

22 m. **Hermagor** (*Inn*: Zum Mohren, Forster's, small, but very comfortable). A picturesquely situated town at entrance of the Gitschthal, named after St. Hermagoras, the first Christian Bishop of Aquileia. Opposite, S., are the fine peaks of the *Gartner Kogel* (7186 ft.), the N. and W. spurs of which form the sole habitat of the plant "*Wulfenia*." Fine view of Italian mountains from summit.

[From Weissbriach at head of the *Gitschthal* the Reisskofl (7748 ft.), the most eastern peak of the Lienz Dolomites, can be ascended. Also a rd. crosses a low col to Greifenburg, passing the sequestered *Weissensee*. Rte. 223.]

The *Dobrač* (Dobratsch), a mountain near the junction of the Gail and the Drave, is a fine object from Hermagor, and in descending the valley the Julian Alps come nobly into sight S.

13 m. **Emersdorf**. [Near this vill. a rd., offering interesting scenery, strikes off to the back of the Dobratsch, through the mining district of Bleiberg (*Inn*: good) (whence the *Dobratsch* is best ascended). It is the shortest and most picturesque route to Villach, Rte. 243.]

Further on the road *divides*. [That to rt. crosses the river to Feistritz, and leads to Maglern on the high rd. from Villach to Tarvis, Rte. 250.] Our rte. continues on l. bank of river and at foot of the Dobratsch till it crosses to

Arnoldstein; thence skirting 9 m. a portion of the plain noted for the Turkish defeat in 1492, it reaches

Villach (Rte. 243).

10 m.

Rte. 224.—BRUNECKEN to HEILIGENBLUT, by ANTHOLZ, the VALLEY of TEFEREGGEN, and the KALSER THAL.

BRUNECKEN to

ENG. M. HRS.

Nieder Rasen.	8	—
St. Jacob, Teferegggen Thal	24	—
Kals, Kalser Thal	25	—
Heiligenblut	—	7

The post-road as far as Nieder Rasen; a country road, good for light carriages, to Gassen, near the head of the Antholz valley; bridle or foot-paths the rest.

By this very picturesque route, crossing two easy cols, the magnificent scenery of the Gross Glockner can from this side be most pleasantly reached by a pedestrian.

From **Brunecken** keep the high road of the Pusterthal E. to

Neunhauser; small *Inn* at the opening of the Antholz valley N., a short distance up which is

Nieder Rasen. Road conti-8 m. nues without much ascent to

4 m. **Baths of Antholz** (*Inn*, homely), an alkalo-chalybeate spring, used both for bathing and drinking, and recommended for women. The snow-peaks and glaciers of the great chain can here be seen beyond the head of the valley.

2 m. **Antholz Village**, also called *St. Walburg*. (Small *Inn*.)

3 m. **Gassen** or *Oberthal*: thence a path ascends on the E. side of the *Antholzer See*, a small but beautiful lake embosomed in forests, to the

6 m. **Teferegggen Joch** (6664 ft.), the vast snowy mass of the *Riesenferner* or *Hoch Gall* group lying to N. The scenery of the pass is highly picturesque, resembling the *Klonthal* in *Glarus*; and the

Descent leads by another small lake (whence the *Riesenferner* above is finely seen), and by the short valley of the *Staller Alp*, into that of *Teferegggen* at

Erlsbach, the highest hamlet of the latter valley.

[The upper portion beyond *Erlsbach* is called the *Affenthal*, and is shut in by snow mountains, over which there is a path into the Valley of *Taufers* (Rte. 224B). The chalets of the valley are all built of stone on account of scarcity of wood.]

To the rt., down the *Teferegggenthal*, is

7 m. **St. Jacob** (*Inn*, the Elder *Basslers*, best, tolerable for the situation.)

[A path leads in 7 hrs. S. to *Welsberg*, in *Pusterthal*, by *Ober* and *Unter-Gsies*, *Pichl*, and *Taisten*.]

[Also, from *St. Leonard* 1 m. below *St. Jacob*, a path leads N. over a small glacier in 8 hrs. to *Pregraten*, in *Virgenthal*: a fine route to *Windisch Matrei* (see Rte. 224 A).] Passing

St. Leonard, it is 2½ hrs. to

St. Veit (*Inn*: fair). 2 hrs. lower still is

Hopfgarten (*Inn*: tolerable), 14 m. chief place of the valley; 1000 Inhab. The *Teferegggen Thal*, though narrow in parts, is picturesque throughout, and below *St. Jacob* well cultivated. A coarse dress of undyed black or brown wool used to be distinctive of the people, and is still the wonder. Most of the males become pedlars, travelling all over Europe with table-cloths, gloves, &c., and supplying *Tyrol* with the cow-skin mats known as *Teferegggen Decken* (though none of these articles, it is stated, are made in the valley). They all return, if possible, to end their lives in their native valley.

Below *Hopfgarten* it is a fine but gloomy scene of Alpine devastation, and the *Teferegggen Bach* descends in several small cascades. Presently

The **Alpen Thal** opens S.

[A path ascends this, and passes over by the *Boekstein* to the *Bürglerthal*, by which it reaches the *Pusterthal* at *Mittelwald*, 8 to 10 hrs.]

A fine view is displayed near village of *Huben*, just before entering the

Isel Thal. To the rt. this valley descends to *Lienz* (Rte. 226).

[The route to *Heiligenblut* from

this point may be varied to advantage as regards scenery, though not distance, by ascending the Iselthal N. to Windisch Matrei, 2 hrs. (*Inn*, Rauterer's, excellent), and crossing over a pass E., the *Matreyer Joch* (7360 ft.), into the upper Kalserthal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: stiff climbing first $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Avoid watercourse, keep up the alp to rt., bearing round rt. till clear of forest, then l. to what appears lowest point of the hill, where it is all smooth pasture. Summit marked by a cross. (*Good alpine plants.*) View here, over surrounding mountains, is magnificent. From no other point in the Eastern Alps of so low an elevation are 3 of the mightiest masses of snow mountain so closely and so perfectly seen: the Gross Glockner is to the l.; the Gross Schober (11,107 ft.) to the rt.; and behind, N.W., is the Gross Venediger. Descent, 1 hr., is easy to find; the lower part is steep; avoid détour by Grossdorf, the upper vill. in the valley, and make direct for ch. of St. Ruprecht, near which is the *Inn*.]

The direct route to Heiligenblut is up the

Kalser Thal, which opens immediately opposite that of Tefereggen. The entrance is contracted; path up right bank, through vill. of Peischlag and tiresome scenery, till at

7 m. **Kals** (*Inn*, near ch. of St. Ruprecht) the valley becomes more open, cultivated, and rather populous. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. further is

1 m. **Grossdorf** (*no Inn*), the principal village. The valley termi-

nates in flank of Gross Glockner, seen at intervals.

[Ascent of the Gross Glockner (12,454 ft.) has been repeatedly made from Kals, and is recommended as preferable to the route from Heiligenblut; it requires, for a single traveller, 2 guides instead of 3, is 1 hr. shorter, and more than half less costly. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the night quarters in the *Jorgenhütte*, on the Ködnitz Alp, affording magnificent views of the G. Glockner and of the Ködnitz glacier at its foot. Starting at 3 A.M., it is 2 hrs. up the slopes to the *Ködnitz glacier*, which, with rope and crampons, can be passed in 1 hr. In 2 hrs. more the Burgwartscharte (very steep) is climbed to the *Adlersruhe*, the point passed in the ascent from Heiligenblut (Rte. 244). From the huts to the peak is $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., exclusive of stoppages. Schmell, Schmidt, Gräfler, and Hutten, to be heard of at Kals, are able and trustworthy guides. Provisions should be brought from Lienz or Windisch Matrei. (On the Burgwartscharte, more than 10,000 ft. above sea, *Ranunculus glacialis* and *Aretia glacialis* may be seen in flower.)]

[Route over the Kalser Tauern to Uttendorf in the Pinzgau.—From Kals the path leads N. through Grossdorf, and by W. bank of the stream to the foot of a hill (Auf der Steige) that seems to bar all entrance to the upper Kalserthal (known as the Dorfer Alm). The path climbs the hill, affording a fine View of the Kastner glaciers, and descends to the level ground of the Alm. The last hut, affording night quarters, but no provisions, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from

Kals, and is opposite a fine waterfall on the E. side the Laimet Kogel. Here pasture ceases, and is succeeded by stony *débris*; 1 hr. further is the *Dorfer See* (6226 ft.), and 2 hrs. beyond that the *Tauern* (8387 ft.) is reached; crucifix on summit marks boundary between Salzburg and Tyrol. The Medels Kopf rises on the rt., and in some years there is much snow on both sides of the Col—most on the N. side. *Descent* is over countless blocks of rock, past, 1st, a green lake, and then a white one, the *Weiss See*, to the *Schafbühel*, a mtn. that stands between two branches of the Stubbachthal; the path climbs this, working to E. side of it, and coasting round, to avoid the *Tauern Morass*; passes a lake of that name, at the N. end of the morass, and ascends once more to W. of the *Schwarz Kahr See*; then over a ridge the traveller reaches the *Hopfbach Alp*, the highest inhabited spot in the valley. This belongs to a peasant (Enzinger), who with 2 others have been named, from the extent of their property, the 3 kings of Ober Pinzgau. (The W. branch of the Stubbachthal is reached by a path along W. border of the Weiss See and by the Schwarz See to the Hopfbach Alp.) From this point a car-road runs down the valley to *Uttendorf* in the Pinzgau (Rte. 230). From the Dorfer Alm to Uttendorf is 8 hrs. good walking. The scenery of this pass, especially on the Kals side, is very fine, and the whole is more continuously interesting than any of the neighbouring passes—the Rauriser, or the Velber, over the main chain.]

[Path to Windisch Matrei by the *Matreyer Joch* or Präslar

Tauern strikes off W. from Kals: see above.]

The route to Heiligenblut from Kals ascends the

Berger Thal, E., keeping on its left-hand side, and steep at first; then by side of the hill, nearly level with the Col, which is seen opposite, it crosses a torrent descending from the Gross Glockner (here coming into view), and, immediately leaving the principal path, bears to the rt., reaching after a steep climb

The Col, or *Peischler Thörl* 3 hrs. (8766 ft.), between a spur of the Gross Glockner N., and a prolongation of the Gross Sehober S., forming a wild and lofty ridge, with a fine *view*.

Thence the path descends into the

Leiter Thal, easy for the first hr., and then the footing becomes awkward, especially at the

Katzensteig, where the path 2 hrs. follows a slippery ledge, covered with broken slate, by the side of a precipice, which, however, is of no great depth.

Views of the glacier by which the Gross Glockner is ascended, and of the Sennhütten, which afford sleeping quarters.

Path crosses the torrent, and descends through picturesque larch forests to

Heiligenblut (Rte. 244.) From 2 hrs. *Windisch Matrei* to this place is a hard day's walk, as two passes have to be crossed. St. Ruprecht's, however, affords a sleeping place. The route is delightful either way, but is perhaps

best appreciated travelling from W. to E. The neighbourhood of the Gross Glockner is magnificent. *The two passes are noted among botanists.*

Rte. 224 A. — WINDISCH MATREI to BRUNECKEN, by PREGRATEN and ST. JACOB.

WINDISCH MATREI to

	HRS.	M.
Pregraten	3	or 10
St. Jacob	8	

This is an interesting variation of the preceding route. It shows the traveller the valley of Virgen, grand in its upper part, from its neighbourhood to the Venediger Spitze, and leads him over a fine col opposite to that mountain on the S. into the Tefereggen Thal. From

Windisch Matrei the *rd.* keeps high on the N. slope to

5 m. Virgen (*Inn*: beim Panzel).—The *path* between this and Pregraten, ramifying through meadows and woods, is difficult to find. The *car-rd.* keeps still on the heights.

1 m. Ober Mauern. Ch. with curious frescoes in the interior, and a gigantic St. Christopher outside, with the date of 1468. Hitherto

scenery not interesting, but it becomes very much so on approaching

Pregraten (*Inn*: high charges), 4 m. directly at foot of the Gross Venediger Spitze (12,052 ft.), after the Gross Glockner the highest of the Noric chain. [The *ascent* of the Venediger is made without particular difficulty from this vill., and within a day, by a good mountaineer. Bartholemy Steiner, of Pregraten, first made the ascent on this side, and acts as guide. The N. side presents greater obstacles, but is frequently made from the Sulzbachthal (Rte. 230).]

[Above Pregraten the valley takes the name of the Umbalthal, and a bad path, described Rte. 225A, leads over a snowy ridge in 7 hrs. to Heiligengeist in the Ahrental, and forms another route to Brunecken. This pass is spoken of as most interesting—"the Timbler Joch nothing to it."]

From Pregraten, whence it is now essential to take a *guide*, our route lies up the

Lasnitz Thal by a wild and rugged path to the mountain ridge which separates the Virgenthal from that of Tefereggen. The path is lost over rocks and snow in the upper part of the pass, and the

Col is covered by a small glacier, rather steep, and requiring crampons, which, of a peculiar but useful shape, are universally used by the people of these valleys. View is very fine, both of the central chain N., where the Venediger Spitze is seen rising out of an extensive sea of ice;

and S., where it commands the whole range of *dolomite peaks* which line the Pusterthal, their fantastic and picturesque forms being seen to particular advantage. (To the immediate l. is the tower-like peak of the *Lasörling* (10,158 ft.), ascended by Von Souklar, in 1861, with difficulty, in 6½ hrs., from his night-quarters on the Lasnitzen Alp. The *Musspitz*, a little to the N. of it, is only 20 ft. higher.) The *descent* is down the valley of the

Tegisch, a small stream which enters the valley of *Teffereggen* at

St. Leonhard, which is only about 1 m. below

8 hrs. *St. Jacob (Inns)*: Rte. 224.

Rte. 224 B.—ST. JACOB to HEILIGENGEIST, by the OCHSENLEUTE TAUERN.

ST. JACOB to

	HRS.
Col	6½
Heiligengeist	2

Leaving *St. Jacob*, the Valley of *Tefereggen* becomes wilder, and cultivation ceases.

1½ hr. *Bridge* to l., where the path to *Antholz* and *Brunecken* crosses

the *Schwarzbach*. Here the valley, now called the *Affenthal*, turns towards the N., and the path to the *Tauern* continues along l. bank of stream to a

2nd Bridge, by which the path 1¼ hr. crosses to the rt. bank. At the end of another hr. there is a little climbing, the ascent hitherto having been very gradual, though undulating; then the *valley forks*, the l. branch is taken, and just within its entrance is

Jagdhaus Alp (6601 ft.), on the 1½ hr. *Affenbach*, a collection of a dozen or so Alp huts, used only in summer. The valley now circles rapidly round to the rt. northward, leaving behind it on the S. side the fine glacier of the *Fleischbach*; then the path ceases, and at a

Small hut the ascent to the 1 hr. *Tauern* begins, with no difficulty excepting that arising from loose crumbling slate near the

Summit, or *Merbjoch* (9279 ft.). 1½ hr. The views hitherto have been grand only at intervals; but from the *Tauern* the prospect is "most glorious and sublime." In front, and stretching westward, is the snow-clad range of the Zillerthal group, while the mighty *Drei Herrn Spitze* (11,492 ft.) is seen to the rt., partly hidden by an intervening peak. Behind, S., the view is scarcely inferior, for there the *Hoch Gall* (11,283 ft.) shows his untrodden snow above the immense *Gross Lengstein* glacier. The *Tefereggen* Valley is terminated suddenly, close to the summit of the pass,

by a wall of granite, the clay slate resting upon it on each side.

The descent into the *Ahrnthal* is over a glacier, too steeply inclined to be traversed without crampons, or unless the snow is tolerably deep. The alternative is a path round the head of the glacier, which is certainly unpleasant if not dangerous. The necessity for a *guide* is here apparent.

1½ hr. A copper-mine is passed near the bottom, and soon after on the rt. is reached, for sleeping quarters,

Kasern (*Inn*), 5158 ft. There is only a ch. at the neighbouring

½ hr. **Heiligengeist**, see Rte. 225. The whole walk occupies 8½ hrs., exclusive of stoppages, to do it comfortably.

Rte. 225.—BRUNECKEN to ZELL, in ZILLER THAL, by VALLEY of TAUFERS and the KRIMLER TAUERN.

BRUNECKEN to

	ENG. M.	HRS.
Taufers	10	3
Kasern, near Heiligengeist.	18	6
Kriml Inn	—	9
Zell	—	8

The valley is about 35 m. long, with a good carriage-road as far as St. Valentin,

near Heiligengeist. Tolerable country inns at Taufers, Steinhaus, and Kasern (near Heiligengeist), and a good one at Kriml, to which, from Brunecken, it is reckoned 17 or 18 hrs.

This route conducs the traveller into N. Tyrol by the pass which separates the Zillerthal group from that of the Noric Alps. It abounds in striking views of the snowy chain, and leads past one of the noblest waterfalls in Europe (Kriml) at its northern foot. The Valley of Taufers, by which it is approached from the S., is the most considerable side valley of the Pusterthal, and is as interesting for its scenery, as remarkable for its populousness. The Ahren, by which it is watered, gives its name to the upper portion. Running nearly due N. from

Brunecken, the rd. passes over a small open plain to

St. Georg. At the entrance of 2 m. the valley, and the first village of importance, is

Gais, l. bank of stream, with a 1½ m. ch. of 9th or 10th centy. S.E. on the hill is the Castle of *Kehlbürg*, anciently belonging to the Bps. of Brixen.

[The *Mühlbach Thal* penetrates N.E. to the snowy group of the Antholz Mountains; and at about 3 m. distance are the Baths of Mühlbaeh.]

From **Gais** the road crosses the Ahren, passes in ½ hr. the ruins of *Schloss Neuhaus*, and reaches

Uttenheim, 524 Inhab., with a 2½ m. castellated mansion at further end, and a ruined fort above on

the l. The next large group of cottages is

3 m. **Mühlen**, at entrance of the *Mühlwalder Thal*.

[This valley stretches westward, and then turns N. to the foot of the Hoch Feil and the Möselenock, belonging to the Zillertal chain. *Lappach* (4633 ft.), the highest vill., affords quarters for the ascent of either of those mountains. The latter can be ascended, and Ginzling in the Zemthal reached, in 16 hrs. from Lappach. See Rte. 230.]

1 m. **Taufers**, or *Sand in Taufers* (Inns: Post, and Elephant; the former comfortable for a pedestrian, and cheap), at foot of the precipitous Pursteinwand, and amidst very picturesque scenery. See the view from the castle, which formerly closed by a wall the further passage of the valley; dating from the 11th cent., rebuilt 1481, and now partly in ruins, it is inhabited only by a peasant family. The *Rainthal* enters to the E. of Taufers. In the angle between the Ahren and the Rain are the Baths and Inn of *Winkel*, said to afford good accommodation.

[The *Rainthal* is well worth exploring. Its only village, *St. Wolfgang*, is 4 hrs. from Taufers, and opposite the entrance of the *Bachernthal*, E., which leads up to the Gross Lengstein glaciers, and is closed by a noble amphitheatre of snow mountains, the highest of which, the Hoch Gall (11,283 ft.), is the loftiest of the Antholz group. The other branch of the valley above *St. Wolfgang* is the *Knüttenthal*, N., by which a path crosses in

4 hrs. the *Klammljoch* (7605 ft.) to the *Jagdhaus Alp*, in the uppermost part of the Tefereggen-thal; thence it is 1 hr. of wearisome ascent and descent, and through forests of *Pinus cembra*, to the *Oberhaus Alp*, from which point to *St. Jacob*, Rte. 224, it is 3 hrs.]

On leaving Taufers, and passing the castle, the now narrowing valley takes the name of the *Ahren Thal*, and becomes romantically beautiful. It first bends towards the N.W., till at

Lüttach (Inn) it turns decidedly N.E., and becomes extremely populous.

[The *Weissenbach Thal* opens here W., and an interesting excursion may be made up it 1½ hr. to Ch. of *St. Jacob*.]

Houses now almost line the way, and much copper-smelting is going on. Snow mountains also come very finely in view, each small lateral valley N. breaking into the main Zillertal range. The first of these is the *Tripp Thal*, N.

St. Johann is the parish ch. 3 m. of the Ahren Thal; it contains pictures by Schöpf. The opening of the *Frank Thal* N. is passed.

Steinhaus (a good Inn, best 3 m. sleeping-place hereabouts), at entrance of the *Keil Thal*, N. The *Wall Thal* soon follows.

St. Jacob. [Near this is a path 1½ m. over the *Hörndl Joch* (8365 ft.) into the *Sondergrund* branch of the Ziller Thal (Rte. 230).]

St. Peter, ch. upon a pic-3½ m.

turesque rock. Here the third or highest portion of the valley, now called the *Prettau*, is entered.

3 m. **St. Valentin**, 4580 ft. [A path by the *Weisskahrkarte* (8481 ft.) leads into the *Hundskehlgrund* branch of the Ziller Thal.]

Road beyond this bad.

1 m. **Kasern**, 5181 ft. (*Inn*: small, but recommendable),

1 m. **Heiligengeist**, no *Inn*, but a small ch., built 1455, as house of prayer for travellers over the Kriml, and to afford a burying-ground for those who perished. Considerable copper-mines, worked since 15th centy., and employing 200 men, are in the neighbourhood, and the metal is also obtained by steeping old iron in the water flowing from the mines.

[A highly praised but somewhat difficult route strikes off here E., up the *Windbachthal*, and over a secondary ridge to *Pregraten* in the *Virgenthal*, and so to *Windisch Matrei*. Rte. 225 A.]

A guide for the Kriml may be hired among the numerous cheese-carriers employed over the pass—strike a bargain. Road ceases at Heiligengeist; path continues up the valley, l.-hand side. Ascent commences in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. At extremity of valley the Alren issues from the base of the mighty *Drei Herrn Spitze* (11,492 ft.), so called from the "three lords," the Counts of Tyrol and Görz, and the Abp. of Salzburg, whose domains met at that point. Path to the Tauern is tolerably marked, but might

easily be missed in foggy weather. Just before reaching

The **Col** (8994 ft.), at a point 3 hrs. marked by posts, a path to l., and a circuit of 10 min., avoids the glacier on the other side.

The *view* is very fine: below, on one hand, the vast glaciers of the *Drei Herrn Spitze*; on the other, the fertile vale of *Taufers*, and the towering head of the *Hoch Gall*, S.E.

A **spring**, on the descent, of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. excellent water, l. side of stream.

Path turns abruptly to l. into the *Achen Thal*, and just above this, from among blasted and fallen pines, the largest glacier of the *Drei Herrn* presents a scene hardly surpassed for savage grandeur.

Tauernhaus, a *châlet*, where $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it is possible to sleep.

Path continues down the valley through wild and picturesque scenery, and by 2 or 3 cascades; one of them, the *Rainbach*, offers a beautiful picture, having a mountain with pointed summits and fine glaciers (*Reichen Sp.* or *Ziller Sp.*?) for background.

Falls of the Ache. Fine view 2 hrs. of the *Pinzgau Valley* below, from eminence above the falls. These are almost unrivalled, the uppermost far the finest (described Rte. 230). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the lower fall is

Kriml (a very fair *Inn*, *Kirsch*-1 hr. *dorfer's*; horses for hire here). For visiting the waterfalls another hr. should be added to the descent. (In reversing the route it

is reckoned 5 hrs. to the Tauernhans, 2 to the summit, 3 to Heiligengeist). [Char-road from Kriml to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, about 19 m., or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to drive.]

A Path, described Rte. 230, leads from the waterfall to

4 hrs. Gerlos (tolerable *Inn*), a long vill. in a marsh; rough bridle-track hence, 14 m., to

4 hrs. Zell, in Ziller Thal (several good *Inns*): see Rte. 230.

Rte. 225 A.—HEILIGENGEIST in the AHREN THAL to WINDISCH MATREI in the ISELTHAL.

HEILIGENGEIST to	HR.
Pregraten	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Windisch Matrei	$3\frac{1}{4}$

By this pass the traveller may continue on the S. side of the Noric chain, instead of crossing it by the Kriml, and by the 2 further passes (described Rte. 224), reach Heiligenblut. It offers in itself also extremely fine and interesting scenery; use the crampons of the country.

From Kasern (*Inn*) the path goes by Heiligengeist 1 m., and up the Windbachthal, E. It is

nearly lost towards the end, but a depression in the mountain-ridge, covered with smooth snow, marks the

Col, or Vorder Umbalthor 3 hrs. (9723 ft.), directly S. of which is the great mass of the Rödts or Welitzspitz (11,459 ft.). This is easy to pass, but requires some care to avoid hidden crevasses.

View of the grand near mass of the Drei Herrn Spitze, and of snowy peaks all round.

Descent to the l., over a steep slope of frozen snow—crampons needed—to a moraine, by which

The main or Umbal Glacier is reached, running down into the valley. Keep on rt. of this some distance, and then strike across, descending partly on moraine, partly on ice.

Leave the ice for a path on $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. hillside (grand view looking back); valley below, the Umbal Thal, long, narrow, and desolate.

Path leaves the hillside, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. crosses torrent by a bridge. Valley, now the Upper Virgen or Umbalthal, becomes very picturesque, with exquisite glimpses of distant mtns. E.

Pregraten (*Inn*, dear, but 3 hrs. where a good dinner may be had). From here it is about 10 m. through Virgen (see Rte. 224 A) to

Windisch Matrei. *Inn*: Rau- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. terer's, excellent. Rte. 226.

**Rte. 226.—LIENZ in the
PUSTERTHAL to MITTER-
SILL in PINZGAU, by
WINDISCH MATREI and the
VELBER TAUERN.**

LIENZ to

	HRS.	ENG. M.
Windisch Matrei . . .	6	or 17
Tauernhaus	4½	
Mittersill	9½	

Carriage-road to Windisch Matrei.
Path over the Tauern requires a guide.

The valley of the Isel, descending from the high chain in a S.E. direction, till it joins that of the Drave at Lienz, is interesting; its lateral valleys open up the S. side of the Noric Alps (see Rtes. 224, A, and B), and the pass at its head, crossing them about half-way between the Venediger Spitze and the Gross Glockner, displays highly romantic scenery. Just outside

Lienz the road crosses the Isel to l. bank, and presently enters the

2 m. Isel Thal, keeping by the stream, which flows for some distance in a ravine. The first village is Ober Lienz, and the next

2 m. Aineth. In 1809 the inhab. of Lienz fled for refuge to the Iselthal, where a detachment of French was routed by the peasants, commanded by Oblasser, an innkeeper of Aineth, who, afterwards made prisoner, was

shot before his own door. The rd. crosses the stream to reach

St. Johann im Wald (*Inn*). A 4 m. little farther the *Michelbacher Thal* opens W. [leading to the Marenwalder Alp, offering rare alpine plants, and a fine view]. Presently, at Peischlach, the valley of

Teferegggen opens l., and 3 m. that of Kals rt. (see Rte. 224). The rd. now crosses again to the l. bank of the Isel, and ascends the valley in a nearly due N. direction, mostly through wood, until it enters a wide basin, into which the

Virgen Thal opens on l. [This 5 m. leads up to the base of the Venediger, where the Isel rises, and is worth exploring. Rte. 224 A.] A short distance further is

Windisch Matrei (*Inn*, Rau-1 m. terer's, very comfortable), chief vill. of the valley, said originally to have been a Roman stat.; it was seized by the Slovenes in the 7th centy., whence its name of *Windisch*. It is prettily situated in a wide basin, overlooked by 3 old castles; those of Weissenstein (upon a dolomite rock) and Zolheim are still partly habitable.

The situation of this place, and its good Inn, render it of importance in the chain of routes to the S. of the Noric range—W. towards Brunecken, E. towards Heiligenblut (see Rtes. 224, 224 A, and 225 A).

[The path to Kals, 3½ hrs., strikes off E. immediately above the village, and is continued to Heiligenblut, 7 hrs., over another ridge.]

The path over the *Velber Tauern* to the *Pinzgau* leads directly up the valley, N., to village of

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Proseck**, where it takes to the hill l., as the stream there rushes from a narrow defile; presently a fine *waterfall* is seen tumbling from the top of a beetling precipice opposite, and the descent to the valley again is by a *bracketed timber road* against the cliff, through an awful-looking gorge, with the torrent hundreds of feet below—"a true *Höhlenthal*." The first vill. beyond is

1 hr. **Grub**, where the valley takes the name of the *Tauern Thal*, and the *Frosnitzthal* comes in on the l. from the N.W. Ascending the *Tauernthal* the

3 hrs. **Tauernhaus** (4956 ft.) is reached. A hovel of an *Inn*, supplying bread, milk, and a guide. [An excursion to the *Obere Gschlössalm*, requiring 2 hrs., affords a *grand glacier view* of the *Schlatenkees*, one of the most imposing glaciers in the Eastern Alps, and of the *Gross* and *Klein Venediger* and *Krystallköpfe*, which dominate the snow basin that feeds it.]

Turning to rt. and leaving the entrance into the *Gschlössthal* to l.,

The **ascent** of the *Velber Tauern* commences, surrounded by glacier scenery; in summer the path is not difficult, and is much frequented, but might easily be mistaken.

3 hrs. The first *Tauernhütte*.

The second.

1 hr.

The **Tauernscharte**, or *summit* (8023 ft.), the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg. Here the path crosses snow, and almost immediately descends abruptly on the N. side into the *Velber Thal*; scenery wild, rocky, and solitary. About halfway down is a remarkable

Semicircular precipice, seeming to close the passage. 2 *small Inns* are found near the foot of the pass. The *second*, called

Schösswend, rt., is the best. The *Unter Velber* or *Ammer Thal* falls in rt. about 3 m. before entering the great valley of the *Pinzgau*, where, leaving the vill. of *Velben* on rt., is

Mittersill (*Inns*: *Grundmer*, 5 hrs. *Bräu Reup*), Rte. 230.

Rte. 227. — BRUNECKEN, through the **GADER THAL** (*Enneberg*), to **CORTINA D'AMPEZZO**, or by the **GRÖDEN THAL** to **BOTZEN**.

BRUNECKEN to

	ENG. M.	HRS.
St. Leonhard	19	or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cortina.	--	7

ST. LEONHARD to

St. Ulrich, Gröden Thal	—	7
Castelruth	—	2
Botzen	—	5

Char-rds. in the lower, and bridle or cart tracks in the upper valleys; for the rest, mountain-paths. Inns small, but fairly clean.

The Gader and Gröden valleys are peculiarly interesting. 1st in their *scenery*: for they lead through, or give access to, some of the principal *Dolomite mountains* (see Tyrol Introd.), the strange and majestic character of which, however, can only be fully appreciated by excursions rt. and l. 2ndly, in the *language* of their inhab. This is Romansch, but differing from that spoken in the upper Grisons valleys, as it approaches nearer to the Italian, resembling in this respect the dialect of the Lower Engadine. It is termed *Ladinic*, and is traced to the presence of Roman military colonies, by which Rhœtia was protected and held in subjection: such were Sublabio at the mouth of the Gröden Thal; Enna (Neumarkt) and Tridentum, near the entrance of the Fassa Thal; Ausugum in Val Sugana, and Litamum, at the mouth of the Gader valley.

From Brunecken keep the road to Brixen for a short distance to village of

2 m. **St. Lorenzen.** Here the castle of Michaelsburg guards the entrance to the Gader valley, which opens out due S. opposite the convent of Sonnenberg, to whose abbess much of it belonged. *Litamum* was near the modern village of Pflaurenz, l. bank.

Scenery of the Gader is tame in the lower part, but the rd. is picturesque, winding among dark pine-forests, and sometimes cut out of the precipitous mountain sides.

Valley of Enneberg, or *Rauh-6 m. thal*, is seen opening E. (The name of Enneberg is sometimes given to the whole Gader Thal.) *St. Vigil*, backed by a primæval pine forest, is its highest and principal village. Certain dolomite peaks of the Ampezzo appear at its head.

[There is a path from the Enneberg a little above St. Vigil, over the Col di Latsch, into the *Prags Thal*: see Rte. 223.]

The road descends to

Zwischen Wasser, and passes to the flank of the *Pleisberg*, running at the edge of a gulf with the torrent far below, where a narrow tongue of land is seen bearing a cottage called Klein Venedig (little Venice). Presently it reaches

Picolein, opposite to which is *Thurn*, on a peninsula, the site of a village buried by a landslip: bones, &c., are often dug up.

Preromanz (*Pratum Ro-5 m. manum*), opposite St. Martino, and the opening of the vale of Campil, W. Presently the

Wengen Thal opens E., 2 m. where the inhab. are industrious and opulent. The Gader Thal now contracts to the *Gorge of Pontalg*, beyond which it opens into a district called the *Abtei*, or in Romansch *Badia Thal*, giving the name of Badiotes to its inhab. The village of Abtei is often called from its ch.,

St. Leonhard (*Inn*, Evange-4 m. lista's, close to ch., tolerable; one fair sleeping-room with 3 beds). The traveller is now surrounded by dolomite mountains. The

H. Kreuzkogel, E., is, however, the only conspicuous one. The vill. is built on a slope formed of its débris, and it threatens further ruin; under it, but more than 1000 ft. higher than St. Leonhard's, is the small pilgrimage ch. of Heiligen Kreuz, much resorted to.

Beyond St. Leonhard the traveller turns E. to Cortina and the Ampezzo, or W. to the Gröden Thal and Botzen.

A. To Cortina. The path divides at hamlet of

1½ m. Muda, and turning E. along l. bank of stream, reaches

3 m. St. Cassian (curé's housekeeper entertains travellers), celebrated for enormous richness in fossil shells of certain beds in the volcanic ash of its vicinity. Herr Clara, a noted collector, was formerly priest of this village.

[The direct path hence to Cortina lies S.E. over the *Valparöla*, and by the *Tre Sassi* pass under the precipices of the *Tofāna*, about 6 hrs. The more interesting, though circuitous one, is the following.]

From St. Cassian, by wet green slopes, the ridge may be climbed which separates the valley of the Gader from that of the *Livinallungo*. The track passes near the fossil beds and the *Prelongei Berg* on the l., but there is no regular path, and a guide will save time.

Views from the summit, N. and S., are very fine, including the glaciers of the Marmolata. The descent (to l.) is over undulating, frequently boggy slopes, till a bridle-path is reached. The

scenery is especially picturesque on approaching

Buchenstein or **Pieve** (3 ¼ hrs. Inns: largest, in the Piazza, fair; Finazzers—with a shop—small but comfortable). This vill., 5000 ft. above sea, hangs on the steep side of the hill. Fine view of the Sella Spitze W., and of Mte. Civita down the valley S.E., as also of the Marmolata over ridge opposite, by climbing 1 hr. above village.

[*Corfara*, in Upper Gader Thal (good Inn), may be reached from Buchenstein over a grassy col in 3 hrs; *Campedello* in Upper Fassa Thal, by ascending the *Livinallungo* beyond *Araba*, and crossing a low pass to Gries, and thence to *Campedello* in 5 hrs; and *Caprile* (fair Inn, Pezze's), down the valley, and close to the splendid scenery of Lago *Alleghe* in 2 hrs. From *Caprile Agordo* is 6 hrs. further down the valley, whence a good rd. 20 m. to *Belluno*: Cortina, E., is reached by Sta. Lucia and Mte. Gusella, 7 hrs. (an interesting pass), and *Campedello* in opposite direction by the grand gorge of *Sottoguda*, and fine pass of the *Fedaia*, 7 hrs. For *Caprile* see Rte. 221.]

From *Buchenstein* an umbrageous terraced path with delicious views, including a distant glimpse of Lago *Alleghe*, is carried round the hill N.E. to

Andraz (small Inn), and continuing up this lateral valley passes the

Castello, a singular ruined castle on an isolated dolomite rock. A stream diverted, formed once a moat on the side of access. (This place is wrongly marked

Buchenstein in some maps.) Keep to rt. hand fork of valley; the ascent is picturesque to the

dolomite walls guard the exit of the Lang Thal upon the Gröden valley at Sta. Maria : see below.]

1 hr. **Summit** of the Tre Sassi Pass. (A little before this the direct path from St. Cassian has fallen in.) Hence, on the l., the lofty precipices of Mte. Lagazuoi and Mte. Tofana line the descent down the Val Costeana by pastures and woods, the Croda Malcora and Antelao showing finely in front, to

Stern (small *Inn*). Ascending 1 m. the valley beyond this, leave *Colfosco*, the highest vill., on the rt., and cross stream S. to

3 hrs. **Cortina.** Rte. 228.

Corfara (a fair country *Inn*, 3½ m. with an offset containing several small but clean bedrooms). The precipices of the Guerdenazza rise loftily to N. (2 hrs. from St. Leonhard.)

B. *From St. Leonhard to Gröden Thal and Botzen.*

[From summit of a partially-wooded hill, 1½ hr. from this *Inn* E., is a *magnificent view*—Marmolata with its glaciers, Sella Spitze, Guerdenazza Plateau, H. Kreuzkogel, and some of the Ampezzo dolomites, all in sight. The W. Noric Alps visible N.]

½ m. **Muda**, hamlet; where path divides, take that to rt., which pursues W. branch of the valley. The vill. was once destroyed by a rockfall, 1821, which formed at the time a lake, *Sompunter See*, no longer existing.

Cortina may be reached by a direct route (avoiding the circuit by St. Cassian) over the Alp of which this hill is a spur. It offers very fine views, but after leaving the Alp the way is very difficult to find (no path), a scramble by woods and rocks, and at last by a small tarn to the *Tre Sassi*, a wild scene, whence easy walking (see above) to Cortina. 8 good hrs. altogether.]

[To obtain a fine view of the dolomites, and shorten the distance into the Gröden Thal, a path (6 hrs.) may be taken over the Guerdenazza Plateau W. by the *Crespena Joch*. It starts at a point between St. Cassian and Muda (opposite side of stream, guide quite necessary); final part of ascent by a labyrinth of rocky walls and terraces. *Summit* is a pathless desert of white rock with grand views of the neighbouring dolomites, especially S., where the Marmolata, Sella Spitze, and Lang Kofel, are successively finely displayed. At the narrow isthmus of the *Joch* a steep funnel-like descent leads into the *Lang Thal*, and past the singular *Schloss Wolkenstein* stuck against the face of a precipice. Lofty

Ascent of pass now begins over grass slopes between enormous buttresses of the Guerdenazza on rt., and Sella Spitze on l., to the

Col (6992 ft.), whence is a 1¼ hr. charming but steeper descent among clumps of *Pinus cembra*, under the magnificent precipices of the Sella, and with the Langkofel now in front, to

Plan, a very humble *Inn*, but 1 hr. sufficient for night quarters.

[Here the route to Botzen may be varied by taking a path which strikes S. over the Evas, or Fassa Joeh, an easy and verdant ridge to ascend on this side between the Sella Spitze on l., and Langkofel rt. Glorious views on summit level of the glæcier side of the Marmolata. A narrow path marked by crucifixes leads with a most abrupt descent into Val Fassa at Canazei, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further is Campedello (poor Inn, Bernard's, but better than Plan; one fair bedroom): see Rte. 221. Hence, to reach Botzen, are 2 routes.—*a.* Down the valley, noted for the Rosengarten dolomites near Vigo, and for the mineralogical treasures at Predazzo; then from Moena (or Vigo), by a path W., crossing the saddle between the Rosengarten and Latemar dolomites, called the *Caressa Pass*, to Wälschenhofen, and by the romantic porphyry gorges (Karneid Thal) to Botzen.—*Or, b.* Up the Duron Thal from Campedello, and over the *Seisser Alp*, amidst a grand array of dolomites, to Castelruth 5 hrs., and thence as below.]

The *Gröden Thal* or *Val Gardena* runs E. and W. 18 m., opening at Kollman on the Eisack valley. The scenery is more picturesque than that of the Gader. Pop. 4600, occupying numerous handsome villages, mostly employed in carving crucifixes and toys from the wood of the *Pinus cembra*, now becoming scarce: the exports of these to the annual value of 4400*l.*, consigned to agencies in the principal European capitals. Women work a coarse bobbin-net, and travel with it themselves through Germany,

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

retaining an excellent character, and returning to marry at home. The dialect, Ladinic, a variety of Romanseh, differs from that of the Gader Thal.

Santa Maria, or Wolkenstein, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at entrance of *Lang Thal*, rt., opening between grand dolomitic walls. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. up is the curious Schloss Wolkenstein: see above.

[The path hence over the *Crespena Joeh* (already described the reverse way) may be well varied on this side by turning rt. opposite the small chapel in the Lang Thal; and ascending a gully amongst fir-trees, a rough climb of 2 to 3 hrs., to a col overlooking the plateau. The descent may be made to Colfoseo by the Crespena Joeh, and Putzthal, or even by a scramble down gullies to the rt. towards the Sella Spitze and into the head of the Gader Thal.]

Sta. Christina (a rural Inn), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the vill. on a height to rt. is passed lower down. The chateau of Fischberg, built by the Wolkensteins, but now a farmhouse, occupies a picturesque slope l., and the gigantic peak of the *Langkofel* (10,000 ft.), impending on S. side of valley, begins to show itself. This is one of the chief dolomite mountains, and deserves to be studied from the Seisser Alp: see below. From Sta. Christina inn a char-rd. begins.

St. Ulrich (Inn, White Horse, 1 hr. good; Adler), principal vill. of Gröden (4050 ft.). Madonna, by a pupil of Canova, in ch. Purger's, close by, a good shop for carvings.

LANGKOFEL.

From St. Peter's, below St. Ulrich.



[The Gröden Thal now becomes a *defile*, with the stream and road, the latter often very steep, at the bottom. Vill. of St. Peter is seen high up to rt., and the rd. emerges beneath the picturesque castle of Trostburg, belonging to the Wolkensteins, and over a covered bridge upon the Brenner rd. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to drive *down*, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to walk) at Kollman (*Inn*); thence 15 m. to Botzen: see Rte. 217.]

The more interesting, and far more direct route for a pedestrian to Botzen, diverges from the Gröden Thal at S. Ulrich, climbing the hills S. by St. Michael, to

2 hrs. **Castelruth** (*Inns*: Das Lamme; Rothe Rössl; both good

and clean). Spengler is an intelligent guide. Above the vill., on a rocky hill, is the chapel of *St. Kummernitz*, a female saint with a beard, granted to protect her virtue, and found effectual; it grows still on her statue.

[Brenner Rd. can be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at Törkele; carriages there at the *Inn*. There is also a bridle-track to Kollman.]

The *Seisser Alp*, famous for rare plants, and the largest and richest in Tyrol, feeding 1200 head of cattle, and yielding abundance of hay, belongs to Castelruth (*Castellum Ruptum*), which occupies a lower plateau of porphyry, with numerous traces of Roman and mediæval importance, the old Brenner rd. having formerly passed over it.

[The *Seisser Alp* may be visited en route from St. Ulrich to Castelruth, by a path through Puff; thence ascending its N.W. outlier, the *Puflatsch Alp* (3 hrs. good walking), whence the surrounding dolomites are displayed to great advantage: the Langkofel, Plattkogel, Ross Zähne, Hohe Schlern, the latter the most western member of the group, stand in a half-circle E. and S., and there is a distant view, W. and N., of 4 chains of snowy mountains, — the Adamello, the Orteler, the Oetzthal, and the Zillertal portion of the Norics. (From S.E. corner of the *Seisser Alp* is a frequented track by the side of the Plattkogel into the *Duron Thal* (fine view of the Marmolata), by which is a picturesque descent to Campedello at head of the Fassa Thal: see Rte. 221.) Path descends to Castelruth on W. side of the Puflatsch.]

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Seiss**. Path proceeds over a pleasant cultivated plateau towards the wooded flanks of the Schlern, jutting from which appears the fragment of *Schloss Hauenstein*, once the habitation of the Minnesinger Oswald Von Wolkenstein, date 1410. Beneath it the path from Ratzes falls in.

[*Ratzes Baths*, 1 hr. distant, are close under precipices of the Schlern; homely accommodation, crowd of peasant patients, pleasant wood walks, best point for ascent of the Schlern, 4 hrs.]

The path from Ratzes leads down to *Atzwang*, nearest Post stat. on Brenner rd., and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Botzen. The more direct way to Botzen for a pedestrian is by

1 hr. **Völs**, supposed to have been once a Roman Stat. for light troops (*Velites*), and down to

1 hr. **Steg**, where is a bridge over the Eisack to the post-road, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from

$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Botzen**: see Rte. 217.

Rte. 228.—INNSBRUCK to VENICE, by BRUNECKEN and PASS of AMPEZZO.

INNSBRUCK to	ENG. M.	Capodi Ponte.	ENG. M.
Mittewald	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Belluno . . .)	5)
Brunecken	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Conegliano	29
Niederndorf	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Venice (Rail)	41
Cortina . . .	26		
Tai Cadore	22		227 $\frac{1}{4}$

Capital carriage-road to Conegliano, thence rail (3 hrs.) to Venice. Eilwagen daily to Niederndorf, by way of Brixen. Thrice a week on to Belluno, and thence daily to Conegliano. Inns of a comfortable country sort. Travellers posting need not go on to Brixen, but at Mittewald hire for Unt Vintl, the first post stat. in the Pusterthal.

This route is the only carriage-road through the *Dolomite Mtns.*, several of which are finely seen between Niederndorf and Belluno. The other routes to Venice are more interesting historically; this surpasses them in scenery, which is wild and romantic.

From Innsbruck, by the Brenner rd. (Rte. 217), as far as

Mittewald (*Inn*: capital, but 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. dear).

Travellers by dil. go on to Brixen, and change there into the Pusterthal dil.

At fortress of

Franzenzfeste the road turns 4 m. off E., and crosses the Eisack by the *Ladritsche Brücke*.

[A little below this, at a sign-post to *Spinges*, the pedestrian can ascend the hill to that vill., with fine views, and descend thence to Mühlbach on the Pusterthal road, a shorter and pleasanter way.]

The post-road winds round E. and then N. through picturesque broken country, the road from Brixen joining it before reaching

Mühlbach (*Inn*: Sonne, good 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and cheap). The traveller is now in the *Pusterthal*.

Unter Vintl (*Inn*: dear) is the 3 m. first post stat.;

Brunecken (*Inns*: good) is the 14 m. 2nd; and

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Niederndorf** (*Inns*: fair) the 3rd. (For details see Rte. 223.) The rd. now soon crosses the Rienz, issuing from the *Höhlensteinthal* S., and ascends to a tract of elevated land (4150 ft.), on the other side of which the Drave takes its rise. The vill. of Toblach is seen l., and at a

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Signpost** the road turns S. to penetrate the gorge of the Rienz. (A short cut for a pedestrian leaves the road at the 2nd bridge from Niederndorf, and makes for a brewery near the Toblacher See, which it leaves to the rt. and rejoins the road.)

The **Toblacher See** is a shallow small lake, buried in woods below the rd. The road keeps on the E. side, and presently enters grand portals of dolomite rock, losing sight of the Pusterthal, and mounts through forests and fine rock scenery, where for more than a mile the Rienz runs underground, to

7 m. **Landro or Höhlenstein** (*Inn*: Post, clean and comfortable); solitary cluster of houses where the valley opens upon a green meadow, and a desolate tarn (*Dürren See*). Scenery grand and gloomy. The splintered spires of the *Drei Zinnen*, 9831 ft. (3 *battlements*), seen up a gorge to l., and in front *Monte Cristallo* (10,644 ft.), fantastically jagged and holding glaciers, both dolomite.

[Up the gorge towards the *Drei Zinnen*, or *Cime di Lavaredo*, runs a path to *Sexten*, and another diverges rt. to *Auronzo*, both noted for extraordinary scenery (Rte. 228A).]

Rd. formerly on E. side of the lake, but destroyed by earth-

slips, is now carried by embankments on the W. At

Schludersbach (*Inn*: small, but good), *Ploner*, the *Wirth*, is a good guide to glaciers of the *Cristallo*.

[A path here strikes S.E., ascends a low col, and reaches, 2 hrs., the *Lago Misurina*; grand dolomitic views. 2 hrs. more will bring to *Cortina* (see below).

Another path climbs the woods rt. above *Schludersbach*, ascends by a striking ravine to a grassy col (6508 ft.) E. of the *Geislstein*, and descends, fine views all the way, to *Prags Bad*, 6 hrs. (Rte. 223.)]

Further on, a singular blood-stained dolomite, the *Geislstein*, or *Crepa Rossa* (10,281 ft.), is seen on rt., and road ascends to

Ospitale, a solitary tavern, built 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. as hospice, with a small chapel at side of the rd. Still ascending, there soon appears to rt. a hole in a crag above, through which the sky is seen; the summit of the *Tofana* comes in view front, and presently, on l., are passed the ruins of

Peutelstein Schloss, on edge of 3 m. a tremendous precipice, which is worth a few minutes across the meadow l. to visit for view down the *Ampezzo*, and of the wild mts. in all directions. W. is *Monte Tofana* (10,721 ft.); a glacier is seen among its precipices (first ascended by *Grohmann* in 1863). E. is *Monte Cristallo*, and on each side of the *Ampezzo* rise lofty dolomitic mts. In the distance S. certain strange sharp peaks belong to the *Val di Zoldo*.

The castle, once the northern-

most outpost of Venetian territory, was captured with the Ampezzo by the Emperor Maximilian, 1511. (Between Ospitale and Peutelstein, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching the latter, a path descends into gorge l., crosses a fearful chasm, shows well the position of the castle, and rejoins road below it.)

Beyond Peutelstein the road is carried down zigzags, and by a considerable *détour* (which allows time for a traveller to visit the castle, or take the path through the gorge, and rejoin his carriage at the bottom) into the Ampezzo Valley crossing the Boita, which rushes from the gorge, and forms the stream of the Ampezzo; scenery woody and confined till near

Gm. Cortina d'Ampezzo (*Inns*: Aquila Nera, good; Stella d'Oro, at further end, small, but very comfortable; Post); chief vil. and centre of administration for Ampezzo district, clean and flourishing. Ch., with a handsome modern campanile of white granite; a curious picture of Murder of Innocents has been washed over. Scenery around bare but striking. Croda Malcora, or Sorapiss (dolomite), impends, with many pinnacles, to the E., and the Antelao shows like a vast obelisk lower down, with the Sasso di Pelmo, one of the most remarkable of the dolomites, opposite to it W., but not seen from Cortina. *The Dolomite region* E. and W. affords many

Excursions.

a. To Lago Misurina, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to pass of Tre Croci, E. of Cortina; thence turn l.; and on reaching

lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ h., ascend summit of Mte. Piana, $\frac{1}{2}$ h. beyond, for a view into the heart of the dolomite world.

b. To *Forcella Grande*, guide necessary. From the Tre Croci ridge descend rt. to a small clearing in the wood with a shepherd's hut (Bastian's); here a *grand rock amphitheatre* opens S. in the mass of the Malcora, with a waterfall in the midst; descend further through woods, 1 hr., to the opening of the *Val di San Vito* rt., which leads up to the Forcella; here the great mass of the Marmarolo lies on the l., and that of the Malcora, or Sorapiss rt. The climb is through a succession of basins and clefts, keeping on the right-hand slope to the Col (7536 ft.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From the uppermost basin, a climb to the ridge rt. will show a *glorious view* over the Ampezzo valley to the western dolomites. From this basin it is a short ascent to the col; *deseent* very steep down a sort of funnel to a small green promontory; noble views of the Antelao close at hand, and of the Pelmo opposite, with the whole of the lower Ampezzo. From here bear rt. to a small *Alp*, and descend by a short track to St. Vito, or by a longer and easier to Chiapuzza. At St. Vito is a small *Inn*; have a car waiting, for the return to Cortina; take a long day. By the *reverse way* Chiapuzza is the best point to commence ascent.

c. The above-mentioned *Waterfall* affords a separate excursion. From the herd-huts (Bastian's) below the Tre Croci, where it is first seen, descend through the woods to the stream, and climb up to the fall. Beyond it is a tarn (6334 ft.), 3 hrs., sublimely

situated in the heart of the Malcora precipices. The glen is sometimes called *Val Sorapiss*. Ascending this, and turning rt., brings to the *Seletta Pass* (8696 ft.), a difficult rock climb, and return to Cortina may be made by the *Pian della Bigontina*.

d. *Ascent of the Sorapiss* (10,858 ft.), the highest peak of the Malcora mass (the name is sometimes applied to the whole), was first made by Herr Grohmann, in Sept. 1864, from the head of the *Val Sorapiss*, in 5 hrs., descending with great difficulty to the *Forcella Grande*; a wonderful dolomitic view.

e. To *Schloss Peutelstein*, above described; but vary route by ascending nearly to the *Tre Croci*, then scramble up rocks to l., part of the *Crepe di Sumelles* (fine view from summit, of *Marmolata*, &c.), and descend by *Val Grande*, uninhabited, to *Ospitale*; view of the castle in descending very picturesque. Follow road, but when near castle turn l. into gorge, as above described.

Several routes diverge from Cortina.

[A. By *Monte Gusella to Caprile*, 7 hrs., and beautiful Lake of *Alleghe*, which also possesses in *Monte Civita* (10,438 ft.) one of the sublimest specimens of dolomite scenery. Striking view from col E., and from vill. of *Sta. Lucia*, of the *Pelmo* (Rte. 221). *Caprile* (fair Inn, Pezzc's) is itself a fine centre of excursions. The valley thence may be followed down to *Agordo*, 5 hrs. (Rte. 222A), and through a grand ravine to *Belluno*, 20 m. further, by a good rd.; or *Val Fassa*

may be reached by the surprising gorge of *Sottoguda* and *Fedaia Pass* in 8 hrs. (Rte. 221).

B. To the *Gader* or the *Gröden valleys* a path leads by the side of the *Tofana*, and the Pass of *Tre Sassi* to *St. Cassian*, 6 hrs. (curé's house), or 1 hr. further to *St. Leonhard's* (small Inn, *Evangelista's*); thence the *Gader* may be descended to *Brunecken*, or the *Western Dolomites* explored, by way of the *Grödner Joch* or *Guerdenazza Plateau* (see Rte. 227).

If, however, the traveller be bound for the *Gröden Thal*, he should avoid *St. Cassian* altogether, striking off soon after crossing the *Tre Sassi*, and climbing by woods and rocky dells to the great Alp above *St. Cassian*, whence noble views and an easy descent to *Corfara* (fair Inn) at head of the *Gader Thal*, and foot of the *Gröden Joch*: 8 good hrs. from Cortina.

C. The pedestrian may vary his route southwards, by striking E. over the *Tre Croci*, and by *Palu*, near which is a grand view of *Mte. Marmarolo*, to *Auronzo* (2 rough Inns), which displays an exceedingly fine dolomite range (ascend a grassy hill, *Monte Melone*, for the view); thence 14 m. of good rd. leads to *Pieve di Cadore*, through romantic scenery. Inn fair at *Tai*, where is junction with the *Ampezzo road* (see Rte. 228A).]

Below Cortina, *Zuel* and *Acquabuona* are the last vill. in Tyrol; soon after

The Venetian Frontier is 5 m. crossed. Paper money no longer taken. Country inns inferior.

Postmasters not always to be trusted.

4 m. **St. Vito** (*Inn*: small, but decent), finely situated between the Antelao and Pelmo. *Forcella Grande*, as above, well taken from here; or *Forcella Piccola*, leading to Pieve di Cadore between the Antelao and Melcora, whence also the ascent of the *Antelao* is best made.

[The *Antelao* (10,890 ft.?) commands both Cadore and Ampezzo, and is seen from Venice and the Adriatic. The ascent, by rather difficult rock and ice, costs, without halts, 6½ hrs. up and 5 down. Ossi, of Resinago, near Borca, is the only competent guide; ascended 1863 by Grohmann, and in 1864 by Mr. Latham and Lord F. Douglas.]

About 1 m. before reaching Borca, the enormous devastation caused by a landslip from the *Antelao*, 1814, is seen, particularly on rt., where 2 vills. were overwhelmed, and 100 persons perished.

2 m. **Borca**. (*Inn*: tolerable—2 decent bedrooms); best quarters for ascent either of *Antelao* or *Pelmo*.

[The *Sasso di Pelmo* (10,375 ft.), W., rises like a vast tower on all sides, but summit may be reached by a ledge and couloir requiring a good head. Above the couloir is a glacier. First ascended by Mr. Ball in 1857—6 hrs. up, 5 down. *View* magnificent.]

[An easy pass, *Forcella Forada* (6895 ft.), by side of the *Pelmo*, leads in 7 hrs. to *Caprile*; small *Inn* at *Peseul*, 4 hrs., in *Val Fiorentina*; thence by *Sta. Lucia* (Rte.

221). From *Borca* an interesting excursion may be made to *Zoppé*, romantically situated at S. base of the *Pelmo*, 7 m., or 3 hrs. *Titian* took refuge there during a pestilence in *Cadore*, and has left a small picture in ch. A remarkable dolomite, the *Sasso di Bosconero*, seen S.E.]

Venas (*Inn*: tolerable). The 6 m. *Cadore* scenery begins to open finely. The road winds round a vast ravine, showing *Antelao* N., and vill. of *Valle* occupies a picturesque promontory over the *Boita*, from which the road now turns away, and ascends by long gradients over the battle-field where the Venetians defeated the troops of Emp. Max. in 1508, to

Tai Cadore (*Inn*, *Giovanni* 5 m. *Tommas*; plenty of rough accommodation and hospitable attention, but rooms charged higher than in Tyrol).

[1 m. N.E. from *Tai* is *Pieve di Cadore*, birthplace of *Titian*, 1477. Small town on a ridge of hill ending in a bluff, upon which are the ruins of the castle once belonging to Patriarchs of *Aquileia*, afterwards to the Venetian government, taken by the French 1796; offers a fine view. In the ch. is a reputed picture by *Titian* over a side altar belonging to the *Vecelli*. On the tower of the *Pretura* (recently modernized) is a crude portrait of the great painter, executed a few years back for the Commune. The small house in which he was born, down a lane out of the S.E. end of piazza under the castle hill, is marked by an inscription. (By a field-path from this, the high road may be regained a mile

below Tai.) *Domegge*, 4 m. up valley of Cadore, is said to possess a picture by Titian painted for a standard. At *Zoppé* (see above), 13 m. W. from Cadore (leave high-road at Vodo by foot-path), is a small altarpiece by him; and a fresco that has been painted over remains at *Sta. Lucia*, near Caprile, where Titian was snowed-up one winter time. The dolomite mtns. in the neighbourhood of Cadore appear in several of the backgrounds of Titian's pictures; Mte. Marmarolo (8924 ft.) N.W., Mte. Cridola (8473 ft.) N.E.

A good but hilly road ascends the Cadore valley, and branches off l. to *Auronzo* (see above)—a remarkable *cul de sac*, guarded by noble dolomite mtns.; and on the rt. leads E. through a fine gorge to *Sappada*, whence is a cart-track over a low pass to *Forni Avoltri*, and eventually to *Tolmezzo* on the *Tagliamento*. Another leads N. over the Carnic Alps to *Innichen* in the *Pusterthal* (see Rte. 228A.)]

From **Tai Cadore** the rd. winds round into the gorge of the Piave, and by zigzags (a *short cut* for pedestrians strikes off where rd. turns to l. about 2 m. from Tai) descends abruptly upon

5 m. **Perarolo** (*Inn*: good; not the posthouse), at junction of Boita with the Piave, in a deep ravine; busy place for the timber trade. Ravine continues for several miles between bare and riven mountains; valley widens a little at

12 m. **Longarone** (*Inns*: Post, good; Leone d'Oro). [A fine opening E. leads to *Cimolais*, whence are paths to the upper *Tagliamento*,

along the E. side of the picturesque dolomite range ending N. with *Monte Cridola* (8473 ft.).] It is about 14 m. from Longarone to Belluno.

Capo di Ponte. Road divides; 9 m. [rt., following the Piave, leads to Belluno. 5 m.: Rte. 233].

A bold wooden bridge—of which the buttresses, marked by winged lion, with date 1606, are probably Venetian—crosses the Piave 90 ft. above stream, and carries road S., ascending a moderate ridge, and then skirting the beautiful

Lago Possino (or *Sta. Croce*), upon which, near the S. end, is

Sta. Crocè (poor *Inn*: but 9 m. accustomed to provide dinner for travellers); rd. then climbs over an old moraine, and descends to skirt shore of a small lake,

Lago Morto; desolate scenery; 4 m. valley closes again, formerly barred by a wall, and issues through a narrow defile at

Serravalle, 5350 Inhab.; re-5 m. mains of mediæval towers up hills on either side. Rd. here enters the plains. The best inns are at

Ceneda (*Inns*: Rosa; Post; 2 m. *Aquila Nera*; Leone d'Oro, the best, is at S. end of town); considerable cathedral town. Remains of good frescoes in portico of town-hall; *Duomo* uninteresting; fine view from pilgrimage chapel on hill, or from *Bishop's castle*, above the town. Rd. passes through rich flat country to

9 m. **Conegliano** (*Inn*: Post); here hills finally subside, and *rail* supersedes road. A huge *castle* overlooks the town; remains of frescoes by Pordenone on some house-fronts; damaged altarpiece by Cima in the *Duomo*.

(Travelling post the reverse way an extra horse is required between Ceneda and Santa Croce, Perarolo and Venas, Sterzing and the Brenner.)

9 m. **Spresiano Stat.** For this and following stations see *North Italy*, Rte. 222.

9 m. **Treviso**.

14 m. **Mestre**.

4 m. **Venice terminus**.

Rte. 228 A.—INNICHEN in PUSTER THAL to PIEVE DI CADORE, by the SEXTEN THAL.

INNICHEN to

	M.
Sexten	5
St. Stefano	17
Tal Cadore	18

A tolerable hill-road to St. Stefano, thence excellent to Cadore.

This route offers remarkable scenery in the Sexten Thal, and a fine approach to Cadore; also

the shortest communication between Eastern Tyrol and Venice.

Innichen (*Inn*: Zum Bären); a low hill, the last spur of the Carnic Alps, conceals the entrance to the Sexten Thal. Upon it stood the Roman city *Aguntum*, frequently ravaged by the barbarians, and destroyed, 610, by the Slovenes; road winds through wooded scenery. *Wildbad*, small bath-house, to rt. A path across meadows l. shortens distance, and displays, up the *Innerfeldthal* a magnificent view of the *Drei Schuster* (10,350 ft.).

Sexten (*Inn* small, but fair; 5 m. first by side of road below ch.; 2 clean bedrooms and friendly people; also 1 or 2 boarding-houses further on); thriving vill., in a cheerful Alpine valley. 1 m. beyond vill., magnificent amphitheatre of dolomite mts. opens rt. up the *Fischeleinthal*, the principal of which are the *Drei Schuster* impending over Sexten, and *Monte Popera* (10,143 ft.).

Moos [path strikes off rt. to 1½ m. the *Fischelein* or *Bach Thal*; near its entrance l. is *Sexten Bad*, rough, but passable for summer quarters. Thence a very fine *Excursion* may be made by ascending the valley, taking a rt.-hand fork, climbing to 2 small lakes, and then crossing a col above them into the *Innerfeldthal*, by which the traveller can return to Sexten, and so make the circuit of the *Drei Schuster*. By the other fork (the *Ober Bacherthal*) a *pass* may be made between the *Patern Kogel* and the *Col Agnello* into the *Val Marson*, and by this into the *Auronzo Valley*, 6 hrs. During

the ascent "the tremendous crags and fantastic aiguilles characteristic of the dolomites are seen in the highest perfection."]

The road now ascends by side of Monte Popera, with fine backward views, and through scattered forest, to

4½ m. **Summit of Pass** (5360 ft.), where is a *Mauthhaus*, now a rude *Inn*, formerly place of toll; dreary spot, no view. On the

Descent, the grand dolomitic mtns. of Auronzo appear to rt., while those of Sappada are in the distance S. The scenery becomes romantic approaching

7 m. **Comelico** (wine and bread at a small *Inn*), a populous district; 2 or 3 vills., destroyed by fire, have been rebuilt in ugly style. A steep meadow-path saves much time down to

4 m. **St. Stefano** (*Inn*: Giraldi's); a large Italian vill., in a fine situation, on the new road from Cadore to Sappada.

[*Sappada* (German, *Pladen* or *Plon*), 8 m., is an ancient German colony among fine mtns.; beyond it the rd., now only a cart-track, ascends to Cima (*Orfen*), another German vill., and crosses a low pass, with fine views, to *Forni Avoltri* (*Inn*: Cavallo Bianco, passable). This and Sappada are the best points whence to explore the S. side of Carnic Alps, or ascend Monte Paralba, or Hochweissstein (8828 ft.) to the W., or Monte Cogliano (Kollin Köfel), about 9300 ft., their highest peak, E.

Val Scsis leads from Sappada, and Val Degano from Avoltri, to

a pass, easy on the N. side, into the Lessachthal; fine views from summit of pass, and magnificent from that of the Paralba, ascent of which is made in 1 hr. from the Col. See Rte. 223 A.

The rd., very rough, descends through rich scenery to *Rigolato* (small *Inn*), and by *Comeglians* (*Inn*) to *Tolmezzo*, on the *Tagliamento* (fair *Inn*) (Rte. 250). The whole route is interesting and picturesque.

From Sappada an interesting *Excursion* may be made S. to the "basin" of *Sauris*, 5 hrs., the most ancient of the so-called German colonies, occupying a secluded hollow in centre of Friuli. There are 3 vills.—*Sauris di Sopra* (*Inn*: Neidrer's, decent), *Sauris di Sotto*, and *Latteis*. A path leads from the "basin" over Monte Pura (with a magnificent view down the valley of Socchieve or Tagliamento, to the Julian Alps), and enters Val Socchieve at *Ampezzo*, its chief town (*Inn*: due Columbe, pretty fair;) a good rd. thence to *Tolmezzo*.]

Turning S.W. from *St. Stefano*, the road soon enters the magnificent gorges of the Piave at the foot of *Monte Cornon* S., issuing into the open

Valley of Cadore.

7 m.

[A rd. at this point turns off rt. through a narrow defile to *Auronzo* (formerly *Oberrentsch*). *Villa Piccola*, 1st vill., has handsome ch. and official buildings; *Villa Grande*, the 2nd, is a long straggling vill. (2 rough *Inns* beyond ch.). The valley is remarkable for a wonderful range of dolomites N., ending in the peaks of the *Cime di Laveredo* (the *Drei Zinnen* of *Landro*).

Mte. Melone, a grassy Alp S., displays a grand dolomitic panorama, including on S. the *Foppa* and *Monte Marmarolo*. New road constructing through valley (see Rte. 228).]

Tre Ponti, a triple bridge, formerly fortified, resting on single centre pier at junction of Auronzo stream with the Piave. Rd. crosses again by a lofty

New Bridge at Pelos.

[Here a road branches off E. to the large vill. of *Lorenzago*, and is continued for a few miles further in view of the great rock walls of *Monte Cridola*, but at present ends abruptly in the forest, beyond which a path leads over the low grassy *Col* of *Mauria* (4190 ft.) to the upper valley of *Tagliamento*, the source of which it passes. At *Forni di Sopra* or *Vigo* (small *Inn*), 3 hrs. from *Lorenzago*, a rd. is again found descending through the romantic valley of the *Tagliamento*, called *Canal* or *Val di Socchieve*, of which *Ampezzo* is the principal place (*Inn*, due *Columbe*), to *Tolmezzo*, 30 m., and thence to *Udine*, 35 m., capital of *Friuli*.]

[The *basin of Sauris* (see above) may also be reached from *Pelos* by *Laggio*, and skirting along the S. base of *Monte Cornon* and beyond it E., until the track from *Sappada* is fallen in with, 5 hrs.]

3 m. **Lozzo**, a busy vill.

3 m. **Domegge**, a dirty one, with some old houses, a remnant of a Titian picture, and a large new ch. Further on, an opening in the hills E. displays a strange array of jagged dolomites; an ancient

chapel of the *Virgin*, picturesquely placed, is passed; and on a ridge in front, to which there is a long climb, is seen

Pieve di Cadore, with the ruins 4 m. of its castle overhanging the deep ravine of the *Piave* to l. There is but a poor *Inn* here, but fair quarters are met with at

Tai Cadore, on the *Ampezzo* 1 m. road (see Rte. 228).

Rte. 229. — SALZBURG to INNSBRUCK.

SALZBURG to		ENG. M.
Reichenhall	. 11	Innsbruck (Rl.) 33½
Waidring	. 22½	—
Wörgl	. 31¾	98½.

The quickest route is by rly., *viâ* *Rosenheim* and *Kufstein*, in 8 hrs., Rte. 185. But where scenery is the object, and not time, the post-road is preferable. Posting, in 18 hrs., by means of *Laufzettel* (§ i), but this allows of no stoppages. Best sleeping quarters are, at *Reichenhall* and *Waidring*. 10 m. of *Bavarian* territory are crossed; baggage should be sealed at frontier, to avoid a search on re-entering *Austrian* territory.

This route is for the most part through charming scenery. After leaving

Salzburg (Rte. 195) the first stage lies chiefly over the plain,

with the majestic *Untersberg* to the l.

6 m. **Bavarian Frontier** is crossed (*Douane*). The road enters the Valley of the Saal, and the mountains begin to close round.

4 m. **Convent of St. Zeno** l., secularized in 1803, but, in 1853, part of it appropriated to an establishment for the education of English girls; ch. is of 12th cent. Notice sculptured portal, stalls, monuments, cloisters. To rt. appear the long evaporating-houses of the salt-works.

1 m. **Reichenhall** (*Inns* : Post, clean and comfortable; *Löwenbräu*; *Hohenstaufen*, moderate; also several Pensions. *Achselmannstein*, close by, W., is a frequented bathing establishment, and good *Inn*, much visited by N. Germans; brine-baths, and goats' whey), a cheerful flourishing Bavarian town, chiefly rebuilt since a conflagration in 1834. Pleasant view from the Castle ruin above. Is the centre of the Bavarian salt-works, which are constructed in some respects on a more scientific and effective principle than those of Austria. There are 18 salt-springs, 50 ft. below the surface, reached by a shaft. The strongest and most abundant, the *Edelquelle*, is perhaps unequalled for copiousness, giving 3300 cubic ft. in 24 hours and 200,000 cwt. of salt annually. The *Brunnenhaus* contains the pumps for raising the brine, the offices, and the chapel. In the *Dorngrädhäuser* (near the Salzburg rd.) the brine is allowed to trickle through thorn faggots, by which process 4-5ths of the

water is evaporated. The *Sudhäuser* are the boiling-houses. Brine is brought here by a system of extraordinary hydraulic works—raising it over the mountains—from Berchtesgaden, and carried on to Traunstein and Rosenheim, towns better situated for command of fuel—a total distance of 60 m. The store of fuel at Reichenhall is enormous, and close to the town is seen one of the wooden grates (*Rechen*) which collect the timber cut on the mountains and floated down the Saal.

[A good road leads E. over pass of *Hallthurm* to Berchtesgaden 11 m., *Einspänner* 3½ fl.; and another, Rte. 199, taking at first the rt. bank of the Saal, leads round by the Tauben See and Ramsau to Berchtesgaden.]

The road now crosses the Saal, which it leaves for a while to ascend the *Stein Pass*, through most romantic scenery. Near the entrance are the ruined Castle of Carlstein, and ch. of St. Pancras, on 2 rocky heights, and a water-mill is passed where boys' marbles are made. Presently

the **Thum See**, a small tarn 2 m. 3100 ft. long, at foot of lofty cliffs, appears on the rt., and at

Nesselgraben (where the rd. 2 m. from Traunstein and Munich falls in, 185A), the defile attains its height of grandeur. (The pipes of the brine aqueduct are seen along the cliff high above the rd.)

A steep descent and a hilly rd. leads by *Schneizelreit*, where the valley of the Saal is again reached, to

5 m. **Melleck**, where is the united Austrian and Bavarian *Custom-house*. (Passports wanted and baggage searched.) From the small *Inn* is a noble view S.W. over the snowy Loferer Alp. It is a steep descent, passing through a *gateway* built by an Abp. of Salzburg during the Thirty Years' War to close the pass, to

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Unken** (*Inns*: Post; Weisses Lamm), first Austrian village, burnt in 1809, when these defiles witnessed furious struggles between Bavarians and Tyrolese; Spechbaeher, the heroic leader of the latter, was defeated at Melleck.

[8 m. or 3 hrs. up the Unken-thal W. is the *Schwarzberg Klamm*, extremely fine; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. further the Staubbach Fall.] The rd., still ascending the Saal, traverses the *Knie Pass* between wooded mtns. before reaching

5 m. **Lofer** (*Inns*: Post; Löwe), a large village in a basin-shaped valley at foot of high mountains, the summits often clothed with snow, of which the chief is the Breitstein, S.W.

[Rd. to *Gastein* by the Pinzgau (see Rte. 202) turns off here. 8 m. up it and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to l. is the extraordinary scene of the *Seissenberg Klamm*.]

The road now quits the Saal and enters the picturesque

Pass Strub (2172 ft.), the portal of Tyrol, where a now decayed archway once closed the passage. The defile was heroically defended in 1805, when the Bavarians, who forced it, lost

1500 men, and again, in 1809, against the French.

Waidring (*Inn*, Post, clean; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. best between Reichenhall and Innsbruck).

[The *Piller See* is reached by a rd. S., through a narrow gorge, and passing chapel of St. Andolar (freesees). The lake lies W., at foot of the Breitstein. St. Ulrich, 2 hrs., is at further end. Beyond this is the *Ried See*, a small tarn, and the rd. descends near Fieberbrunn into the *Pramautal*, by which *St. Johann* on this rte. is reached. The whole is a pleasant round.]

[The *Hohe Platte*, N. of Waidring, may be ascended in 4 or 5 hrs. *Fine panorama*.] Hence an almost continuous descent to

Erpfendorf, in valley of the 5 m. Ache, flowing N. into the Chiem See. [A rd. follows the stream to Kössen, &c.]

The Achenthal is monotonous; it is now ascended to

St. Johann (*Inn*, Post; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. another opposite), a large village among meadows in a broad open valley where 3 streams unite; picturesque wooden houses. [The *Pramautal* here opens S. At *Fieberbrunn* Margaret Maultasch was cured of a fever, whence the name. A rd. leads thence to the *Piller See*: see above.]

[A good carriage-rd. hence, S., ascends the valley to *Kitzbühel*, and crosses Pass Thurn, Rte. 234, into the Pinzgau, Rte. 230.]

The rd., now leaving the Ache Valley, leads along the S. base

of the *Kaisergebirge*, a picturesque range of dolomite mountains.

7 m. **Ellmau** (*Inn*, Post, clean; trout), on the summit-level of the road, 2839 ft.

7 m. **Söll** (*Inn*, Post), prettily situated. The precipice of the Mosberg is N. of the road.

[From this point the *Hohe Salve* or *Salven Berg* (5866 ft.), the Rigi of the lower Inn, may be ascended in 3 hrs. Guide necessary. *Inn* on summit where bread and wine may be had. Beds not good. A noble *view*—E. of the *Ewige Schneegebirge*; S. of the *Grossglockner* and other *Noric* peaks; S.W. of the *Oetzthaler* snow-peaks; while N., and close at hand, are the jagged and bare walls and horns of the dolomitic *Kaisergebirge*. May be also ascended from *Hopfgarten* on the S.W. side (Rte. 234).]

The old castle of *Ittern* is passed l., and rd. descends rapidly to

7 m. **Valley of the Inn**, where a ch. called *Gruttenberg* crowns an isolated limestone rock.

1¼ m. **Wörgl** (*Inns*: Post; Lamm), stat. on rly., Rte. 229A.

33 m. **Innsbruck**. Rte. 212.

Rte. 229 A (234 in 'S. Germ. Handbook').—WÖRGL, in **INN THAL**, to **GASTEIN**, by **KITZ-BÜHL** and **MITTERSILL**.

WÖRGL to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Kitzbühl . .	19	Gastein . .	48½
Mittersill . .	14		81½

A good rd. the whole distance, and excellently engineered over *Pass Thurn*.

A convenient carriage route between *Innsbruck* and *Gastein*, and by an excursion from *Mittersill* affording an opportunity of visiting the noted *Kriml Falls*.

Wörgl (see Rtes. 188B. and 229). Soon turning out of the valley of the *Inn* and keeping at first on the l. or S. bank of the *Ache* (the rd. to *Salzburg* following the rt. bank), the road turns S.E. to ascend the *Brixen Thal*. Opposite the *Castle of Itter* the stream is crossed to reach

Hopfgarten (*Inn*, *Paulwirth*), 5 m. at S.W. foot of the *Hohe Salve*. At the *Inn* are horses for the ascent in 3 hrs. For view, &c., see Rte. 229.

[The *Kelchsauthal* opens S. with ruins of the castle of *Engelsberg* at its entrance. Path from head of the valley to *Wald* in *Pinzgau*, near *Kriml*.]

Brixen (*Inn*, *Gemeinde Gast*-5 m. haus). Ascent of the *Hohe Salve* also made from here. Close by are baths—*Maria-Louisenbad*—named from the *Duchess of Parma*. The rd. now mounts out of the valley to *Spertendorf*, and then descends the *Spertner-*

thal by vill. of Kirchberg, and presently passing a small lake l., to

9 m. **Kitzbühl** (*Inn*: Tiefenbrunner Hof, good), a neat little town, in the valley of the Achen, the stream flowing N. to the Chiem See. A bathing establishment near is supplied from mineral springs. The range of the Kaisergebirge is seen N. (*Ascent of the Kitzbühlerhorn* (6426 ft.), N.E., made in 4 or 5 hrs., offers a fine panoramic view. Chapel on summit.) (Copper-mine of *Rohrerbüchel*, 500 fathoms, is deepest in the globe after Monkwearmouth.)

[A good carriage-rd. hence 6 m. to St. Johann, on the way to Salzburg, Rte. 229.]

The rd. now turns S., and then, crossing and recrossing the Achen before reaching *Jochberg*, by well-managed gradients climbs

10 m. **Pass Thurn** (4173 ft.). *Descent* is gradual and bears E. through fine mountain and forest scenery into the *Pinzgau* at

4 m. **Mittersill** (*Inns*: Grundmer, good; Bräu Ruep, large and good). For *Kriml Waterfall*, distant 16 m., and for rd. down the *Pinzgau* to *Lend*, see Rte. 230: thence to

48½ m. **Gastein**. See Rte. 200.

Rte. 230.—INNSBRUCK to GASTEIN or SALZBURG, by the ZILLER THAL, the GERLOS PASS, and the PINZGAU.

INNSBRUCK to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Jenbach (Rl.)	23¾	Gastein	21
Zell	17		
Kriml	20		128¾
Lend	47		

Rail as far as Jenbach. Stellwagen to Zell every day, morning and evening, in 3½ hrs. (carriage with 2 horses, 8 fl.). For travellers from the N. Brixlegg Stat. saves distance, but there is no omnibus. A bridle-path only over the Gerlos Pass to Kriml. 1-horse cars can be obtained at each vill. down the *Pinzgau* to Lend, on the Salzburg post-road. Jenbach to Fügen in a carriage, 1½ hr.; Fügen to Zell, 2 hrs.; Zell to Gerlos on foot, 4 hrs.; Gerlos to Kriml, 4 hrs.—good sleeping-place. Kriml can be reached in 1 day from Jenbach, Lend the day after.

The Ziller Thal is interesting chiefly for the fine Tyrolese type of its inhab. Its upper branches, however, which penetrate to the high snowy range, are very picturesque. The *Pinzgau* is monotonous, but much fine scenery is to be found in the lateral valleys S., and the waterfall at Kriml is superb.

Innsbruck, by rail, to

Jenbach (see Rte. 188B.). (*Inn*: 23¾ m. nr. stat.) The rd. thence crosses the Inn by bridge of Rotholz, and a carriage, by a small toll, may pass through grounds of Château Rotholz, shortening distance to

Strass (*Inns*: Post, clean; 2 m. Neuwirth, new), village at mouth of the Zillerthal. (The limestone mountain on N. side of

the river Inn is the Sonnwendjoch, 8507 ft.) On the steep face of mountain forming l. wall of the Zillerthal is the chapel and hermitage of Brett-fall.

2½ m. Schlitters is the first vill.; then

2½ m. Fügen (*Inns*: Post; Stern; Aigner's), most populous place in the valley, with a needle factory. Ch. contains some native painted carvings. *Château* of Count Dörnhof close by, now modernized, was built by the Függer family. The *Hacklthurm*, a feudal tower 4 stories high, has been replaced by an ordinary house. The performance of a musical family at one of the inns (Aigner's) is worth listening to.

2 m. Uderns (*Inn*) is inhabited by pedlers, who traffic in gloves, chamois leather, &c., all over the Continent. After passing through hamlets of Ried, Kaltenbach, Aschau, and Mitterndorf, a turn of the rd. shows

8 m. Zell (*Inns*: Post, new, good house, only one with a *view*; Engel, close by, is fair. Welsch-wirth, Greiderer's, and others, in vill. over the bridge, are also good, in a *rustic way*). This chief village of the valley, 1078 Inhab., occupies both banks of the Ziller, opposite the entrance to the Gerlosthal. 1 m. S. are the gold-mines of *Hainzenberg*, still producing small quantities. The stamping-mills are curious. The hill above the chapel of Maria Rast affords a *view*, and another is obtained by climbing to the two little chapels on the l. side of the valley—path strikes up near the

Engel inn. The Gerloswand (7023 ft.) rises opposite; the Ahorn Spitze (9745 ft.) and the Tristen Spitze (8934 ft.) fill the end of the valley S.; while the field of snow to their rt. is the Ingent Spitze, an outlier of the snowy range of the Zillerthaler group.

The inhab. of the Ziller Thal are chiefly pastoral. They are large built, and handsome, industrious, and thorough specimens of the Tyrolese character; immensely fond of dancing and singing, and extemporizing satirical verses. Their costume *was* picturesque—it is seldom seen now—but a wedding or a festival (*kirchweihe*) are opportunities not to be missed for observing manners, &c. Large numbers, especially about Mayrhofen, had been secretly converted to Protestantism, but after much persecution were, in 1837, by an edict of the Tyrolese estates, expelled the country, finding an asylum by a grant of the King of Prussia in Silesia.

Excursions.

Above Zell the valley extends due S. 5 m. to *Mayrhofen* (*Inns*: Gläser, and Neuhaus, the latter a little off the road; both decent). The village is ½ m. further. The accommodation is not so good as at Zell, but the place better situated for *Excursions*, as above this the valley becomes much more interesting, and divides into 4 branches.

a. The branch retaining the name of the **Ziller Thal**. This runs E. for about 15 m., and ends among glaciers and the grand scenery of the Krimler Tauern. From Mayrhofen it is 2½ hrs. to *Brandberg*, 1½ hr. to *Haistling*,

and $1\frac{1}{2}$ more to *Auf der Au*. Here the valley *divides* into 3, and a path ascends by each branch to cross the main chain into the Prettau, or Upper Ahnthal. The easternmost branch is the *Zillergrund*, and it is 4 good hrs. to the *Joch*, and 3 down to *Kasern* or *Heiligengeist*. The central one is the *Hundkehlsthal*, which offers a laborious pass (8481 ft.) over to St. Valentin. The third, or southernmost branch, is the *Sondergrund*. This pass is easier than the others, but it is full 4 hrs. to the *Hörndl Joch* or *Pusterer Tauern* (8365 ft.), whence is a *view* of numberless peaks, &c. (*obs.* the Krimler Tauern and the Drei Herrn Spitze). Deseent is steep, 3 hrs. to St. Jacob in Ahren Thal (best sleeping-place is *Steinhaus*, a little further). From Heiligengeist it is 9 hrs., and from St. Jacob's 6 hrs. walk to Brunecken, but a char can travel below St. Jacob's, Rte. 225.

b. The **Stilluper Thal**. This opens 30 min. beyond Mayrhofen, the stream pouring down from a narrow cleft; the path ascends through woods on rt. bank. The valley turns S.E. and ends in the snows of the main chain not far from the head of the *Sondergrund*. [Between the Stilluperthal and the upper Zillertal stands the imposing *Ahorn Spitze*. From Mayrhofen it takes 8 or 9 hrs. for the *ascent* (which must be made from Brandberg), and 6 hrs. to deseend. The last hr. is a difficult climb to the summit.]

c. The **Zamser or Zem Thal**, well worth exploring. 15 min. from ch. of Mayrhofen cross the Ziller close to a fall, and 15 min. further the Stilluper Baeh. Keep along the fields (leaving the track to the rt. which leads to the Unter Steg, and so to Finkenberg), and in 10 min. is the *Hoch Steg*, a covered bridge over the Zem Baeh. Cross this, and, turning l., ascend rough ground with a few houses, bearing towards the gorge of *Donauberg*, from which the Zem Baeh issues.

This gorge, dark, narrow, with a roaring stream at the bottom, may be compared with the Via Mala. Soon after entering, at a point a few yards to l. of the path, a fine waterfall is seen. The ravine ends at the *Carlsteg*, 8 m. from Mayhofen; and 4 m. further is *Ginzling* (Inn, Hof Gross Dornau, homely).

[Here the *Floienthal* enters on the l., running parallel to the Stilluper Thal, from which it is separated by a mountain ridge, of which the Tristen Spitze and the Floienthurm are the principal peaks. The former can be ascended from Ginzling, the latter used to be celebrated for its chamois. At the head of the valley is the *Löffelspitze* (11,115 ft.). The *ascent* is also made from Ginzling— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Baumgartner Alp, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to glacier at head of the valley, 5 hrs. to the summit, but the last portion of the ascent is rather dangerous. The *view* is more interesting than that from the Ahorn Spitze.]

From *Ginzling*, continuing up the Zem Thal, it is 2 hrs. to the chalets of *Breitlahner* (where refreshment can be had). There again the valley divides: the

branch to the E. is called the *Zemgrund*; the other, the main branch, to the W., is the *Zamser Thal*.

[Ascending the *Zemgrund*, the chalets of the Schwemm Alp are reached in 1 hr.; here it is possible to sleep. 2 hrs. further, by a difficult path, is the *Schwarzenstein Alp*, interesting to mineralogists, from which is a striking view of the 3 great glaciers at the head of the valley. A small frozen lake, the *Lissee*, can be reached by $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. climb.

The path from *Breitlahner* up the main valley, now called the *Zamser Thal*, becomes difficult. The glaciers of Hinter Dux, on the N., send down a stream which makes a fine fall. Then the *Hörping Thal* opens S., at the head of which are grand glaciers, and the two loftiest mountains of the whole Zillertal chain. These are the Hoch Feil on the western side, and the Möselnock on the eastern.

[An ascent of the *Möselnock* (11,424 ft.) was made by Mr. Tuckett and party in 1865, on their way from Lappach in the Mühlwalderthal on the S. to the Zemthal. From the ridge between the Thurner Kamp and the Möselnock, a climb of 4 hrs. over tolerably easy rocks put them on the summit; view very fine. Descent, first to the ridge connecting with the Furtsehlägel Spitz N., and thence under slopes of the Talgen Kogel into the Hörpingthal, laborious and difficult. $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Lappach to summit. $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from summit to Ginzling.]

After passing some huts and

two small lakes, the track, in 7 hrs. (?) from *Breitlahner*, reaches the *Pfitscher Joch* (7358 ft.), whence the descent down the Pfitscher Thal brings the traveller in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Sterzing*, on the Brenner rd.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Stein, 1 hr. St. Jacob, 1 hr. Kematen (good Inn), 3 hrs. to Sterzing.

d. The *Duxer Thal*—the 4th and most western branch. This is the most popular of the expeditions from Mayrhofen: 5 hrs. to Hinter Dux at the farthest point. Ladies can easily go on horseback. Portions of the route are remarkably picturesque, but it may be questioned whether the upper part can compete in snowy grandeur with some of the lateral valleys of the Zem Thal.

From *Mayrhofen* keep up the valley as described in last route, till the Stilluperbach is crossed, then bear to rt. 10 min. to the *Unter Steg*, and ascend on the other side by a beautiful path to *Finkenberg*, 1 hr. from Mayrhofen (an old chalet Inn, and a little further a new, fair-looking, country Inn, Neuwirt, 9 bed-rooms). Here the scenery is charmingly romantic. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond Finkenberg, visit by a short détour to l., the *Teufelsteg*, a bridge 96 ft. above a turbulent torrent rushing through a narrow chasm. (The path beyond the bridge leads to the entrance of the Zemthal, and the traveller may return that way by the Hoch Steg to Mayrhofen.) Continuing up the valley, the bridle-path for a time hangs to the steep side of the hill, a considerable height above the stream, and then crosses to

the S. or rt. bank, where it is shady and easy walking, to *Lannersbach*, 2 hrs., the principal vill. of the Duxerthal, which here makes an abrupt turn S. (*Inn* at the second group of houses beyond the turn, rustic but clean quarters, and can supply a good dinner.) The *Gefrorene Wand* or Frozen Wall now comes in sight. *Hinter Dux*, last hamlet in the valley, is 2 hrs. further, and about 20 m. from Zell (*Inn* is decent, with several bedrooms; a hot spring near supplies a small bath-house). The scenery, wild and bare, is dignified by the impending glacier of the *Gefrorene Wand*, which closes the valley. The stream from this glacier forms a fine cascade $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the inn; a guide is desirable both for this and the glacier. A valley, called *Beidenthal*, W., is separated from the Duxerthal by a low ridge, from which is *superb view* of the glaciers. From *Hinter Dux* there is a frequented path over the *Duxer Joch* (7618 ft.) (fine view) to *Ober Schmirn*, in 4 hrs. (*Inn* there extortionate.) 3 hrs. further is *Staflach*, upon the Brenner rd. See Rte. 217.]

From Zell, over the Gerlos, to Kriml and the Pinzgau.

Guide unnecessary. Porter to Kriml, 3½ fl.; horse, 8 fl.

From **Zell** the *Gerlos Thal* opens E. 10 min. from the vill. is the *Virgin's Pillar*. Take rt. hand rd., pass the gold-smelting works on the l., ascend the *Hainzenberg*, pass chapel of St. Maria Rast, 20 min., belonging to the hamlet of *Hainzenberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond.

near **Oetschen Wirthshaus** (1 hr. 3 m. from Zell) is a fine *view* over the whole Zillertal. (Any one bound hence to Mayrhofen will find a path from *Hainzenberg* over the hill, saving an hr. of distance, and giving a view of the snowy chain S.) The rough track now continues through woods on a level (the *Gerlos Bach* deep in the gorge to l.), and crosses successively the *Schönbach* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the *Zaberbach* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and the *Schwarzbach* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A *view* opens rt. of snow and glacier, and 20 min. further the

Wimmach is crossed by a bridge; the path here enters a populous Alpine valley, and 1 hr. further the straggling vill. of

Gerlos, 4½ hrs. from Zell (two 9 m. *Inns*: *Kammerlander's*, the last large stone house at E. end of village, is the best; night quarters are better at *Kriml*). The path is now on the rt. bank of the *Gerlos* stream. The

Schönach Thal opens S., and a snow-peak now seen is the *Schönacher Kees*. Path is lost for a time over wet ground, and affords no view till it reaches the upper part of the valley called *Dürrenboden*; then the

Wilde Gerlosthal is seen to S., with the *Reichenspitz* (10,851 ft.) and its glaciers in the distance. Passing under a timber slide and crossing the *Gerlosbach*, the

Frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg is marked by a post, and a little further the

Summit of the Pass (4716 ft.), 5 m. 1½ hr. from *Gerlos*, is reached,

covered with vast and solitary forests. The track descends to

3 m. **Ronach** (*Inn*, only tolerable), first vill. in the *Pinzgau* or valley of the *Salzach*. Here the carriage-rd. begins. N.W. is the *Source* of the *Salza*, which, after its union with the *Ache* between *Kriml* and *Wald*, takes the name of *Salzach*. It issues from a tarn at the foot of the *Geierkopf* (9061 ft.).

[Instead of proceeding to *Ronach* it is far better to diverge and reach *Kriml* by passing over the *Plattenberg*. 10 min. beyond the frontier post, and between it and the summit of the pass, is a separation of roads. Take that to rt., which ascends to the pastures of the *Plattenberg*. A post here ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) marks the path to *Kriml*. (From this point, by a *détour* of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit of the *Platten Kogel* (6658 ft.), a splendid *view* may be obtained, including the *Pinzgau*, as far as *Taxenbach*, and the glaciers and snow summits of the four-cornered *Drei Herrn Spitze*, the *Reichen Spitz*, and the *Krimler Tauern*. The path turns off rt. about 5 min. beyond the above-named post. 40 min. climb brings to 3 chalets, and 20 min. more to the summit. A small monument records the visit of a Prince Abp. of *Salzburg* in 1838.) On the descent to *Kriml* is a fine *view* of the *Krimlthal*, a long narrow gorge hemmed in by precipitous pine-covered mountains, with the foaming falls which render it famous in vivid contrast to the foliage. Path descends through a pine wood to

Kriml, 3412 ft. (*Inn*, *Kersch-*

dorfer, 6 rooms with 20 beds, better than any in the *Pinzgau*; capital trout, guides and ponies dear), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Gerlos*, or 5 hrs. by the *Platten Kogel*. The *Cataract* near this village is the finest in the *Eastern Alps*, and is not excelled by any in *Switzerland*. Take a boy to show the way among the many paths: 18 kr. to lower fall, 35 kr. to upper. In 3 leaps the torrent of the *Ache* descends 2000 ft. The two lower are much broken by rocks; the upper one is an unbroken column of 1000 ft., and should on no account be missed. It takes about an hour to reach it from the inn, and another to climb to the top. The lower fall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from inn, can be seen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. there and back. The 3 falls cannot be seen at one view except from a distance. In the valley are many ferns and interesting mosses.

The path up the *Achen Thal* and over the *Krimler Tauern* to the *Prettau*, valley of *Taufers* and *Brunecken*, 45 m. in 18 hrs., is described *Rte. 225*. From *Kriml* by a char-rd. to *Wald* in the *Pinzgau* is 4 m.]

From **Ronach** it is a carriage-rd. to

Wald (*Inn*: decent), 3043 ft., 5 m. a poor vill. on l. bank of *Salzach*. Between 2 stones in front of the ch. the peasants squeeze themselves to cure rheumatism, or used to do so. Fine *view* from it of glaciers of *Gross Venediger*. Near *Wald* the ruins of a castle belonging to Count *Küenberg*. On S. side of the valley the *Ober Sulzbachthal* falls in, at entrance to which is a waterfall.

[At the head of the *Ober Sulz-*

GROSS VENEDIGER AND THE SULZBACH VALLEYS, FROM A
POINT N. OF WALD.

bachthal are the snow-fields and glaciers of the *Gross Venediger* (12,052 ft.), which mountain has of late been repeatedly ascended from this side. The innkeeper Bachmayer is a guide, and also Franz Scharler. In 1842 a hut was erected 3 hrs. from the summit. The mountain however is more easily and more usually ascended from Preg-raten, Rte. 224A. From this latter place Mr. Tuckett and party, in 1865, crossed by a snow pass between the Gross Venediger E. and Heiligengeist Kees W., into the Sulzbachthal. "Scenery of a very high order."]

2½ m. Neukirchen (*Inn*, Bachmeier) (5½ hrs. walk by Kriml from Gerlos, or 4½ by Ronach). Opposite Weierhof the *Habach Thal* S. is seen closed by a glacier. Bramberg and Muhlbach are passed, and the Salzach crossed to

9 m. Hollersbach, at the mouth of

the *Hollersbach Thal*; in the background is the snow peak of the *Kratzenberger Köpf* (9942 ft.). (This part of the rd. is often in rainy weather impassable for pedestrians.)

Mittersill, 4½ hrs. from Wald 3 m. (*Inns*: Bräu Ruep, best, large but ill-managed; Grundmer, good), chief place of the valley. Noble view from the new rd. to Kitzbühel. The snow-covered *Bernkopf* (10,053 ft.) is seen S. Note some lines on the grave of a priest in the chyd., l. side.

Post omnibus to Zell am See 4 times a week in afternoon.

[Hence S. is the very interesting but difficult path over the *Velber Tauern* to Windisch Matrei, Rte. 226. Also N. the new carriage-rd. over *Pass Thurn* by Kitzbühel 18 m. or 6 hrs., to Wörgl 22 m., Rte. 234.]

The Pinzgau now becomes

very dreary. Much of it is marshy, the bed of the river being raised by mud and debris; the waters are restrained by embankments, and a monument $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Mittersill records the aid granted by the Emp. Francis to this end, quoting his words, "My children, here you must be helped."

From Mittersill the rd. crosses the Salzaeh to the N. bank, and that from Kitzbühel falls in.

Stuhlfelden, a small vill. The *Geisstein* (7747 ft.) N.E. may be ascended in 4 hrs. from this; it offers a grand panorama.

Uttendorf. The *Stubbach Thal* opens S.

[Up this is the path leading by the *Kalser Tauern* to Kals, in 12 hrs., Rte. 224.]

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Lengdorf** (*Inn*: Oberhauser). Here the *Muhlbach Thal* enters S. Its stream, in 1798, brought down torrents of mud, committing frightful ravages, traces of which are still visible about the vill. of Niedernsill at its mouth. Further on to the S. across the valley, now widening to a small plain and all more or less marsh, is the castle of Kaprun, and near the head of the *Kapruner Thal* are seen the peak and glaciers of the *Wiesbachhorn*, the highest mntn. in the ridge separating that valley from the Fuschthal.

Fischhorn, a picturesque castle (*view*). The valley of *Zell am See* opens N. with a pleasing prospect of the lake and town.

[The rd. by Zell am See goes by Saalfelden to Lofer, where it joins the post-rd.

between Innsbruck and Salzburg: see Rtes. 202 and 229.]

Bruck (*Inn*, Von Mayer's, 8 m. good), at junction of the Zillerbaeh with the Salzaeh, which at times is several ft. above the former sluggish stream. To the S. is the *Fusch Thal*.

[The upper part of the *Fusch Thal* is extremely well worth exploring, and 2 fine passes lead from it to *Heiligenblut*. 5 m. up the valley is *Fusch (Inn)*. Behind its ch. is a fine waterfall. (The car. can only be taken to Embachler, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond Fusch.) About 3 m. further a lateral valley enters l., 1 hr. up which is *Fuscherbad*, or *St. Wolfgang*, frequented by 400 patients yearly. There is good but simple accommodation, and a new and larger house was completed in 1863. (The *Grosskopf* or *Schwarzkopf*, 9071 ft., E. of St. Wolfgang, may be ascended in 4 hrs. There is a magnificent view from the summit, including the Gross Gloekner, and numerous snow-peaks between it and the Wiesbachhorn, W.—the Rauris and Gastein peaks E.—and the Steinerne Meer and other of the Salzburg mnts. N.) Returning to the Fuschthal, at about 5 m. or 2 hrs. above Fusch, is *Ferleiten*, the highest hamlet in the valley (3838 ft.). Here is the *Fuscher Tauernhaus* (a plain *Inn*, but civil people). Beyond this the highest branch of the valley turning rt., the *Käfer Thal*, realizes the ideal of an Alpine landscape. Into it glaciers pour their avalanches, 14 waterfalls are visible, and overlooking it is the fantastic form of the Hohe Doek (10,708 ft.).

Of the *two passes* to Heiligenblut, the *shorter one* is by the *Fuscher Thörl*, at the E. corner of the valley, reached in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ferleiten. Fine *views* both on ascent and from summit, from which last the Gross Gloekner first becomes visible. Then to the rt., over snow and geröll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Hoch Thor* of the Rauriser Tauern (8464 ft.), and thence a 3 hrs. descent to Heiligenblut; total 10 hrs. (Rte. 244.) The *longer pass* is by the *Pfandscharte* (8816 ft.). Path continues up the valley from Ferleiten, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then 2 hrs. of gradual ascent lead to the chalets of the *Trauner Alm*. (From this point a grand *view* N. down the Fuschthal, and beyond, of the Watzmann.) Thence in about 2 hrs. to the foot of the glacier, which is crossed in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Then 1 hr. of sharp descent and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of ascent lead to the Franz-Josefshöhe (8322 ft.), in front of the Pasterze glacier and the Gross Glockner. (The *Johann's Hütte* is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the rt. at the foot of the Fuscherkapf.) From the Pasterze to Heiligenblut is 3 hrs. further; total 12 hrs. A good mountaineer might take these 2 passes on successive days, and thus acquire a complete view of the whole E. aspect of the Gross Glockner and its district. They are the finest of all the passes leading to Heiligenblut. Fuschershan, in St. Wolfgang, is a good guide. Also Erlinger, or Wintinger, who has ascended the Wiesbachhorn, and Gregor Mayer; but these 2 men are becoming old. (Near the Pfandscharte, but between the Spillmann and the Kloben on their S. side, are the remains of a miner's hut, and *gold-workings* (9580 ft.). In elevation they are

second only to those in the Lys-thal, S. side of Mte. Rosa. See Rte. 244 for more detail.)]

From **Bruck** a capital government rd. runs down the now contracting valley of the Salzach: passing through *Hundsdoerf* (good *Inn*) and by

the **Chapel of St. George**, on a 2 m. hill (fine view, especially in the morning), it reaches

Taxenbach (*Inn*, Beim Tax-5 m. wirth, better than any higher up, and not dear), the first vill. of the Lower Salzach called the *Pongau*, and opposite the entrance of the *Rauristhal*, where, at its rt. hand corner, a fine waterfall, the Kitzlochfall, is to be seen 1 hr. from Taxenbach.

[The *Rauris Thal* is celebrated for its gold-mines, and for the easy mule-road through its western branch and over the *Rauriser Tauern*, or *Hoch Thor*, to Heiligenblut in Carinthia. *Gaisbach* or *Rauris* (*Inn*: Beim Bräuer, best in the district), chief place in the valley, is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Taxenbach. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further the valley forks. The branch to the rt. is the *Seidlwinkel*. 3 hrs. up it is the *Tauernhaus*, a solitary chalet possible to sleep in. 1 hr. beyond, the *path divides*; rt. leads into the Fuschthal, and the l. to Heiligenblut. 2 hrs. of steep ascent up the *latter* brings the traveller to the *summit*, or *Hoeh Thor* (8464 ft.). There are no glaciers or precipices, and there being frequently snow the path is marked by poles. Scenery wild and grand, not beautiful; no view from col; rare plants; *descent* to Heiligenblut in 3 hrs. In spring of 1797 an Austrian general

crossed with 4000 troops and baggage, losing only 80 men (Rte. 244).

The l. hand or eastern branch of the Rauris valley is called the *Hüttwinkel*. At 1 hr. distance is *Bucheiben*, good *Inn* (whence a path to Bad Gastein, 6 hrs.). A path above this leads in 3 hrs. to the gold-workings, and a stamping-mill, *Im Kolben* (good quarters at the superintendent's house), near the head of the valley, from which there is a track over the *Klein Zirknitzscharte* (8854 ft.), ascending on the E. side of the *Alten Kogel*, with 1 hr. over snow on the col, descending by the *Klein Zirknitz glacier*, to a lake, the *Gross See*, and by the *Kegele See* below to *Döllach* in the *Möll Thal*, 8 m. below *Heiligenblut*;—5 hrs. to *Döllach*, 2½ hrs. further to *Heiligenblut*. This pass offers magnificent views (Rte. 244). A shorter route from *Im Kolben* to *Heiligenblut*, is by the *Goldzecher Tauern*: and two other Passes lead from *Im Kolben* over the *Goldberg* chain. See Rte. 244.]

From *Taxenbach* to *Gastein* there is a path by the vill. of *Embach*, but it misses the fine gorge of the *Klammstrasse*. On the rd. there is a succession of picturesque rock scenery with the river far below, to

5 m. *Lend*, vill. on the post-rd. from *Salzburg* to *Gastein*, and at the entrance of the *Klammstrasse*; for description of which and remainder of route to

21 m. *Gastein*, see Rte. 200.

Rte. 231.—SONDRIO, in the VALTELLINE, to BRESCIA, by the PASS of APRICA, VAL CAMONICA, and LAGO ISEO.

SONDRIO to		ENG. M.	Brescia	ENG. M.
Edolo	. . .	31	. . .	30
Pisogne (Lago Iseo)	. . .	34½		95½

A good carriage-rd. Diligence daily from Sondrio as far as *Tresenda*. Carriages may be hired there for *Edolo*. Omnibus daily from *Edolo* to *Brescia*.

A most charming route, hitherto little frequented, and not well supplied with *Inn* accommodation.

Sondrio, on the *Stelvio Road* (Rte. 214).

Tresenda (*Inn*: miserable). Rd. 13 m. here turns rt., crosses the *Adda*, and commences ascent by two long gradients, commanding near the top, and especially from an *Inn* called *Belvedere*, magnificent views of the valley. A little beyond the

Summit (4052 ft.) is the poor 5 m. vill. of *Aprica*, and soon after, on open level sward, a clean large *Inn* is reached, good for either sleeping or dining. The snowy group of the *Adamello* is seen in front, and the descent is gradual through the *Val di Corteno*, somewhat picturesque, and with several iron-works, till a

charming view of the Val Camonica opens on approaching

- 13 m. **Edolo** (*Inns*: Leone, tolerable; Due Mori, near bridge; Post), 2293 ft., a pretty town amidst the richest scenery. The Oglio rushes through, crossed by 2 bridges, and the snowy mass of Mte. Avio impends E. Beautiful walks to Mu or to Incudine. Several ironworks in the neighbourhood.

[The route by *Mte. Tonale* into Tyrol by the Val di Sole, and so to Trent, ascends the Val Camonica from Edolo (Rte. 220).]

Below Edolo Indian corn fills the valley, which winds for several miles through a cleft in the mountains, the forms of which are very fine.

- 2 m. **Bridge** to the rt. bank of the Oglio. [The *Val di Malga* here opens on the W.; the upper portion, called *Val di Miller*, reaching to the Adamello. Mr. Tuckett's party, after ascending the Adamello from Val di Genova, descended by this valley (Rte. 220A).]

- 4 m. **Road** crosses again to l. bank. *Val Paisco* opens W. The rd. winds with the river towards the E., and at

- 4 m. **Cedegolo** (*Inn*: pretty good) crosses to rt. bank.

[*Val Savio* here enters from the E. The stream is in a deep gorge; pleasantest path is by *Cero* on the N. slopes. About 3 m. up, the valley forks; N. branch *Val Brate*, S. *Val d' Adame*—both penetrating to the S. flank of the Adamello. At *Isola* in latter valley, where the Poja comes in from S., a hovel serves for refresh-

ment but not sleeping. Path from this climbs through very fine scenery round the S. side of Mte. Campeglio, and above the romantic *Lago d'Arno*, to the pass of *Mte. Campo*, and descends into Val di Fum (or Daone) (Rte. 220A).]

Grevo, a considerable vill., is seen on the opposite side, and rd. crosses to E. side before reaching

Capo di Ponte (*Inn* poor). 3 m. Striking scenery. A ruined castle on a bluff opposite, and abrupt heights of Mte. Vaccio magnificent to the W. (A mule-track leads under them to *Val Scalve*.)

Breno (*Inn*: Pellegrino, good), 5½ m. principal place in the lower Val Camonica, a highly picturesque and curious old town in a cleft on a rock that blocks up the valley, and leaves scarcely more than space for the river. *Monte Frerone* (8676 ft.), a bold granitic peak, rises to the E., and several narrow valleys penetrate in that direction towards Mte. Castello, the most southern of the snowy ranges.

[An interesting path leads by Prestine to the *Croce Domini Pass* (about 6500 ft.), by which the upper valley of the *Calfaro* may be gained, which, at *Bagalino* (tolerable *Inn*), becomes extremely beautiful. Rd. thence to *Lodrone*, near *Lago Idro* (Rte. 220A).]

The rd. crosses the Oglio, and bends round to

Cividate, very picturesque on 2¼ m. all sides. The rd. now, keeping the rt. bank, enters an alluvial flat, bounded by limestone cliffs, to which two huge masses of dark-

coloured porphyry in the centre of the valley are singularly opposed.

7 m. The road divides: rt. continues on to *Lovere* (8 m.) and Bergamo; the l., crossing the Oglio to *Darfo*, is the only one that skirts the shore of *Lago Iseo*.

[Opposite *Darfo* the *Val di Scalve* enters from the W., one of the most important of the lateral valleys; bridle-track along the N. side. At *Vilminore*, 4 hrs., valley turns N.E. *Schilpario* (tolerable quarters) is the chief vill. in this upper portion. From this it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Capo di Ponte* in *Val Camonica*. *Mte. Gleno* and *Mte. Venerocolo* are the principal mtns. on the N. side of the upper valley, and on the E. side of the former is a path into the *Valtelline* near *Tresenda*.]

7 m. *Pisogne* (*Inn*: *Corona*, Post), flourishing little town on the Lake.

Lago Iseo (627 ft. above sea)—extreme length 17 m., average width 2m.—is surrounded with landscape beauty. The mountains rise in gentle slopes, some to between 6000 and 7000 ft.; villages, villas, and gardens adorn the shores. In the midst, where the lake widens, is a picturesque island (*Mezz-Isola*) with precipitous rocky sides. The best quarters on the lake are at

[*Lovere* (*Inn*: *Canone d'Oro*), a very picturesque town, opposite *Pisogne* on W. shore, long the residence of Lady Wortley Montague. See monument by Canova in family chapel of the Tadini. The Count's museum and gallery may also be visited. (See *Hand-book for N. Italy*.)

Steamer daily, leaving *Lovere* at 4, reaching *Iseo* at 5, and *Sarnico*, at further

corner, at 6, returning thence at 10. Diligence from *Lovere* to Bergamo, and omnibus twice a day between *Sarnico* and *Palazzolo*, on rail, half-way between Bergamo and Brescia.]

From *Pisogne* the post-rd. for 5 m. is a fine construction blasted out of rock or carried on terraces over the lake. It passes through *Marone*, to

Sale (*Inn*: *Posta*), and by 8 m. *Sulzano*, to

Iseo (*Inns*: *Leone d'Oro*, very fair; *Vapore*, filthy). *Obs.* in the neighbourhood the ancient moraines of the Oglio.

Omnibuses twice a day to *Brescia*.

[At the S.W. extremity of the lake stands *Sarnico* (*Inn*: *Leone d'Oro*, indifferent). Here the Oglio quits the lake. Carriages to *Grumello Stat.* on *Milan Rly.*]

The rd. passes through a pleasing fertile country to

Brescia (*Inns*: *Albergo d'Italia*; 15 m. *Regina d'Inghilterra*). See *Hand-book N. Italy*.

Rte. 231 A. — BRESCIA to RIVA, by LAGO D'IDRO.

BRESCIA to		ENG. M.	ENG. M.
Vestone	.	21	Riva . . . 19
Storo	.	17	—
			57

A carriage-rd., where night travelling should be avoided, since some of the inhabitants are reported *mauvais sujets*.

The whole of this route is abundantly picturesque, and the descent upon Riva marvellous.

From **Brescia** the rd. ascends for a few miles N., then turns E. up the Val di Garza and crosses the hills, commanding at one point a beautiful *view* over the Lake of Garda; then passing

17 m. **Preseglie**, descends into the valley of the *Chiese* (also called Val Sabbia) at

1 m. **Barghe**. [Here following the main rd. down the valley, through Sabbio and Vobarno, the traveller will reach *Salo* (13 m.) on the Lago di Garda: scenery lovely. The rd. makes an abrupt turn to the l. about 4 m. below Vobarno, and is carried on ridge of a steep hill, with the lake and Salo below. (*Inn*: Gambero, good but dear; Giardino, clean and moderate.) There is a rd. by the lake to Gargnano, whence steamer occasionally to Riva.]

Turning up the valley through tranquil scenery,

3 m. **Vestone** is reached, chief place in the valley. (*Inn*: Tre Spade, not Leechi's, near the gate.) Passing

Lavenone, a picturesque vill., and through a gorge where the Chiese tumbles over rocks of red argillaceous schist,

4 m. **Lago d' Idro** comes in sight, 7 m. long, 1 broad, 965 ft. above sea; more Swiss in character than the other Italian lakes. The vill.

of *Idro* lies at the S. end on the E. side; the rd. keeps on W. side.

Anfo, a cluster of picturesque 3 m. old houses; near it, on a projecting mass of rock, is castle of *Rocca d' Anfo*, assaulted with much loss by Garibaldi in 1866, and evacuated by the Austrians same night.

[At N.E. end of the lake is *Bondone*, romantically perched on the summit of a steep rock, nearly 1000 ft. above level of the water. The *Cima Spessa* beyond affords a fine *View* of the valley of the Chiese (wait to cross the frontier before visiting it), and path crosses the ridge of Mte. Tombea to Magasa in *Val Vestino*. (See below.)]

Soon after leaving the lake at

Lodrone, the stream of the 6 m. *Calfaro* forms the **frontier** between Austria and Italy. Douane on either side.

[The charming *Val Calfaro* opens W. with interesting route to Val Camonica (Rtes. 220A and 231); also from Bagalino (*Inn*) is a path over into *Val Trompia*, S. interesting in upper part, important for ironworks in lower. Rd. thence to Breseia.]

After passing through Darzo the rd. branches off rt. and crosses the

Bridge over the Chiese, to enter 3 m. the narrow *Val Ampola*.

[The rd. up the valley of the Chiese leads into the romantic scenery of the *Giudicaria* and the dolomites of the Brenta Alta in Val Rendena (see Rte. 220A).]

Storo (*Inn*: Cavallo Bianco, 1 m. clean), strikingly situated under

precipices, and for some time headquarters of Garibaldi in 1866. The rd. ascends the limestone cleft called *Val Ampola*.

2 m. **Fort Ampola**, a small work that delayed the Garibaldians several days.

[Near this, *Val Lorina* enters from S., a wild and deep glen, the path leading along the bottom, and finally ascending to a ridge between a summit called *Caplone* and *Mte. Tombea* (6800 ft.), the N. face of which especially is remarkable for many rare plants. The descent crosses the S. face of *Mte. Tombea* to *Magasa* (rough Inn) in *Val Vestino*, the upper part of a valley which lower down is called *Val Toscolano*: this latter is poorly inhabited, and rather tame. It issues on the Lake of Garda at vill. of *Toscolano*. (Inn humble, not bad.)] At the

5 m. **Summit** of the pass is a small pool, succeeded by marshy ground for some distance, when the wide basin of the *Val di Ledro* opens to view, several villages are passed; at *Beseca* the last action between Garibaldians and Austrians was fought; and at

5 m. **Pieve di Ledro** (Inn, tolerable country sort) the borders of the charming

Lago di Ledro are reached. The lake is 2 m. long by 1 m. wide (2183 ft.). It is surrounded by sloping meadows and wooded hills, with higher mountains in view S. After passing it, the rd. descends rapidly by the stream of the *Ponale*, which finally flings itself by a cascade into the Lake of Garda. At a point 700 ft. above the waters of the lake the rd.

turns l., and is carried for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., with wonderful views below, along the face of a tremendous precipice in a notch or shelf, till it reaches

Riva (Inns: Sole, good; Giar-9 m. dino, cheaper), at the N. end of the lake. (See Rte. 218.)

Rte. 232. — ROVEREDO to VICENZA, by the VALLE DEI SIGNORI and SCHIO, with EXCURSIONS to the SETTE COMUNI and the BATHS of RECOARO.

ROVEREDO to	ENG. M.
Schio	28
Vicenza	21

A stollwagen starts daily at 4 in the morning from Roveredo for Schio, where it is in communication with another for Vicenza, arranged to meet the trains. There are no post-stations between Roveredo and Schio, but horses and carriages can be hired at both those places. An extra horse is required to ascend the pass of *Fugazze* on either side, and 8 hrs. are generally required from Roveredo to Schio. The rest is easy.

This is the most direct route between the Italian Tyrol and Vicenza or Venice. It leads over the extremely fine pass of *Fugazze*, and through the romantic valley *dei Signori*, and offers from Schio two interesting excursions—to the *Sette Comuni* on the one hand, or to the *Baths of Recoaro* on

the other. The former is a bold table-land occupied by a sparse and singular population, the latter a gay and charmingly picturesque watering-place.

Roveredo. (*Inn*: Cavallo Bianco and Corona, in one; good, but dear.) Rte. 217. The rd. enters the Val d'Arsa, traversed by the Leno, to the E. of the town; the lower end is called also Val Lunga, as far as the point, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town, where the

2 m. **Val Terragnolo** opens E. [Noriglio, San Nicolo, and Piazza are the principal villages of this valley; the latter is the chief place, whence by hill paths the Val Astico and Sette Comuni may be reached.]

A large paper-mill is passed, and presently is seen the Chapel of St. Columbano niched against the wall of precipice across the stream. The valley is beautiful, clothed with brush-wood, but remarkably solitary. After a long ascent Pozzachio is the first vill. that comes in sight on a height to the l. Soon afterwards, at Valmorbia, the upper valley opens strikingly, closed by the dolomite peaks of Recoaro. The view becomes very fine about

9 m. **Raossi** (*Inn*: small). A little beyond this, commandingly situated, and reached by a winding ascent, is

Chiesa, a few houses near a ch. on a hill, and chief place of the valley. It is called also *Pieve di Val d'Arsa*.

[A bridle-path to Recoaro here leaves our route, continuing up the valley by the vill. of *Campo Silvano* (*Inn*: tolerable), and

ascending to a col in the dolomite ridge called the *Campo Grosso*. It descends by *Marendaore* into the richly wooded valley on the other side. This path is interesting to the geologist. Requires a guide.

(A pedestrian bound for Recoaro from the N. may find a still more interesting path from *Ala* below Roveredo on the rly. (See Rte. 217.) This ascends the Val Ronchi, crosses the *Colle della Lora* (called also *Revelto*), on the N. side of the dolomitic pyramid of the Cima delle tre Croci (6368 ft.), and descends to Recoaro by the vill. of Obante.) (Rte. 232A.)]

From Chiesa the ascent continues, bearing to l. away from the main valley. The rd. makes the circuit of a vast wooded hollow, and mounts through noble scenery, passing a small *osteria* (which can supply coffee, wine, and bread), to the

Pass of Fugazze (4560 ft.). 5 m. The *Frontier between Tyrol and Italy*. The rd. immediately descends with numerous zigzags into the Valle dei Signori, which opens magnificently. Rock peaks of most picturesque form pierce the clouds on the l., and the blue plain of Italy is seen in the distance. The valley soon becomes superbly rich in vegetation.

Valle, with a fine ch., is the 6 m. first vill., whence is a path W. to Recoaro, which is also gained lower down by a path striking over the hill a little before reaching

Torre Belvicino, whence the $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. road is level to

2½ m. Schio (*Inns*: Croce d'Oro, good rooms, but extortionate; della Stella, fair. The inns are close together.) The town is neat and flourishing; 6000 Inhab.; a large woollen factory employs 400 hands. Passini's Geological Museum is a rich collection. Dr. Bologna, who accompanied Sir Roderick Murchison, lives here, and can give information about the Sette Comuni. Low picturesque hills surround the place and overlook the plain of the Vicentino.

[Two bridle-paths cross the hills from Schio to Recoaro. One is that already mentioned, which leaves the rd. of the Valle dei Signori about 4 m. above Schio, winds upward to the ridge, with fine views towards the head of the valley, and descends upon Recoaro by Rovigliana 4 hrs. The other is by Magré, Rte. 232A.]

Excursion to the Sette Comuni.

This singular district may be best approached from Schio. It consists of a high table-land between the rivers Astico and Brenta. Mean height above sea 3250 ft.; climate cold; productions Alpine. Trade in cattle, cheese, timber, and straw-plait. It is penetrated by but one rd., which ascends from the side of the Astico, and by a few abrupt and rough paths. Asiago, Pop. 5300, is the capital, situated nearly in the centre. The whole mountain mass is of great geological interest (see Murchison in 'Geol. Journ.,' vol. v. pt. i. 1849). The chief peculiarity of the district, however, is derived from the *character of the population*. The Inhab., about 40,000 in number, are Germans,

divided into 7 parishes or communities, spread chiefly over the southern half of the plateau, and distinguished in language and manners, as formerly in dress, from the Italians, by whom they are surrounded. Their *history*, like that of all the German colonies S. of the Alps, is obscure; but their *language*, which is the old Suabian dialect (now gradually dying out), suggests that they are a remnant of the Suabian tribe occupying in the middle ages Western Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, and which the encroaching Italians have isolated upon their bleak hill-tops. It is said to have most similarity to the dialect spoken by the people living near the Schliersee and Tegernsee, Bavaria. The scattered thatched farmhouses and quaint villages remind the traveller of Würtemberg or Bavaria. The churches are becoming Italianized; that of *Rotzo* is the most ancient. Until 1797 they formed a republic under the protection of Venice.

At Schio carriages may be hired for the whole distance, about 25 m., to Asiago; time required, 6 hrs.

The rd. goes by *Piovene*, 6 m., where it enters and crosses the Val d'Astico, and by an extraordinary series of zigzags laid up the mountain side, and visible far in the plain, reaches the summit, whence over an undulating and curious country, broken by protruding rocks, like the Karst of Carniola, and barely inhabited, it descends into the basin of Asiago.

The geologist will, however, find it more to his advantage to abandon this new route for the old one, and, proceeding up the valley of the Astico to *Pedescala*

(10 m. from Piovene), take the steep ascent to the plateau, where a succession of oolitic strata full of fossils, covered by red limestone containing ammonites, will be observed. *Rotzo*, 3 m., is near the edge of the plateau; thence it is almost level to *Roana*, 5 m.; then the deep ravine of the river *Assa* has to be crossed; and 2 m. further is *Asiago*. (*Inn*: *Bosco's*, just tolerable, 2 bed-rooms; others cleaner over the way.) It is a long, straggling, and rather dirty vill. with a large new ch.

There is a *path*, only passable in dry weather, from *Asiago* to *Valstagna*, on the *Brenta*, 4 hrs.; 1 hr. over the open plain on a good rd., passing *Gallio*, one of the 7 communes; then 1 hr. down a stony gully, to *Boso*, where is a poor osteria and a small ch., picturesquely situated, for at this point both stream and path drop suddenly into a grand and deep gorge, descending all the way to *Valstagna*, 2 hrs., where the *Brenta* valley opens very finely. There is an excellent small *Inn* over the bridge on the high rd.: 1 hr.'s drive to *Bassano*.

From *Schio* the rd., skirting a range of low hills to the W., keeps along the plain, through

5 m. *Malo*, to

16 m. *Vicenza*. *Inns*: *Albergo della Villa*, by *Torresani*, best; *Bahnhof's* *Restaur.* See *Hand-book N. Italy*, Rte. 26B.

Rte. 232 A.—VICENZA to SCHIO, by the BATHS of RECOARO.

VICENZA to	ENG. M.
<i>Recoaro</i>	20
<i>Schio</i>	13

A good rd. to the Baths, and public conveyances several times a day in about 4 hrs. A carriage and pair can be hired for 20 fr. For the *bridle-path* to *Schio* donkeys may be hired at 4 fr. each.

Travellers by rail from *Verona* should stop at *Tavernelle*, where carriages wait for hire to the Baths.

Recoaro owes its attractions to the beauty of its situation—a richly wooded and elevated basin surrounded by charmingly-varied mountain forms, among which to the N. are *dolomite* peaks—to the celebrity of its mineral waters, to its remarkable geological features, and last, not least, its crowd of visitors.

From *Vicenza* the broad dusty high rd. is pursued as far as

Tavernelle, where it turns to-3 m. wards the foot of the hills, upon which stands the ruined castle of *Montecchio*. [A *bridle-path* ascends and keeps along the hills by *Castel Gomberto*, thence descending into the *Val d'Agno*; this route will reward the geologist by its fine sections of volcanic tufas of the tertiary period, especially at *Montecchio* and *Gomberto*.] Winding round to the N., the road enters the *Val d'Agno*, rich and beautiful with several villages. At

10 m. **Cornedo**, small *Inn*, where the voiturier usually halts, and a fair meal is supplied. Near

Valdagno, where the rd. crosses the river, are, to the l., mines of lignite coal, much used even as far as Padua. Beyond

St. Quirico mica slate appears, the fundamental rock of these Alps. At a

Bridge, by which the stream is again crossed, the straggling vill. of Recoaro appears bosomed in foliage. (*Obs.* on the side of the new rd. specimens of basaltic dykes.)

7 m. **Recoaro**. (*Inns*: Albergo di Trettenero, and many others; a large one at the Baths: also several lodging-houses; dinners provided from the hotels. Charges for a room and living at an hotel, from 6 to 8 fr. per day.) There are an Assembly and Reading-room, and plenty of horses and donkeys.

The valley basin is 1500 ft. above sea; climate cool during the hot months. There are numerous shady walks among the chestnut and walnut covered steeps, and a *small chapel* on a hill in centre of the basin commands a charming *general view*. Dolomitic peaks rise in a circle N. and W. to a height of 6000 ft. The Campo Grosso and Cima delle tre Croci are the most remarkable. *Mte. Spiz*, which appears as a sharp point rising immediately over Recoaro W., may be ascended in 2 hrs. The path, practicable for horses, leads up from the Fonte Regia. The *View* is most extensive and varied, and

unsurpassed in richness. The *Waters* contain carbonates of lime, iron, and magnesia, with sulphate of lime, and an excess of carbonic acid; pleasant to the taste, efficacious in chronic disorders of digestive organs and liver; also, when heated and used in baths, advantageous for chronic rheumatism and paralysis. There are several springs, but the principal are Fonte Regia and Fonte Lorgna, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., where is the pump-room and universal morning promenade. Season—June, July, and August. An immense quantity of the water is bottled and sent all over Italy.

The *Geology* of Recoaro is well illustrated by Sir R. Murchison ('*Geol. Journ.*,' vol. v.). The lowest part of the valley consists of mica slate and red sandstone cut through by a basaltic dyke, from which intersection spring the chalybeate waters; higher up is a series of calcareous beds, and higher still oolitic limestone partly converted into dolomite. An ascent of Mte. Spiz by the ravine of the *Piege*, descending by villages of Tongara and San Quirico, a day's excursion, will well show these formations. Porphyry will also be observed at Tongara. Other *Excursions* for the same object may be made either to the Campo Grasso by Morendaore, or to the Tre Croci by Obante.

There are 2 routes to *Schio*. The easiest follows the rd. to the bridge, then ascends the hill by bridle-path to vill. of

Rovegliana (a picture in the 3 m. ch.), climbs the ridge, and descends through a picturesque glen with fine views of Valle dei Signori to the

5 m. **High road**, which it follows through *Torre Belvicino* to

4 m. **Schio**, Rte. 232. [The other route descends from the same ridge by valley of Gli Zaeanti to vill. of *Magre*, and is more interesting to the geologist from the development of the basaltic rocks, and, lower down, of the melaphyres and other igneous rocks, which, decomposing, afford the porcelain earth largely exported even as far as Florence. The Spizze di Schio, near Magre, is a mass of porphyry.]

Rte. 233.—SCHIO to BELLUNO, by BASSANO and FELTRE.

SCHIO to			
	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Bassano . . .	22	Belluno . . .	19
Feltre . . .	30		71

Good country rd. to Bassano. 2-horse carriages for 20 fr. can be hired at Schio. From Bassano 50 or 60 fr. are charged to Belluno, but the dil. for Trent takes passengers as far as Primolano, where the postmaster supplies small carriages for Feltre or Belluno.

This route leads through interesting and beautiful country, especially fine from Feltre to Belluno. It offers also an opportunity to regain the Brenner rd., or reach *Kp. Tyr. & Alps*.

Carinthia by the grand pass of the Ampezzo.

From *Schio* the road winds among fields of rich cultivation to

Tiene, 4000 Inhab. Freseoes 7 m. by P. Veronese on one of the palaces.

In a few miles the rd. crosses the river *Astico*, descending from the mountain plateau of the Sette Comuni (Rte. 232), to the spurs of which the rd. now rises, displaying rich views over the plains.

Marostica, an old and picturesque town; the walls and towers climb the hill behind; name said to have been derived from Marius, who occupied the site. The Sealigers rebuilt it in 13th cent. Alpinus, the physician, who introduced coffee into Europe, was born here 1553; and Alvinzi was defeated by Massena 1796. The *Brenta* is crossed by a covered wooden bridge (*fine view*) at entrance of

Bassano. (Inns: Sant' Antonio, 4 m. clean; Il Mondo; Luna.) See Rte. 222.

Hence are 2 rds. to Feltre. [That by the grand gorge of the *Brenta* to *Primolano*, 22 m., is so far described Rte. 222. There it climbs by zigzags E., crosses the Cismone, descending from the *cul de sac* of *Primiero*, and in about 12 m. from *Primolano* reaches *Feltre*. See Rte. 222 A.]

The other rte., shorter, more beautiful, but not so grand, leads by

Romano, the birthplace of 2 m. *Eccelino*, and the centre of the earthquake of 1846, from which the district suffered much.

Crespano, a clean-looking 5 m. P

town, and then by a noble bridge of a single arch over the Astego, built by bequest from Canova, to

3 m. **Possagno** (*Inn*: Albergo Rossi), prettily situated; birthplace of Canova. Ch. on hill above in form of an ancient temple, designed by the great sculptor, and finished after his death, contains his tomb, an altarpiece painted by him, and a fine Pietà, a bronze copy from the original; also pictures by Palma V., Palma G., Pordenone, and L. Giordano. *Canova's house* (the *Palazzo*), now belonging to the commune, with museum attached, containing casts of all his works, and 18 of his pictures, is shown to strangers, and worth a visit.

[*Asolo* (*Inn*: Träbucheli), 5 m. S. of Possagno, is a very picturesque mediæval town. The *castle*, with a high tower of the 13th cent., was the residence of Caterina Cornaro, last Queen of Cyprus, and Bembo wrote his *Dialogues* (*Asolani*) at her court. The Asolan hills form a charming district. At *Maser*, 2 m. from Asolo, on rd. to Cornuda, is a villa of Sig. Giacomelli, with frescoes by P. Veronese. (Daily omnibus to Treviso.)]

4 m. **Pederobba** is passed, and

1 m. **Mulineto** stands at junction with the high road from Treviso to Feltre; here also the traveller enters the valley of the *Piave*, and, turning N., ascends it by the side of the stream, passing through

4 m. **Quero**, and then

4 m. **Sanzan**, where, leaving the *Piave*, the rd. bends round W.,

passing under a monastery on a hill to rt., to reach

Feltre (*Inns*: Il Vapore, fair; 4 m. Aquila d'Oro; Stella), 4000 Inhab., in a fine situation; post-rd. runs through lower and modern town. The true Feltre, with middle-age fortifications, occupies the hill above. A square tower marks site of the *castle* (reached from the Piazza, and behind a ch.), whence a fine *view* along the range of the Venetian Alps. In the *Piazza* are the Town-hall, attributed to Palladio; and a pillar, once surmounted by Lion of St. Mark, which, with its inscriptions indicating Venetian supremacy, was destroyed by the French. *Monte di Pietà*, in a street adjoining, was the first establishment of its kind.

The rd. now turning E. ascends the broad valley of the *Piave*, or Val di Mel, bordered by a superb range of dolomite mtns. N., and by soft hills S. The *Piave* keeps close to the latter, and is not much seen. Mel stands on the other side of this stream at the foot of the Col del Moi (4465 ft.). In the new ch. is a St. Sebastian, by Titian (?). The broad stony bed of the

Cordevole, coming from the N., 10 m. and in its upper course full of the finest scenery, is crossed just before reaching *Bribano*. The rd. then passes along a secondary wooded range of hills to l., upon which is seen a *Palazzo* of the Monzoni family, and presently climbs a long and steep ascent through forests to a richly cultivated plateau, and through a handsome gateway enters

Belluno (*Inns*: Due Torri, 9 m.

good; Leone d'Oro) (1254 ft.), capital of the province of that name,—Pop. 11,500,—on a promontory at junction of the Ardo with the Piave; striking situation. Charming view down Val di Mel from end of the Piazza. A fine bridge over the Piave, built in 1840, destroyed in flood, stands in ruin, the piers having given way. The *Duomo* was built by Palladio. *Fine view* from its campanile (224 ft.). *Palazzo della Ragione* (Town-hall) is a fine specimen of Venetian architecture. A Roman *sarcophagus* stands in front of Gothic Ch. of St. Stephen. Country around is delightful; sketched by Titian. The best points of view are, across the Piave as at *Chapel* of St. Anna, or that of St. Liberale. The mtn. N. of the city is Mte. Serva (6966 ft.).

[A good rd. leads 20 m. to *Agordo*. In about 6 m. it enters gorge of *Cordevole* at Mas, passing first through remains of a *huge mountain slip*. A large building, once a Cistercian monastery, now private property, seen l. The *defile* of the *Cordevole* is very fine, with glimpses of dolomite

towers rt. and l. About a third of way up the gorge to *Agordo*, just before reaching a solitary house, La Stanga, at about 10 min. distance from rd., is a *singular waterfall*. The way is up a cleft, narrowing and widening, and ending in what is almost a cavern. La Stanga will afford wine, bread, and stabling. The rd. in about 10 m. from Mas opens upon basin of *Agordo*, passing through copper-smelting works of great celebrity, where the process is unique. 2 m. further is *Agordo*, delightfully situated. Fair *Inn* in Piazza. See Rte. 222 A.]

From Belluno a new rd. takes the S. side of river, but the dil. route is by the N. side, to

Capo di Ponte, where it 4 m. joins the great highway which leads N. by the Ampezzo pass into Tyrol, and S. over the bridge which names the vill. to Conegliano, and by rail to Venice. See Rte. 228.

Diligences run daily through Cadore to Venas, on the Tyrol frontier, meeting every other day diligences to Niederndorf and Brixen; dil. also daily to Conegliano.

SECTION IV.

STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND GÖRZ.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

How far Alpine.—STYRIA : *Boundaries.*—*Rivers.*—*Towns.*—*Forests.*—*Mines.*—*History.* CARINTHIA : *Boundaries.*—*The Drave.*—*Mountain Ranges.*—*Chief Towns.*—*Castles.*—*History.* CARNIOLA : *Situation.*—*Alpine portion.*—*The Save.*—*The Karst, with Caves of Adelsburg, &c.*—*Population.*—*History.* GÖRZ : *Situation, &c.*—*Character of the Valley of the Isonzo.*

ROUTE	COL.	ROUTE	COL.
240 Salzburg to Gratz, by Ischl, Aussee, Leoben, and Bruck on the Mur	429	247 Vienna to Gratz (Rly.), over the Semmering	506
241 Lietzen to the Monastery of Admont and to Eisenerz, by the Pass Gesäuse	438	248 Gratz to Laibach and Trieste (Rly.), with Excursions to the Quicksilver-mines of Idria, the Lake of Zirknitz, and the Caves of Adelsberg and Planina . . .	538
242 Linz to Gratz, by Steyer and Eisenerz	440	250 Vienna to Venice, by Judenburg, Klagenfurt, Pontebba, Udine, and Treviso	570
243 Salzburg to Laibach, by the Radstadter Tauern and Klagenfurt	446	251 Villach to Laibach, through the Valley of the Save. Excursions to Lake of Veldes and the Terglou	590
243A Klagenfurt to Krainburg, by Kappel; or to Cilli, by the Caldron of the Steiner Alp . . .	467	253 Gratz to Klagenfurt, by Marburg, and Excursion up the Lavantthal	599
244 Lienz, in the Pusterthal, through the Möllthal, to Heiligenblut and the Gross Glockner, and over the Rauriser Tauern to Bad Gastein	472	254 Trieste to Villach, by Görz, the Valley of the Isonzo, and the Predil Pass	603
245 Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur	490		
246 Mariazell to Eisenerz, by Wildalpen	500		

The remaining Eastern portion of the Alpine region is comprised within the limits of the 4 above-named contiguous provinces. *Styria* on the N. receives the subsiding masses of the Noric range which descend also into *Carinthia* on the S. To this latter province, however, belong more distinctively the Carnic Alps, while further S. still the Julian Alps penetrate for a short distance into *Carniola*, and separate it from the small territory of *Görz*.

Styria (in German *Steiermark*) extends from Salzburg and the Salzkammergut on the W. to Hungary on the E. The Duchy of Austria lies along its northern border, and *Carinthia* bounds it on the S. It is intersected by two great rivers—the *Enns* and the *Mur*—which, flowing for a considerable distance parallel to each other from W. to E., turn away almost simultaneously, the *Enns* to the N. to fall into the Danube, the *Mur* to the S. to join the *Drave*. Between the two in their parallel course extends the mtn. range generally termed the *Alps of Styria* (*Steierische Alpen*). The whole province, however, with the exception of a tract to the S.E., is mountainous, the most beautiful portion being that adjoining the Salzkammergut and inclosing the *Lakes of Aussee*. Through the greater part of it there are hardly any towns of importance; these lie all on the eastern border, in or towards the plains, where are situated—*Bruck* on the *Mur*, *Gratz*, the capital, also on the *Mur*, and one of the most noted cities in the Austrian Empire, *Marburg* on the *Drave*, and far down in the S.E. corner,

Cilli. *Styria* is remarkable for the extent of its *Forests*, the beauty and grandeur of which seem to be rivalled only in Norway. They absorb much of the industry of the country, but the trade of the woodcutter (*Holz-knecht*) is nevertheless subservient to that of the iron worker, for the *Iron Works* of *Styria* afford its most famous product. The principal *mines* are in the neighbourhood of *Eisenerz*. The Styrian iron was noted even among the Romans who highly valued the Noric swords (*Noricos enses*). (*History*). Like Salzburg *Styria* was part of the Roman *Noricum*. In 1192, on the failure of heirs to *Ottokar VI.* of Bohemia, it fell to *Leopold V.* of Austria, the same who imprisoned *Richard Cœur de Lion*. After some variations in sovereignty, *Rudolf of Hapsburg*, in 1282, attached the Duchy to his dominions, and it has belonged to the House of Austria ever since. The population is pure German.

Carinthia (in German *Kärnten*), unlike *Styria* is a very compactly shaped country, enclosed by *Styria* on the N. and E., and by *Tyrol* and *Carniola* on the W. and S. Its chief features are the long *Valley of the Drave*, with which that of the *Gail* is connected, bisecting the province from W. to E., and the two mtn. ranges parallel to them, the highest summits of which define respectively the N. and S. boundaries of the country. That to the N., a portion of the *Noric Alps*, rises towards the E. into the lofty *Ankogel*, and W. into the magnificent *Gross Glockner*, in which latter *Carinthia* boasts of possessing one of the grandest snow-peaks of the

Alps. On the S.W. the *Carnic Alps* display some striking forms, while the *Karawankas*, which compose the chief southern boundary of Carinthia, contain much picturesque scenery, and at their eastern end soar into the fine limestone mass of the Grintouz, Oistriza, and others enclosing the singular so called *Caldron* of the Steiner Alp. The *Satnitz Plateau* is a curious tertiary formation, extending along a portion of the Drave, and directly S. of *Klagenfurt* the capital, a pleasant town occupying an elevated plain in nearly the centre of the province. *Villach* to the W. of this is an ancient town, and *Friesach* and *St. Veit* to the N. have much historical interest. There are several *Lakes* in Carinthia, all long and narrow. The *Wörther See* near *Klagenfurt*, the *Ossiacher See* near *Villach*, and the *Millstätter See* near *Spital*, are the principal. Carinthia also derives much interest from the numerous *Castle ruins* which especially abound in the neighbourhood of the Drave, and which are associated with records of Turkish invasion and defeat. (*History*). Carinthia's original name was *Gorâ-tân*, or mountain-land, given to it by the Slovenes who settled down as its possessors after the period of Barbarian invasions had ceased. It fell for a time to the Dukes of Bavaria, but presently acquired Slovene Dukes of its own. In 1282 it was assigned to the Count of Tyrol, and in 1331, by failure of the line, came finally into the hands of the Austrian Hapsburgs. One of the most signal events in its history is the great battle of *Villach* 1492, in which a great Turkish host was destroyed. There is a considerable

Slovene or Windisch population: but it has during the middle ages been encroached upon by Germans from the N., and the Slovenes now occupy mainly the S. portions, especially parts of the *Gailthal*, the *Satnitz plateau*, and the *Karawankas* which are contiguous to the more Slovene Carniola. The *Imms* are fair and cheap.

A *Rly.* now traverses the province from *Marburg* on the *Vienna* and *Trieste* line through *Klagenfurt* to *Villach*, and will soon be carried farther to *Lienz* and *Brixen*, where it will unite with that now in progress over the *Brenner* pass.

Carniola (German *Krain*), lying S. of Carinthia and Styria, is divided from Venetia by the narrow little territory of *Görz* on the W., and is bounded on the S. and E. by the military Croatian colonies. Only the N.W. portion of it is mountainous where it is skirted by the *Julian Alps*, of which the loftiest summit is the *Terglou*. Along the northern side of this range lies the fine valley of the *Save*, the principal river of Carniola. The picturesque beauty of the province is nearly confined to this valley; but there, especially in its upper portion, and about the small *Lake of Veldes*, near the foot of the *Terglou*, it is very charming. Otherwise the scenery is marked by the prevalence of great tracts of bare limestone—of a lofty plateau character among the mtns., desolate and cavernous lower down, where, in the district termed the *Karst*, are the famous *Caves of Adelsberg and Planina*, the singular *Lake of Zirknitz*, and the *Quicksilver* mines of *Idria*, which, with the above-

mentioned valley of the Save, are the principal objects of interest to the traveller in Carniola. The *Inhab.* are for the most part Slovenic and not prepossessing. The country *Inns* are inferior. Carniola derives its name from the Roman *Carnia*. Under different Margraves it had various fortunes till in 1231 it became a Duchy, the Dukes of which after 1282 were Austrian, and it thus became eventually attached to the Empire.

Görz (Italian *Gorizia*) is a narrow slip of country, consisting

only of the *Valley of the Isonzo* lying on the western side of the Julian Alps, which separate it from Carniola, and divided from Venetia by a lower limestone range. There is striking scenery in the upper part of the valley, where is the small town of Flitsch. Görz, the capital, is in the lower portion, almost within sight of the Adriatic and surrounded by a pleasant landscape. The Counts of Görz were at one time very powerful, possessing a great part of Tyrol and feudal rights in Carinthia.

ROUTES.

Rte. 240.—From SALZBURG to GRATZ, by ISCHL, AUSSEE, LEOBEN, and BRUCK on the Mur.

SALZBURG to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Ischl . . .	33	Leoben . . .	23
Aussee . . .	17	Bruck . . .	11
Lietzen . . .	28	Gratz . . .	34
Rottenmann .	9		
Kahlwang . .	26		181

Eilwagen daily from Salzburg to Bruck, a stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly., in 32 hrs. Eilwagen from Salzburg to Ischl, in 17 hrs. Vorspan between Gniggl and Hof.

This route is, on the whole, very picturesque and interesting.

The rd. begins to ascend the hills at Gniggl, skirting the N. slope of the Gaisberg. From its summit (4223 ft.) is an extensive

panorama of lakes and mountains. (See Rte 195.)

Hof (*Inn*, bad). Beyond, the rd. skirts the S. side of the Fuschel See, 1 hr. long. Fuschl, a vil. (*Inn*: Zum Mohren).

St. Gilgen (*Inn*: Post, tolerably good, fish dear), at the W. extremity of the *Aber* or *St. Wolfgang See*, 2½ hrs. long. Boat to St. Wolfgang, 1½ hr., 70 kr.

[A more circuitous, but more picturesque route from Salzburg to St. Gilgen forks off at Gniggl and through *Thalgau*: then skirting part of the Mond See, 3 hrs. long (*Lunæ Lacus*), and S. to St. Gilgen. The road passes within a short distance of the small town of Mondsee (*Inns*: Goldener Löwe; Goldene Krone) 18 m. It then runs along the S. border of the lake, and commands exquisite views. On quitting it

there is a steep ascent, and, after passing a tarn, the lonely *Kröten See*, it descends upon St. Gilgen.]

On the opposite side of the lake stands

St. Wolfgang (*Inns*: Weissen Rüssel, the old one, best and good; Hirsch, not bad). *Gothic church*, of early 14th cent., with shrine of St. Wolfgang, an object of pilgrimage, and curious *altarpiece*, date 1481. *Scenery*, very beautiful. Finest view of the lake is from Herr Grohmann's gardens, open only on Tuesdays and Fridays. At the Falkenstein, between St. Wolfgang and St. Gilgen, is a remarkable *echo*. Good fishing in lake.

[*Summit of the Schafbery* (5836 ft., or 4056 ft. above lake), 3½ hrs. from St. Wolfgang, commands *one of the finest panoramas in the Eastern Alps*. Close around are the bristling limestone peaks of Salzburg and of the Salzkammergut, with its numerous azure lakes; while more distant rise the snowy mountains of the Central range. If very clear, the Gross Glockner is visible. The view has been compared with that from the Rigi, and is not inferior to it. Like the Rigi, too, it is often in cloud, while all below is clear. Many *fossils* found here.

An inn on the summit has lately been enlarged. Herr Grobmer, the landlord of the Weissen Rüssel at St. Wolfgang, is the occupier, and to him application should be made for guides, mules, or *tickets for prior claim to night accommodation on the mountain*. During the season table-d'hôte (dear) is provided. There is another inn on the Ober Alp, 1 hr. below the top, belonging to the postmaster of St. Gilgen, with 8 beds in 4 rooms; but the inn on the summit is to be preferred, as saving the 1 hr.'s ascent

before sunrise. If meat be required the visitor must take it with him, as also extra clothing for the night. The inns not opened before the beginning of July.

One of the St. Wolfgang guides, *Panzner*, having frequently accompanied geologists, would be useful to a visitor seeking information as to fossils, &c.

The descent may be made (guide needed) in 2 hrs. *down the W. slope* to the road between St. Gilgen and the Mond See, not far from the Kröten See and close to Prince Wrede's schloss of Hüttenstein.]

From St. Gilgen the road proceeds by the side of the river Ischl, through parklike scenery, to

Ischl (*Inns*: 1st rank, Bauer's, 33 m. far the best, but very dear; Kreuz, excellent and moderate: 2nd rank, Baierischer Hof, Stern: 3rd rank, Krone). The most central point for making excursions through the *Salzkammergut*. (See Rte. 203.)

Goisern, a Protestant commune. Beyond this village the post-rd. separates l. from the road to Hallstatt, and passes through *St. Agatha* and then ascends a low pass, the

Pötshen Joch, on the summit of which, 3354 ft. (no view here), a pillar marks the boundary of Salzburg and Styria.

[From the fork beyond Goisern the Hallstatt lake may be visited on the way to Aussee by making a *détour* of one day. Good road from Ober-Traun (Rte. 203) to Aussee.]

Fine view, including the Dachstein and its glacier.

Aussee, or Augstsee (*Inns*: 17 m.

Post, moderate; Hackerl, good; Blane Traube; Johann Stüger's; Sonne). Good head-quarters for excursions, and much cheaper than Ischl, but the Inn at Alt-Aussee better as a halting-place. It is a salt-village, situated at the junction of 3 streams, which, issuing from the lakes of Aussee, Grundl, and a tarn, the Oeden See, by their union form the river Traun. Looks like a great timber-yard.

In the Spital ch. good altarpiece, date 1449. Good guides may be obtained here.

Excursions to

(a) *Alt-Aussee, the Lake, the Salt-mine, and the Loser Berg.*—The road follows one of the branches of the Traun up a narrow valley N.W., and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the village, and close to the lake. There is a good Inn, recently opened, by the lake, and good fish, salbling (*Salmo alpinus*), to be had. Charmingly situated, and has a noble view of the Dachstein. The mine is beyond the lake, divided into 11 levels. In the 5th, called the Moosberg, visitors are admitted, and provided with dresses at the Berg-haus. The brine is carried down in wooden pipes to the salt-pans at Aussee. From the lake the Loser (5799 ft.) one of the peaks of the vast plateau of the Todtegebirge (Dead Mountains) can be ascended in 3 hrs., and offers a magnificent view. Guides may be inquired after from the Bergmeister, Herr v. Rothberg.

(b) *The Grundl, Töplitz, and Kammer Lakes.*—A car-road leads for about 3 m. along the banks of another feeder of the Traun to the spot where it emerges from the first lake, the

Grundl See, long and narrow, amid scenery similar in character but far inferior to that of the Gmunden See. Here is a tidy Inn (Erzherzog Johann, Edw. Grogger's), not dear. Good fish, and salbling also, may be had at this inn; the latter is dear. Permission to fish may be purchased for a few florins from the renters of the water. A boat may be hired with two men to row to the other end, above 4 m., for 1 fl. This inn is also a pleasant station from which to make excursions over the Todtegebirge.

From this point cross a

Wood, 1 m. wide, and the second lake, the *Töplitz See*, 1 m. long, comes into view. Lofty precipices hem it in on each side. A fishing canoe may be found on it, which, manned by a boatman brought with the traveller, will convey him to the only landing-place, which is at the farther end.

Beyond is a much smaller lake, the *Kammer See*, only 330 ft. long, one of the sources of the Traun, in an extremely picturesque situation. It is connected with the Töplitz See by a cutting for floating timber, date 1549.

Time required for the excursion from the Erzherzog Johann and the return, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., including the $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. occupied in walking between the lakes.

(c) *The Klam (Slam?) Alp in the Todtegebirge.*—Situate about 9 m. from Aussee, E. of the Grundl See, and 2500 ft. above it. Deserves a visit on account of the extraordinary features of the rocks surrounding it. Similar in its geological phenomena to those of the Gosauthal (Rte. 204). Notice the face of the

Grossberg (about 5600 ft.). From its summit a fine *View*.

(d) *The Sarstein* (6558 ft.).—This peak may be ascended in 4½ hrs., and offers an exquisite *View*. Track rough and broken. Descent 3 hrs. Guide Franz Lötzel.

(e) From the Grundl See excursions may also be made to the "*Wilden Gössel*;" and to the *Feuerthalgebirge*, and by the *Gross Priel* down to *Hinter Stoder*, in the *Steyerthal*. (See Rte. 242.)

Leaving Aussee, the next station is

10 m. *Mitterndorf* (*Inn*: Post, good). The road winds under the precipices of the *Grimming* (7697 ft.) to the rt., and, after descending through striking scenery and passing the remains of an old *moraine*, it enters the broad

Ennsthal. [A post-road ascends the l. bank of the Enns to *Radstadt* (Rte. 243). Beyond, it leads by *St. Johann* to *Salzburg*, to *Gastein*, and into the *Pinzgau*.]

9 m. *Steinach* (*Inn*, Post, small and homely). The road passes through a picturesque and fertile district, enlivened by castles in ruins, and inhabited chateaux, to

9 m. *Lietzen* (*Inns*: Post; *Stan-ziger's*), a large village. *View* from the *Calvarienberg* of the *Grimming*.

[A post-road branches off at this point N. to *Windischgarsten*; another E. to *Admont* and its *Monastery*, and beyond by the romantic pass *Gesäuse* and *Hie-*

flau, to the celebrated iron district of *Eisenerz* (Rte. 241.)]

Crossing the Enns and leaving it, the route ascends the *Paltenthal*, commanded at its entrance by *Schloss Streehau*. *View* from it fine.

Rottenmann (*Inn*, Post, com-9 m. fortable and roomy), a small town.

Trieben. Large iron-forges be-8 m. longing to the *Admont monastery*.

[Here a post-road forks off S. over the *Rottenmanner Tauern* to *Unzmarkt*, in the *Murthal* (Rte. 250), and thence S. through *Neumarkt* to *Friesach* in N. *Carinthia* (Rte. 250). From *Trieben* it is 12 m. to *St. Johann* in the upper *Pölsthal*, a tidy little inn; 20 m. farther to *St. Georgen*, and thence to *Unzmarkt* about 3 m.]

Gaishorn (*Inn*, Post) opposite 5 m. to a lake out of which flows the *Palten Bach*.

Col, the second *Rottenmanner* 7 m. *Tauern* of that name (5000 ft.). *Inn* here.

Kahlwang, on the *Lisingbach* 6 m. (*Inn*, Post). The *Admont monastery* possesses copper-mines here.

Timmersdorf. 13 m.

Murthal. First village, St. 5 m. *Michael*.

Leoben (*Inns*: *Goldener Ad-* 5 m. *ler*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich* in the great square; *Zum Möhren*, clean and good), the most considerable

town in Upper Styria and headquarters of the K. K. Mining Administration of Styria. Fine Views from the steps of the new Redemptionist Ch. by the river Mur and from the ruined castle of Massenberg.

The treaty of the *Peace of Leoben*, between the Austrians and Buonaparte, was signed at the Bishop's palace at Göss, near Leoben, 18th April, 1797, and not in Eggerwald's garden, notwithstanding the Latin inscription there.

The road along the banks of the Mur picturesque. Coal-mines have been worked for 100 years past at Münzenberg, near Leoben.

[L., a post-road strikes off N.W., through Vordernberg, to Eisenerz, Steyer, and Linz (Rte. 242).]

Omnibus daily to Bruck, 50 kr.; Einspänner, 2 fl.; Zweispänner, 3 fl.

The traveller descends the Murthal to

11 m. **Bruck**. a stat. on the rly to Gratz (Rte. 247), which may be reached hence in 2 hrs.

34 m. **Gratz**, or to Vienna by the rly. (Rte. 247).

Rte. 241.—LIETZEN to the MONASTERY of ADMONT, and to EISENERZ, by the PASS GESÄUSE.

LIETZEN to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Admont.	12	Eisenerz .	11
Hieflau .	16½		39½

Einspänner from Lietzen to Admont in 1 hr., 3 fl.; and from Admont to Hieflau, by a good rd. through the pass, 3½ fl. A seat may be had in the mail-car running daily between Lietzen and Hieflau, for 2 fl. 60 kr.

From Lietzen the road proceeds along the l. bank of the Enns, and then crosses it to

Admont (*Inns*: Joseph Dräxler's; Post; Buchbinder's). Took its origin from the Benedictine Monastery (ad montes) founded here 1074 A.D. To the rt. is the Frauenberg with the Pilgrimage Church of Maria Kulm. From it a fine View over the Ennsthal. A *panorama* from the Calvarienberg. The

Kloster, once the richest in Styria, now much reduced, has a collegiate character, adapted for teaching to its younger members various practical arts useful to them in assisting their flocks in their after career as parish priests. The *building* is unfinished, but of great extent, having 6 courts and 300 rooms. The *Library*, possessing 80,000 volumes and rare MSS., is placed in a room 220 ft. long, richly gilt, with 60 windows, frescoes by Altamonte, pictures, marble floor and pillars. The Museum contains specimens of the natural

productions of Styria, including rare minerals and horns of the Steinbock, formerly an inhabitant of the district and Herbaria. The *Church*, in the Italian style, date 1627, has the monument of Bishop Gebhard, of Salzburg, the founder of Admont.

In the gardens are kept separate reservoirs for various species of fish, under lock and key.*

[Near *St. Gallen* (*Inn*, clean and decent), a vill. 14 m. N.W. of Admont, with many iron forges, is *Schloss Gallenstein*, erected by the Abbots, to defend the approach to Admont. Picturesque situation.]

3 m. **Pass Gesäuse.** A magnificent, dark, fir-wooded defile, extending without interruption to Hieflau. Name derived from the murmur of the river dashing over the rocks in its bed, occasioning a succession of rapids. In 10 m. the river falls 690 ft. On rt. in descending is the *Johnsbachthal*, a scene of great grandeur. It is worth while ascending it as far as the vill. of Johnsbach 2 hrs. (*Inn*) for the sake of the scenery.

13½ m. **Hieflau.** (*Inn*, Steuber's, best) a post station on the rd. to Steyer. See Rte. 242.

11½ m. **Eisenerz** (*Inn*: Franz Moser's; König von Sachsen). See Rte. 242.

* The Kloster, Church, Prälatur, and Natural History collection, *burnt down* 28th April, 1865. Only the Library saved.

Rte. 242.—LINZ to GRATZ, by STEYER and EISENERZ.

LINZ to		ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Enns . . .	14	Leoben . . .	11	
Steyer . . .	16	Bruck . . .	11	
Weyer . . .	29	Gratz . . .	34	
Hieflau . . .	27			
Eisenerz . . .	11			161
Vordernberg .	8			

From Linz, as far as Enns (rly.), is from 25 to 50 min. Between Enns and Steyer, and between Leoben and Bruck, stellaswagen daily. The interval, that is to say, between Steyer and Leoben, can only be travelled by extra-post. Extra-post difficult to obtain at Hieflau.

This is a bad post-rd., but it runs through the highly picturesque deep and narrow Enns Thal. It is called the *Iron Road* (*Eisenstrasse*) from the staple product of Styria, the manufacture of which employs almost exclusively the population of the district through which it passes.

Linz, described Rte. 195.

Enns (*Inns*: Adler, very 14 m. good; Krone, good). By rly. from Linz, and described in Rte. 195.

The rd. here turns S. up the Enns Thal, and passes the

Kloster Glaink, the summer 13 m. residence of the Bishop of Linz.

Steyer (*Inns*: Goldener 3 m. Löwe; Ochs; Schiff), a town of 11,000 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Steyer

with the Enns, famous for iron-works. The Austrian *Sheffield*. The old town lies between the 2 rivers, and is united with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyerdorf* by 2 bridges.

Rt. of river on a height behind town is *Burg Steyer*, belonging to Prince Lamberg. The *parish Church*, date 1443, has a tower built on the model of that of St. Stephen's, Vienna. The ch. contains *painted glass, bronze font*, with reliefs, 1569, and a modern votive carved *Altarpiece* by Guggenberger, of Munich. Old and new *Town House* noticeable.

[A very interesting *Excursion* may be made from Steyer, by ascending the Steyer Thal, S. through picturesque scenery, to its head among the *Stoder* mountains. At *Dürnbach* about 30 m. from Steyer, the main-rd., which proceeds S.E. to Windischgarsten, is abandoned for a track available for country cars through the gorge of the Steyer to *Hinter Stoder*, 6 m. At the narrowest part of the gorge the *Strumboding*, a fall of the Steyer, is worth seeing. Beyond the ch. on a small hill is the *Inn, Schmalzer Wirth* (Vogel's, good). Situated in a smiling and verdant alp basin, surrounded with lofty precipices of limestone, with peaks of grotesque outline, and abundance of waterfalls, it offers examples of the most charming scenery. The *Polster Thal*, and at its upper end the *Polsterlucke*, is one specimen; and the *Dietelhöhle* is another. But the ascent of the *Gross Priel* (8238 ft.), the culminating peak of the *Todte Gebirge* is the principal excursion. The way to it lies through the *Polster Thal* and *Polsterlucke*; thence in 3 hrs., over the *Gross*

and *Klein Ofen* to the *Klinseralp*. Here good night quarters. Hence there are two ways to the peak, but the easier one through the *Klinnerscharte* requires 4 hrs. further. Both the near and distant panorama are highly rewarding. The *Kreidelucke* is a curious cavern in the Klein Priel. From *Hinterstoder*, *Windischgarten* can be reached in 4 hrs. by the *Hocheck*, a low pass above *Vorder Stoder*. It affords a magnificent, and the best view of the *Hinter Stoder* amphitheatre.

Another outlet is by the *Salzsteig* in 7 hrs. to *Mitterndorf*, near *Aussee* (Rte. 240). It is 3 hrs. to the *Poppen Alp*, and 1½ more to the col between the *Krupstein* W. and *Schneslitz* E. Thence descend by the *Schwarz See* and *Steyer See* to *Tauplitz Furth* and *Mitterndorf*. By Herr Vogel's care the track has, in 1864, been made safe in one or two places against the risk of a false step. Besides the scenery it offers, it is by far the *shortest Route* from the *Stoder Thal* into the *Salzkammergut*.]

Losenstein, a village of nail-14 m. makers, with an old ch. and ruined castle.

Arztberg (Inn). Opposite is 3 m. *Reich-Raming* with important brass-foundries and government iron-works.

Weyer. The seat of iron and 12 m. steel manufactures. The road now penetrates among scenery of the most romantic beauty.

Freuzbach. This stream fall-10 m. ing into the Enns on l., and that of the

2 m. **Laissa** falling into the Enns on rt., divide the duchy of Austria from that of Styria. Opposite the Laissa is

Altenmarkt (*Inns*: Hirseh, clean and comfortable; Adler).

[Road from here to Admont, 18 miles, past St. Gallen, and the Burg Gallenstein, belonging to Admont Kloster. (Rte. 241.)]

8 m. **Reifling**. The Styrian Salza, springing from the Göller, N.E. of Maria Zell, one of the mtns. of the Wiener Wald, falls into the Enns here. A *Rechen* (grating) 2100 ft. long, across its mouth, to arrest the floating timber (*Flossholz*). In the *Trias* beds near, ichthyosauri have been found.

7 m. **Hieflau** (*Inns*: Steuber's, best; Stiegmayr's, good), romantically situated near the mouth of the Pass Gesäuse (Rte. 241). *Rechen* across the Enns at this place. The *Lugauer* Sp. (7210 ft.) can be climbed from here. It costs some trouble; guides can be inquired for of Stiegmayr, whose alp pastures lie on this mtn.

Einspänner to Admont, 3½ fl.

The road now leaves the Enns and ascends by the Erzbach.

7 m. **Leopoldsteiner Burg and See**. The castle, l. side of rd., belongs to a peasant. The lake, behind the castle, beautifully situated, is surrounded by high mtns.

4 m. **Calvarienberg**, with fine view to rt., and

Eisenerz (*Inns*: Franz Moser's; König von Sachsen, not dear; Schaffner's; Zum Ochsen). An ancient mining town of unprepos-

sessing appearance, 1500 Inhab., overlooked E. by the precipitous *Pfaffenstein* (6110 ft.), and W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6815 ft.). The parish Church, St. Oswald's, date 1279, Gothic, is said to have been built by Rudolph of Hapsburg. The Emperor Maximilian surrounded it with ramparts, that the monks of St. John might defend it against the Turks. The tower on the height S. calls the miners to and from their work.

The red Erzberg (literally an *Iron* mountain), 4870 ft., appears to close the valley S. The greater portion of its mass is so rich in ore, that in summer the rock is actually quarried from the top and sides of the mtn. in open day, and conveyed to the smelting-house without any other preparation than that of being broken small. In winter the mines alone are worked. Fine white *Arragonite* (*Eisenblüthe*, carbonate of lime), in the form of branching coral is found lining the wall of several small *Grottoes* (*Schatz Kammern*) in the interior of the mtn. The lower part of the mtn. belongs to Government, the upper and richer portion is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines and furnaces—in use more than 1000 years—employ 5300 men, and produce 280,000 cwts. of iron annually.

Permission to visit the mines and grottoes can be obtained at the mine-office (*Kanzlei*) in the town.

The native excellence of the Styrian iron enables it to compete advantageously on the Continent with the best irons in Europe, even the Swedish and English.

Probably from this district the Romans derived the "*Noricenses*" mentioned by Horace.

Excursions.

(a) To the summit of the *Erzberg*, 3 hrs. Here is an iron cross 28 ft. high, erected 1823, by the Archduke John, enclosing a votive painting by Schnorr. *Fine View.*

(b) To the *Frauenmauer Cavern or Tunnel*. Between the Gsoll Graben on the Eisenerz side, and the Jassing Graben on the E. or Tragösthäl side, the former opening out E. of Eisenerz, is a lofty limestone wall. Penetrating this wall E. and W. is a cavern, with an entrance facing Eisenerz, 4707 feet above sea. Length of Tunnel 2115 ft. Ascent eastwards in tunnel more than 400 ft. 3 openings; but the middle one is the real entrance. 3 hrs. ascent from Eisenerz. *Fine Views* from each end of Tunnel of the neighbouring mtns., that from the E. outlet including the Hochschwab (7441 ft.). The finest part of the Cavern is the "Kreuzhalle." After entering, there is to l. a lateral *Ice Cavern* 200 ft. long with ice stalactites. Both Tunnel and Ice Cavern well deserve a visit. Application for guides and lights to be made at the Mining Office. Domminger and Haid are safe guides.

[A mountain path of 6 hrs. leads over to Wildalpen, through scenery of extreme beauty, and thence to Maria Zell. Rte. 246.]

A long steep ascent on the E. side of the Erzberg, leads to the

2 hrs. *Prebühl Joch* (3862 ft.) the watershed between the basins of the Enns and Mur. A continual descent hence to (a branch rd.

leads direct from the Mine into the post-rd.)

Vorderberg (*Inns*: Louis 8 m. Ander's; Post). A wealthy vill. to which its exterior does not correspond. Has 14 iron furnaces.

Trofajach (*Inn*: Zum Leibel-5 m. tern). From this point a broad mtn. valley as far as the river

Mur, which the rd. crosses to enter

Leoben (*Inns*: Goldener Ad-6 m. ler; Kaiser von Oesterreich). (Rte. 240.)

Bruck on the Mur. Stat. on the 11 m. Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 247.)

Gratz (Rte. 247).

34 m.

Rte. 243.—SALZBURG to LAIBACH, by the Pass of the RADSTADTER TAUERN and KLAGENFURT.

SALZBURG to		ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Werfen . .	33	Velden . .	11	
Radstadt . .	21	Klagenfurt . .	16	
Untertauern . .	7	Unterbergen . .	9	
Tweng . .	14	Neumärktl . .	17	
St. Michael . .	12	Krainburg . .	13	
Rennweg . .	9	Laibach . .	17	
Gmund . .	10			
Spital . .	11			227
Villach . .	27			—

Eilwagen twice a week as far as Villach, in 30 hrs. Rail to Klagenfurt. Eilwagen from Klagenfurt in morning daily to Laibach, in 11 hrs.

This rd. abounds in fine scenery, and crosses three chains of Alps, the Radstadter Tauern, the Katschberg, and the Loibl. Rd. good.

Salzburg to Werfen already described. (Rte. 200.)

33 m. Werfen (*Inn*: Post, tolerable).

A mile beyond, the rd. branches off l. from that to Gastein, crosses the Salzach, and after surmounting a two-mile long ascent by the Fritzbach, reaches

10 m. Hüttai (*Inn*: Post, indifferent). Iron-plate works. Beyond is

4 m. Steg, a hamlet. The rd. crosses the Fritzbach, and turns more to the S., climbs out of the Fritz Thal over a ridge (2700 ft.), and descends into the Ober Enns Thal.

[Here a country rd. on rt. runs W. 14 m. through Altenmarkt and Wagrein, over the watershed between the basins of the Enns and Salzach, and falls into the Gastein rd. at St. Johann; not always practicable.]

7 m. Radstadt 2170 ft. (*Inn*: Post, dear and dirty). An ancient town still surrounded by walls. In April, 1865, almost entirely burnt down. The Enns rises about 14 m. off to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, a valley containing one of the most considerable iron furnaces in Salzburg.

[A post-rd. descends the Enns Thal to Lietzen (Rte. 240), by the Mandling Pass, the bound-

dary between Salzburg and Styria, 5 m.; *Schladming* 7 m.; *Gröbming* (*Inn*: Goldner Adler, one good room), 14 m.; *Steinach*, 16 m. (*Inn*: Post, small and homely); to Lietzen, 9 m. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching Steinach, the rd. from Ischl and Aussee falls in (Rte. 240). *Schladming* (2385 ft.) is picturesquely placed between the Limestone Plateau and wall, to which the peak of the Dachstein (9844 ft.) belongs, on the N.; and the Hoch Golling, the culminating peak of the Central Range in Styria (9380 ft.), on the S. The Contrast in feature between the masses of the Northern Limestone Zone of the Alps on the one hand, and the gneissic and schistous peaks of the Central Range on the other, is manifested more strikingly here perhaps than elsewhere.

Excursions to

(a) *The Hoch Golling*.—Is about 9 m. S. of *Schladming*, and closes the E. fork of the *Schladmingthal*. On the first day 7 hrs. walk to the upper *Steinwändleralm*, at the foot of the Hoch Golling. Here a hut, erected by Herr von Vernoullier, of *Schladming*, who owns the shooting, may be used as night quarters. The visitor must bring provisions. Next day, 2 hrs. to the *Gollingscharte*, and 3 more thence (some portion very steep, with an inclination of from 45° to 50°) to the summit. Guides: Johann Bachler and Mathias Lechner.

(b) *The Riesach See* (4444 ft.) and *Waterfall*.—About 4 hrs. to the lake, up the *Schladmingthal*. At the third hour turn up a valley to rt. Here, close to lake, is a well-furnished hunter's hut, where, by

permission of Herr von Vernoullier, salbling (*Salmo alpinus*) from the lake may be cooked.

Not far distant is a very picturesque waterfall.

(c) *Hallstatt*.—From Sehlading to Hallstatt, over the *Dachstein plateau*, by a depression (7242 ft.) between the Eselstein and Sinibell, in 12 hrs. Very laborious. Herr von Vernoullier may be consulted for the southern valleys of the Dachstein group.

(d) *Through the Pass Stein*.—Descend the Ennsthal about 7 m. to a hamlet called Salza, at the S.W. base of the Grimming. A rough, badly-kept rd. runs hence northwards 8 m., between the precipices of the *Kam Spitze* l., and of the *Grimming* rt., as far as Mitterndorf, on the Aussee rd. (Rte 240). The scenery said to excel that of the Lueg Pass (Rte. 200).]

Quitting Radstadt the rd. crosses the Enns, leaves its basin, and ascends the Tauern, or Pass, S.

7 m. *Untertauern* (Inn: Post). Near this place, and not far from the rd., is a fine waterfall (200 ft.).

The rd. becomes steeper, and Vorspanner are required.

Quitting the stream of the Tauernache, the rd., after a long ascent and a turn to the l., reaches the

8 m. *Tauernhaus*, 5650 ft. (a kind of hospice; tolerable, but very dear). View desolate and rather monotonous. A rich botanical district. A stay here of a few days, and the ascent of the neighbouring peaks, such as the *Glöcklerin* (7933 ft.), the *Bleislingkeil* (8200 ft.), the *Hundsfeldkopf* Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

(7903 ft.), and the *See-kahr Spitze* (7434 ft.), would produce a rich harvest of plants. A chapel and a burial-ground, surrounded by high walls to keep out the wolves, stands near. Many of the tenants of the latter are unfortunates who have been lost in the snow. The rd. now descends S.E. to

Tweng, 3840 ft. (Inn: Post). 6 m. The first village in Lungau, the south-eastern Gau, or district, of the 4 divisions that form the principality of Salzburg.

Vorspanner required here up to the Tauernhaus.

The next place in descending is

Mauterndorf, 3422 ft. (Inns: 6½ m. Post; Wallner's, good), a small market-town of old-fashioned buildings. Near are the ruins of a *Schloss*, surmounted by a tower 140 ft. high.

[7. A country rd. branches off to *Tamsweg*, 3 hrs. distant.

Tamsweg, 3350 ft. (Inn: Post, Zur Leisnitz), is the principal place in Lungau. Mauterndorf and St. Michael are the only other market-towns. The central alpine range separates into 2 branches at the *Hafner Eck*, on the W. boundary of Lungau; one running N.E. towards Admont, and the other E. towards Neumarkt and Friesach. Over the former runs the post-rd from Radstadt, forming the Radstadter Tauern; over the latter the same rd. is continued S. into Carinthia. Between them lies the longitudinal valley of the Mur. Lungau, therefore, occupies the corner or basin into which flow the head-waters of that stream. Surrounded thus by

mnts., Lungau has a cold climate. With its 3 months' summer and 9 months' winter, it has been called the "Austrian Siberia." Its numerous lateral valleys have their scenery diversified by 30 tarns. The *Rothgilden Thal* with 2 lakes, and the *Hafner Eck* (10,042 ft.) in the background—the most easterly peak of the Central range, with a glacier—and not far from the source of the Mur, possesses the elements of grandeur.

The ascent of the *Schilcher Höhe* (7055 ft.) is very easy, and affords a magnificent mountain panorama.

The *Hoch Golling*, from *Hinter Göriach*, requires 7 hrs. for its ascent. The *Hafner Eck* cannot be climbed from Lungau; it is possible only from the S. side, from the ridge overlooking the *Malta Thal*. From this ridge 3 laborious hrs. are requisite. And the summit of the *Preber Spitze* (8976 ft.), N. of *Tamsweg*, which compels a climb of 3 good hrs. from the *Preber See* (5183 ft.), is rewarding both to tourist and botanist. Good guides may be had.

Length of Lungau from W. to E.—from the source of the Mur to the Styrian boundary—14 hrs. Descending the Murthal E. into Styria, *Unzmarkt* (Rte. 250) is 50 m. distant from *Tamsweg*.]

The rd. once fairly in the Murthal, comes close to the river, and turning sharply W. reaches

5½ m. **St. Michael** (*Inns*: Post, rough, but tolerable; *Wastlwirth*).

A *Vorspann* hence up to *Tweng*; also in ascending the *Katschberg*.

The rd. again turns S., and

crossing the river and the valley ascends the steep slope of the

Katschberg (5255 ft.). Its summit is the boundary between Salzburg and Carintia. No view. The rd. descends steeply S.W. to

Rennweg, 3532 ft. (*Inn*: Post), 9 m. For about two-thirds of the distance to the next stat. the rd. passes through a fine defile of post-tertiary origin.

Gmünd, 2255 ft. (*Inn*: Post, 10 m. Herr Lax, large and good). The only market-town in the *Lieserthal*. The central point for the neighbouring lateral valleys, which contain many ironworks.

[Here the *Malta*, or *Malteinthal*, more than 20 m. long, falls in on rt. At *Dornbach*, 1 hr. above *Gmünd*, is a *château* of Count *Lodron*. At the vill. of *Malta*, a little higher up, is the strong *Schloss Kroneck*.

Guides may be procured at this vill. by inquiry of the curé, who is a botanist.

Excursions to

(a) *The summit of the Hochalm Spitze*.—The highest peak (11,287 ft.) was reached in 1862 by *Von Mojsisovics*, in 9½ hrs. from his night-quarters on the *Straner Alm* (5317 ft.). The *Senner* on this *Alm* who accompanied him would be a good guide in any future attempt.

(b) *Up the Gössgraben, W. to Malnitz*.—This *Graben* is said to abound in very grand scenery. There is a path leading up it over the ridge at the *Dössenthörl*, and down to *Dösen* and the *Dössner See*, and beyond to *Mahnitz*. (Rte. 244.)

(c) *Up the Valley 7 to 8 hrs.*—Above Malta there are as many as 17 fine waterfalls (disregarding smaller ones), beginning with the *Gössfall* l., and that of the *Fallbach*, descending from the *Persehitzen*, rt. At the *Traxhütte* shelter and coffee may be had. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. further is the *Blaue Tumpf*—a tarn—a fine point of view. Beyond, the valley takes the name of *Elend*, said to be a reminiscence of the olden time, when the elk (*Elend*) was a native of this valley. In 2 hrs. further, the *Adambauerhütte* is reached, where rough shelter for the night is obtainable. On the *Brenner* beyond, near the *Samerhütte*, is a good point of view for the scenery of the *Ankogel*, *Hochalm-spitze*, and other snowy peaks, and of the *Gross Elend* glacier. To rt. a path leads over the *Kleine Elendscharte* into the *Kötschachthal*, and down it to *Gastein* (Rte. 200).

Above the *Rüdernwand*, at 6000 ft., Herr Kohlmayr, the curé of Malta, discovered an inscription, said to be in *Etruscan* characters.]

Deseending still, the rd. enters the broad Drauthal at

11 m. *Spital*, 1867 ft. (*Inn*: Post, large and good). Owes its name to the hospital erected by the Counts of Ortenburg in the middle ages for the reeception of their people attacked with leprosy, &c., during their conflicts with the Turks. The building is still in existenece, but almost entirely renewed. Since 1662 this thriving market-town, with large estates near, has belonged to the Princes Porzia, who at present live chiefly at Milan.

The family *château*, near *Spital*, is richly adorned without; and its saloons are crowded with works of art.

The *Lieser* falls into the *Drau* opposite *Spital*.

[Not far to N.E. of *Spital* lies the *Millstädter See*, about 10 m. long, with pretty scenery on its banks. It may be explored as far as *Millstadt*, 5 m. distant, where are the ruins of an old *Kloster*, built on the site of a Slavie heathen oracle. The lake contains exeellent salmon-trout.]

[Rt. the rd. ascends the *Drauthal* to *Sachsenburg*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m., where the *Möllthal* falls in on rt. from N.W., and supplies the only earriage route to *Heiligenblut* and the *Gross Glockner* at its head (Rtes. 201, 244); and beyond to *Greifenburg*, 12 m.; and to *Lienz*, the first town in *Tirol*, $23\frac{1}{4}$ m. (Rte. 223).]

Eilwagen daily from *Spital* to *Brixen*, through the *Pusterthal*, in $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Deseending the broad *Drauthal* the first town is

Paternion (*Inn*: Post, rough), 12 m. a small market-town near the entrance to the *Stockenboyerthal*, leading to *Weissenbach* and the *Weissen See* (Rte. 223).

The *Drauthal*, from *Spital* downwards, is fertile and well cultivated.

Villach, 1564 ft. (*Inns*: Post, 15 m. pretty good; *Goldener Lamm*; *Steinhauer*), a town of 2400 inhab., on the *Drau*, above its junction with the *Gail*. 8 rds., in as many directions, meet here. Still a place of trade, but in the middle ages was of far greater importanee as the *halfway-house* between *Bavaria*, *Austria*, and

Venice. S. of the town is the site of a battle, in which the Turks, in 1492, were defeated with great slaughter by the Carinthian Chivalry, under one of the Khevenhüllers, with aid from the Emp. Maximilian. The *Parish Church*, 15th cent., contains several interesting monuments of the Khevenhüller family, and one of Count Dietrichstein, the friend of the Emp. Maximilian. Villach is the birth-place of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, whose grave is shown at Salzburg. In the neighbourhood are warm mineral *springs*, used by the Romans, temp. 87° F., and advantageous in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and lead colic, &c. They have given to the town its name,—“*Villa ad aquas*.”

Excursions to

(a) *The ruins of Schloss Landskron*.—Stands on a wooded hill, 5 m. N.E. of Villach, near the outlet from the S. end of the *Ossiacher See*, and belonged once to the Khevenhüllers. The lake has no interesting scenery, but the ruins are extensive (Schloss burnt 1805); and there is a *fine View* from them of the Mangert, Spik, Terglou, and other peaks of the Julian Alps.

(b) *The Summit of the Dobrač (Dobratch) or Villacher Alp*, 7066 ft.—The best approach is from Bleiberg, 2930 ft. (*Inn*: good), a mining vill. of 3800 inhab., 10 m. W. of Villach, and situate in a high longitudinal cleft at the N. foot of the Dobrač. A good carriage-rd. leads up thither in 2 hrs., and proceeds onwards through *Kreuth*, down into the Gailthal, near Notsch, and on to Hermagor in 8 hrs., dining at Kreuth. The lead-mines here—at and near

Bleiberg—are among the most extensive and productive in the empire. The ore occurs partly in the Dachstein limestone of the lower Lias, partly in the upper Trias.

The path to the summit—in 4 hrs.—leads in a series of zigzags up the *Lanner Schlucht*. On the highest point is a German pilgrimage chapel, and close by a Slovenie one, extensively visited by pilgrims of the two races on the 24th July.

Panorama one of the finest in Carinthia. The line of Julian, rising behind the Carnic Alps and Karawankas, is opposite S.; 5 lakes and the whole length of the Gailthal lie below; the Antelao and Marmolata are seen in the S.W.; while the view N. is bounded by the Gross Glockner and other snow-peaks of the Noric chain. Looking downwards along the bare crags into the Gailthal, more than 5000 ft. below, the eye recognises in the precipitous face of that side of the mountain and the desolate hillocks at its foot the results of the earthquake of the 25th Jan., 1348.

A *hut* near the summit, with lower and upper room and a stove, affords tolerable night-shelter for the visitor who desires to see the sun set and rise. He must take provisions and candles.

Enumeration of Roads leading out of Villach.

1. That taken by the present rte., which ascends the Drauthal to Lienz, in Tyrol (Rte. 223).

2. A country rd. by the Ossiacher See, N.E. to Feldkirchen, and onwards to St. Veit and Friesach (Rte. 250).

3. A post-rd., leading E. to Klagenfurt, now almost superseded by the rly., opened June, 1864.

4. By the same post-rd. as far as Velden, on the Wörther See, and thence by steamer along the lake and up the Lend Canal to Klagenfurt. (See below.)

5. A country rd., which diverges from the great post-rd. to Tarvis at Federaun, 5 m. S. of Villach, and, passing through Firnitz, descends the Drauthal, here called the *Rosenthal*, by Latschach and Windisch Feistritz, until it falls into the post-rd. from Klagenfurt, S., over the Loibl Pass, opposite Schloss Hollenburg.

This may be adopted as a circuitous rte. to Klagenfurt, in substitution for Nos. 3 or 4. A country car will take 7 hrs. The windings of the Drave, here a large river, the cliffs of the tertiary plateau of the Turia Wald and Satnitz, l., and the slopes of the N. ridge of the Karawankas, rt., give rise to interesting scenery. Arrived at the Loibl rd., cross the Drave, ascend the cliff to the top of the plateau, and pursue the rd. N. to Klagenfurt.

6. A post-rd., diverging from the Tarvis rd. at Tschau, and climbing S. over the ridge of the Karawankas, descends into the upper Savethal at Wurzen (Rte. 251).

7. The great post-rd. to Tarvis, forking into 2 at that place. One branch continues W., and enters Venetia at Pontebba (Rte. 250); the other branch turns S., and, surmounting the Predil Pass at Raibl, descends into the principality of Görz and the basin of the Isonzo (Rte. 254).

8. The country rd., which ascends the Gailthal, diverging from the Tarvis post-rd. at Maglern, 15 m. from Villach (Rte. 223A).

With the exception of 2 bridges close together, by means of which the railway clears a great loop of the Drave, the post-road and rly. keep to the N. side of the river, and reach

11 m. **Velden** (*Inn*: Stadt Triest), a small village at the W. end of the *Wörther* or *Werder See*. Here the traveller may continue his route by rly. along the N. bank of the lake to Klagenfurt; or, if the steamer be at hand, take the lake and canal route. The scenery of the lake is picturesque

and varied, and the hills on the S. bank allow at intervals views of the Karawankas beyond. Better seen by steamer than by rail.

The steamer leaves Klagenfurt morning and afternoon daily, and the passage occupies about 4 hrs. It does not stop long at Velden, and touches at about 6 places on the N. and S. banks of the lake.

The most interesting object on the lake is the ruined ch. of *Sta. Maria Werth*, standing on a high promontory on the S. bank, about half-way. Built in 891 A.D., it has given its name to the lake. On l., on entering the Lend Canal, stands the

Schloss Maria Loretto, belong-13 m. ing to the Count von Rosenberg.

At the end of the canal is

Klagenfurt (*Inns*: Kaiser 3 m. von Oesterreich, best and good; Moser's, good; Kaiserkrone, indifferent; Post, not good; Sterne; Sonne: Hirseh), 1437 ft. Stands at the W. end of a small plain about 18 m. from E. to W., and 9 from N. to S. This plain—formed of diluvium, and at its E. border descending by several terraces to the trough of the Drave—was once the basin of a lake of which the Wörther See appears to be the last trace. It has been the capital of Carinthia since 1518. The old capital was St. Veit (Rte. 250). The fortifications erected 1580, and, except one gateway, destroyed by the French in 1809, have given place to agreeable promenades. In 1860 its population was 15,000.

Objects of interest in and near the Town.

a. **Landhaus**.—The building

where the Carinthian Estates hold their meetings, date 1591. The Great Hall (*Wappen Saal*) has its walls covered with the arms of the Carinthian noblesse. Two paintings here represent the ancient mode of election and of homage of the Dukes of Carinthia upon the Karnberg and at the Zollfeld (Rte. 250). The public museum and library, containing objects of Roman and middle age antiquity, old portraits, rock specimens and ores, &c., and open daily, is in another part of this building. The *Fürstenstein*, brought hither from the Karnberg in 1864 for better preservation, is under shelter in the courtyard (Rte. 250).

b. *Dragon (Lindwurm)*.—A huge figure of bronze in the new square, the monument of one said to have haunted this district in ancient times, when it was a wild morass.

c. *Tower of St. Egydius*, the *Pfarrkirche*, 290 ft., erected 1709, commands an extensive *panorama*. The Karawankas, finely in view S., are, however, too near to allow the peaks of the Julian Alps to be seen beyond.

d. *Franz-Joseph Anlagen* (Gardens).—On the *Kreuzberg*, above the *Kalvarienkirche*, outside the town, W. Laid out in a variety of walks commanding distant views; nearly the entire range of the Karawankas is seen. A *military band* twice a week.

e. *Satnitz Plateau* and the *Prediger Stuhl*.—Concealing from view the roots of the Karawankas, is a plateau of *miocene*, or newer tertiary origin, with cliffy edges, 500 to 600 ft. above the plain, and running for many miles E. and W. at a distance of 4 m. S. of Klagenfurt. Inhabited entirely

by Slovenes, a branch of the Slavonic stock: the same people who occupy the valleys of the Karawankas and Carniola. The plateau is dotted with small hamlets, and isolated from the world below. A fine prospect of Klagenfurt, the plain, the lake, and the old historie sites to the N., may be obtained from the *Prediger Stuhl*, 1 hr.'s walk from Ebenthal, a village at the foot of the plateau, near the chateau of Count Goës. The Satnitz possesses a rich flora: 800 species of flowering plants are said to have been found upon it. At *Gurnitz*, 2 m. E. of Ebenthal, and like it, at the foot of the Satnitz, is a picturesque break in the face of the cliff, running up some little distance, and called the *Grotto*. It shows well the character of the conglomerate that forms the upper portion of the plateau; and, owing to its cold currents of air and N. aspect, shelters certain Alpine plants, as *Rhododendron hirsutum*, *Silene Alpestris*, *Saxifraga mutata*, and others, at the *unusually low* level of 1500 feet above the sea.

f. *White-lead manufactory*, belonging to the Herbert family, the largest in Austria. The Herberts were ennobled by Maria Theresa in 1765.

Excursions from Klagenfurt.

From this point the valleys and scenery of the Karawankas are most conveniently explored. This chain takes its rise as a low ridge from the Canalthal at Tarvis, runs E. with increasing height to the Kočna (Kotschna), where it becomes a *double chain*: the N. one facing the Satnitz, and the S. one—the main divi-

sion—diverging more and more from the other; and finally reaches its culmination in height, scenic boldness, and character, in the *Caldron* of the *Steiner Alp*, on the boundary of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. Further E. it dies away in the *Bachergebirge*, a low chain lying between Marburg on the Drave, and Cilli on the Save, stations on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 248). The *Cross spurs* uniting the N. and S. chains form several valleys, possessing the common feature of opening out by narrow ravine-like entranees through breaks in the N. chain into the *Rosenthal*, and closed at their head by the precipitous and bare faces of limestone—Dachstein limestone of the lower lias—of the S. chain.

The *Karawankas* form the boundary between Carinthia and Carniola, and further E. between Carinthia and S. Styria.

The *westernmost* of the valleys formed by the cross spurs uniting at intervals the N. and S. chains is the

1. *Bärental*. *Scenery charming and varied*. Take a car along the Loibl road, and turn to rt. on the S. side of the Satnitz plateau before reaching *Kirschen-theuer*. Stop at *Windisch Feistritz*, in the *Rosenthal* (*Inn*: Kraiger's, good), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Klagenfurt. Here a guide may be had—necessary in exploring the *Karawankas*—*who can speak both German and Krainerisch*, as the Slovenic language is called. It is 3 hrs. up the narrow ravine worn in the tertiary conglomerate, and through the *Entrance* formed by the N. ridge, to *Kranoutz's*, a farm-house, where the *Stou* at the head of the valley

first comes into view. Tolerable night-quarters here, and perhaps milk. Provisions to be brought from Kraiger's. Next morning, the *Stou* (7325 ft.) can be climbed in 4 hrs.—over abundance of debris—by ascending l. to the saddle between it and the *Vertača*, and then turning to rt. **Commands a very fine view of the Terglou and the E. portion of the Julian Alps*. Laibach is visible S.E., and the Grossglockner and Noric chain N.W. Many interesting plants may be gathered, such as *Viola Zoysii*, *Scorzonera rosea*, *Gentiana imbricata* and *pumila*, *Pedicularis incarnata*, &c.

Another excursion may be made from Windisch Feistritz over the *Kotschna Joch*, on the W. ridge of the *Bärental* and down to *Jauerberg*, in the *Savethal*, 3 hrs. up, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. down.

E. of the *Bärental* is the

2. *Bodenthal*. This valley is a branch from the Loiblthal, and the traveller enters it by turning sharply to rt. at *Sapotnik*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond *Unterloibl*. It is inferior to its neighbour; but the precipices of the *Vertača* (7174 ft.) at its head are fine. Windisch Bleiburg, at the entrance, is a lead-mining vill. At the *Bodner bauer*, half-way up, are night-quarters, with milk and butter; and the *Stou* may be climbed from the foot of the *Vertača*, by ascending the track to rt. as far as the *Joch*, and falling into the track from the *Bärental*.

East of the Loiblthal are the following valleys, each possessing characteristic and interesting scenery.

3. *Waidisch thal*. This is ap-

proached by the Loibl rte., and then turning into rd. on l., at *Kirschentheuer*, through Ober Ferlach to *Waidisch* (Inn: good), in the ravine between the Gross Gerlouz or Harlouz, and the Matzen Vrh. At *Ferlach* is the oldest manufactory of arms in Austria, carried on by an association of 300 masters. Above, the valley forks into several branches, but all are closed at their head by the long bare wall of the *Koschutta*. Its highest peak is 6863 ft.

From *Waidisch* the *Gross Obir* (7000 ft.), in the N. chain, may be ascended by going E. over the ridge into the next valley, the *Zellerthal*, through *Zell*, to the *Terklbauer*, a farm-house at the W. foot of the *Obir*. Here night-quarters, but provisions had better be taken from *Waidisch*. 3 hrs. hence to the summit, a narrow ridge. A miner's house for 30 men, with a separate bedroom for the superintendent, near the top, not over-clean, might also serve as night-quarters. *From this point the double chain and cross spurs of the *Karawankas* well seen; as also the peaks of the *Steiner Caldron*, close at hand, and great part of *Carinthia*.

The *Obir* is rich in *Coleoptera*, land-shells, and plants. Among the last are—*Alyssum Wulfenianum*, *Arabis ovirensis*, *Cineraria ovirensis*, *Campanula Zoysii*, *Eritrichium nanum*, *Pedicularis rosea*, &c.

E. of the *Waidischthal* is the
4. *Vellach Thal*. (Rte. 243 A.)

Further E. again is the

5. *Miesthal*. Scenery varied and picturesque. From *Bleiburg* the *Petschen* is a noble mass S. Rail from *Klagenfurt* E. to *Bleiburg*. A good ear-road leads

thence 9 m. to *Mies*, or *Miss*, at the narrow entrance of the valley, where the stream finds its way out between the spurs of the *Petschen* (6925 ft.) and *Ursula Berg* (5406 ft.), both belonging to the N. chain.

Schwarzenbach, about 5 m. further, is the principal vill. Here a guide for the ascent of the *Petschen* may be found. It is rich in lead, and interesting plants grow on its slopes, including *Cortusa Matthioli*. From *Koprein*, some 7 m. above *Schwarzenbach*, *Sulzbach*, in the Caldron of the *Steiner Alp*, may be reached in less than 3 hrs. (Rte. 243 A.)

[The rly. is continued E. of *Klagenfurt*, past *Völkermarkt*, *Unter Drauberg* (where it quits *Carinthia*), and, continuing E. down the *Drauthal*, joins, at *Marburg*, the *Vienna and Trieste Rly.* (Rtes. 253 and 248.)]

Returning to *Klagenfurt*, the Rte. quits it by the *Viktring* suburb, and, crossing the level S., passes on rt.

Viktring, formerly an extensive convent, founded in 1142, and dissolved by *Joseph II.* In the ch. is some fine old stained-glass. The rd. now gradually ascends the *Satnitz* plateau to

Schloss Hollenburg, on its S. 3 m. edge, built in the 16th centy. by *Sigismund Count von Dietrichstein*. This point overlooks a great portion of the *Rosenthal*, and faces the *Gross Harlouz*, and two of the entrances into the *Karawankas*. Descending the cliff by a zigzag, crossing the *Drave*, and passing through *Kirschentheuer*, the rd. arrives at

3 m. **Unterbergen**, where horses are changed.

Vorspänner hence to the summit of the pass. 7 hrs. from Unterbergen, over the summit, to Neumärktl.

The entrance into the Loibl Thal is at

1 m. **Unter Loibl**. Iron-works. The *Gross Harlouz*, now on l., is said to shelter numerous chamois. At

2 m. **Sapotnik**, the narrow entrance into the Bodenthal (see above) is passed on rt., and its stream forms a fine waterfall under the rd. At

1 m. **Deutscher Peter**, an *Inn*, where German is spoken. (Rough accommodation, and not over-clean—the resort of chamois-hunters.) Passing the new eh., and at some distance further, the old eh. of St. Leonhard, the rd. rises by wide sweeps to the summit of the

5 m. **Loibl or Leobl Pass** (4522 ft.), constructed by the Emperor Charles VI., in 1725. Along the top of the ridge is the boundary between Carinthia and Carniola. The rd. was formerly carried through the summit ridge by a tunnel; but the roof having fallen in, the rd. has been made open to day. A black obelisk on each side marks the summit. Close to the S. side is a row of wooden huts, used to store goods in when brought up from either side to wait until it be convenient to carry them down the other.

The Loibl Thal is so beset with spurs as to prevent any distant view until the summit is reached. But from this point, looking W.,

the precipitous faces of the *Selenitza*, *Vertača*, and *Stou* are seen in fine profile, while opposite is that of the *Begunsiča*, which, running E. to join the *Koschutta*, and W. in the direction of the *Stou*, gives rise to the curious feature of a *duplication of the main ridge* at this part of the chain.* In the neighbourhood are many interesting plants—such as *Lamium Orvala*, *Hacquetia Epipactis*, *Daphne alpina*, *Lilium carniolicum*, *Campanula Zoysii*, &c.

The S. slope is much steeper than the N., and the rd. is carried rapidly down by several short zigzags which, in the descent, require careful driving. In winter it is often impassable for a week together.

Passing the eh. of *Sta. Anna*, l., the rd. descends through a break in the *Begunsiča* ridge, and passes along the entire length of the closely shut-in *Sta. Anna* thal to

Neumärktl (*Inns*: Post; Graf 3 m. *Radetzky*), a prosperous vill., engaged in superintending the transit of goods over the pass, or in the manufacture of iron-wire.

Vorspänner hence to the summit of the pass.

[Before reaching *Nagles* or *Naklass*, about 9 m. further, the post-rd. up the *Savethal* to *Wurzen* and *Villaeh* falls in on rt. (Rte. 251.)]

Krainburg (*Inns*: Post; May-13 m. *er's*, close to the bridge; both good) stands on the edge of a *miocene terrace* overlooking the

* A view from a point above the summit of the pass is given in the illustrations to the 1st vol. of *Transactions of the Vienna Alpine Club*.

Save, and between that stream and the Kanker. Has 2500 Inhab. In the 10th centy. was the seat of the Margraves of Carniola, who resided in the *Schloss Kieselstein*, in the town. Next to Laibach, it is the principal town in Carniola. It trades in corn, baskets, and carpets.

The road continues S.E. down the Savethal, which gradually widens into a diluvial plain, dotted here and there with island hills of carboniferous and trias rock rising out of the diluvium, to

17 m. Laibach (*Inns*: Stadt Wien, good; Elephant; Wilden Mann; Baierischen Hof), a station on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 248.)

Rte. 243 A. — KLAGENFURT to KRAINBURG, by KAPPEL; or to CILLI, by the CALDRON of the STEINER ALP.

KLAGENFURT to	ENG. M.	HRS.
Kappel (Vellachthal) by } the rd. }	24	
Sulzbach (in the Cal- } dron) }	—	5
Laufen	—	5½
Cilli	—	6
Or from Kappel to		
Ober Seeland	9	
Kanker	10	
Krainburg	10	

The entire road from Kappel to Krainburg tolerably good; but both slopes of the *Seeberg* excessively steep. Beyond, it is descent almost the whole distance.

This is a very interesting Rte., laying open scenery of a high order not visible from any portion of the Loibl Pass, and is made by way of the *Vellach Thal*, probably the longest valley in the Karawankas.

The *Vellach Thal* may be reached in two ways.

1st. *by rail* to Kühnsdorf, E. of Klagenfurt; and thence by car S. through Eberndorf and Sittersdorf.

2ndly. and *more interesting*, by following the post rd. to *Völkermarkt* until it crosses the Gurk; thence by the country rd. on l. through Grafenstein, over the Drave by the *Anna-brücke*, near the Satnitz cliffs, and through *Reehberg* to

Kappel, also called **Eisen** 24 m. Kappel (*Inn*: Frau Popp's, fair), an old fashioned small market town; formerly more important, as the place of transit for iron and cattle on the way from Carinthia to Carniola by the *Seeberg Pass*. Since the completion of the Loibl Pass it has fallen off. It stands at the meeting point of 5 valleys, in a picturesque situation. A band of *granite* and a parallel one of *diorite* make their appearance in the valleys E. and W. of Kappel. To these the disturbances in the sedimentary beds of the district are attributed.

Excursions.

(a). To the summit of the *Gross Obir* (7000 ft.). Leave the Ebriach

Thal shortly before reaching Ebriaeh, and ascend slantingly by a good pathway through the woods to the open alp and thence to the "*Knappenhaus*." 4 hrs. to summit. Johann Pannholzer is a guide.

(b). *To the Caldron of the Steiner Alp, and to Cilli.*

In exploring the Caldron it will be as well to take provisions from Kappel, and a guide who can speak both "Kraingerisch" and German.

The way turns off l. by the Remschenig Baeh that falls into the Vellach Baeh a little above Kappel. Beyond *Remschenig* turn rt. and ascend the ridge to *St. Leonhard*, where milk, cheese, and bread may be obtained. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further, or 3 hrs. from Kappel, the summit of the ridge (4458 ft.) is reached, and the whole of the Caldron is revealed with its 3 internal valleys, its bordering peaks, and the Dolomitic *Grintouz* or *Grintoreč* at its S.W. corner (8386 ft.), the culminating peak of the Karawankas. Descent by *Heiligengeist* in 2 hrs. to *Sulzbach*, standing in the narrow gorge that leads out of the Caldron. At the *Inn*,—in 1861, kept by a widow,—rough accommodation.

If when the traveller is at Sulzbach there be any difficulty in retaining the guide who has accompanied him, Herr Janz, the priest, may be applied to for another guide.

The *Caldron* may be left;—*Either* by following the course of the *Sann*, which rises in the Caldron, downwards through the "*Needle's Eye*," the narrowest part of the gorge, past *Leutschdorf*, where igneous rocks are visible, to *Laufen*, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; and then taking a car for 6 hrs.

more down the broadening *Sannthal* to Cilli on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 248).

Or, better, by ascending the level *Logarthal*—the central valley of the Caldron—past the *Logar* and *Plessnig* farmhouses, through a wood, and leaving the *Sann waterfall* on rt., ascend by a circuit S. to the ridge (6197 ft.), between the *Oistrizal* and the *Skuta* or *Rinka Vrh* rt., and descending the entire length of the *Feistritz Thal*, to the small town of *Stein* in Carniola. This route brings the traveller in close neighbourhood to the finest portion of the scenery both on the Styrian and Carniolan side.

From Stein it is 8 miles by a country road S. to the post-road at *Tersain*, and 10 more to *Lailach* (Rte. 248). Or 22 m. E. to the post-road at *Lotschitz*, and 20 m. further to Cilli (Rte. 248).

The rd. ascends the *Vellaehthal* to

Bad Vellach. Its springs, temp. 5 m. 48° Fahr., are much visited.

The ascent of the steep *Seeberg Pass* begins, and the

Col (4100 ft.) is reached.

Vorspanner in the shape of two oxen usually employed.

Ober Seeland (3026 ft.), once a site of a lake and the head of the *Kankerthal*. The precipices of the *Merslagora*, *Skuta*, *Grintouz*, and *Kočna* stand out grandly on its opposite or S.E. side.

From a rough *Inn* here the ascent of the *Grintouz* might be attempted by way of the Chalet of *Suchadownig* on its S.W. slope.

About half way down the valley

the rd. passes through a gorge called the

Seven Bridges, produced by the closing in of the spurs of the *Kočna l.*, and the *Storsič Vrh* rt. Beyond, a mass of porphyry comes to light on both sides of the rd., lying upon upper carboniferous limestone ("*Gailthaler Kalk*").

The vill. of

10 m. **Kanker** is passed, and the rd. soon after turns sharply W. and continues in that direction to

Höflein, where it emerges from a narrow outlet into the broad level of the Savethal, and crosses it S. to

10 m. **Krainburg** (*Inns*: Post; Mayer's, close to the bridge, both good). Rte. 243.

Time from Kappel to Krainburg from 7 to 8 hrs., including 1 hr.'s halt at Ober Seeland. From Kanker to Krainburg about 2 hrs.

Rte. 244.—From LIENZ, in the PUSTERTHAL, or from SACHSENBURG, in the UPPER DRAUTHAL, to HEILIGENBLUT and the GROSS GLOCKNER; and over the RAURISER TAUERN to GASTEIN.

LIENZ to	ENG. M.	HRS.
Winklern	—	3
SACHSENBURG to		
Ober Vellach	15	
Winklern	22	
Heiligenblut	18	
Wörth	—	7
Gastein (by Rauris) . .	—	6
Gastein (by Bucheben). .	—	7½

From Bucheben (by Gold- zecher Tauern) to } Hblut }	—	12
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The scenery of the valley of the Möll, on the south side of the Gross Glockner, is surpassed in grandeur by few spots in the Alps. The direction of the valley is very sinuous. After running S. from the G. Glockner as far as Winklern, it bends E., beyond Stall it turns N.E., and, finally, at Ober Villach makes another abrupt turn S.E. The waterfalls in the upper portion are striking and numerous. The villages are many and flourishing; but several are the successors of older ones that have been destroyed by the masses of débris brought down by torrents. The débris forms great *fans* (Schutt-Kegel) which in some instances stretch quite across the valley level. Heiligenblut, near the foot of the Gross Glockner may well be called the Austrian Chamouni; but its simple vill. inn, though enlarged and improved, has not yet been transformed into an hotel, so that luxuries must not be expected.

The Möll Thal may be entered *from the W.* by way of Lienz in Tyrol; or *from the E.* by way of Sachsenburg, in the upper Drau Thal, at the point where the Möll falls into the Drau.

From Lienz (Rte. 223)—for travellers approaching *from W.*, from Brunecken and Brixen—the path runs E. 4 m. over the plain to *Dölsach*, a small vill. at foot of the Iselberg, a low, lateral ridge (3755 ft.), the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia. Its summit commands a magnificent *View* of the *Kreuzkofel* group of Dolomites on S. side of the Drave, the highest of which, the *Kreuzkofel*, is 8978 ft. The path descends thence into the valley of the Möll, and reaches

It is possible to take a car from Lienz to Winklern, but not advisable except for luggage.

3 hrs. **Winklern** (*Inn*, Von Aichenegg's, a wealthy farmer; very good, charges most moderate), built at the angle of the valley where it bends to E. It is beautifully situated, and stands on a terrace high up on the slopes of the Iselberg.

A car or horse may be hired here to Heiligenblut, 18 m.; of late rd. improved.

From Sachsenburg (Rte. 223)—for travellers approaching *from E.*, from Villach—there is a good carriage-rd. as far as Winklern, passing through the vill. of Möllbrücken at the junction of the Möll with the Drave to

7 m. **Kolbnitz**, or Kolnitz, at the foot of the *Danielsberg*, an isolated hill, of tertiary conglome-

rate, standing in the middle of the valley, with a small ch. upon its summit. A Roman temple dedicated to Hercules once stood on this site, converted in the 7th centy. into a Christian Church. Not far off, at Naplach, are iron works. At

Penk are the ruins of Möll-3 m. theuer. Traces of the old Roman rd. leading by Malnitz, over the Korn Tauern to Gastein and Salzburg may be seen here. At

Stallhofen, in a chapel with a 3 m. cupola roof attached to the ch., are some good biblical frescoes, done 1717, by Fromiller, the Carinthian artist. To N. of the vill. are the ruins of the *Schloss Oberfalkenstein* on a rock 300 ft. high. Beyond is

Ober Vellach (*Inns*: Post, 2 m. passable; Pacher, dear) a small market-town, and the principal place in the valley; pleasantly situated. Probably of Roman origin, it was in the middle ages the centre of the mining activity of Carinthia, Styria, and Tyrol. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th centy., when it possessed in its vicinity 7 thriving gold and silver mines. The *Schloss Probuschgen* shows the remains of better days. In the ch., a Holy Family on wood, by Ignatius Schoreel. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond are the ruins of *Groppenstein* with a tower 180 ft. high.

[On rt. a rd., very rough for cars, runs N. 4 m., to *Malnitz*, the meeting point of two Passes over the main chain, the more western, the *Nassfelder Tauern* (8038 ft.) and the more eastern, the *Korn Tauern* (8088). Both, however, meet on N. side at Böckstein. From

Malnitz to the summit in about 3 hrs., and about the same time for the descent to Böckstein (Rte. 201).

At the foot of the Korn Tauern, 1 hr. from Malnitz, is a tarn full of trout and salbling (*Salmo alpinus*); and upon the alp slope beyond may be seen here and there traces of the old Roman rd.—the so-called *Heidenweg*. The mtns. around shelter abundance of chamois.]

The valley now runs W. as far as

6 m. **Fragant**, where an enormous fan of debris occupies the whole breadth of the valley. In 1861, a lake nearly 2 m. long was formed by its further extension. In the lateral valley—above Inner Fragant—are copper-mines, once rich, now almost given up. At

8 m. **Stall** (*Inn*, Räsinger's), the vill. stands upon an avalanche of earth, that has covered its predecessor, Wildeck.

[The pedestrian may ascend the slopes to N. by a track that leads to a *Thor* between the Kolmitzen and Melen Kogel, and descend by rt. side of the Melen Bach to Mörtshach. This track cuts off the great bend made by the valley, but leaves out Winklern.]

8 m. **Winklern**. See above. The Emperor Franz Joseph and the Empress stayed the night at Von Aichenegg's, on their way to Heiligenblut, in 1856. Above Winklern the valley bears the name of *Grosskircheim Thal*.

6 m. **Mörtshach**. This vill. is surrounded by the abundant debris

brought down from N.E. by the Astenbach. †

Dollach (*Inn*, Ortner's, good), 4 m. *Sagnitz*, passed on rt. before reaching Döllach, stands on a broad ridge, strewn with stony fragments, the result of a fall from the Mohrenkopf. The Zirknitz Bach falls in on rt. after passing through a long, curious cleft called the "*Grotto*." Above this point the valley grows narrower, and the view forwards is limited. Beyond Putschall, and after crossing the Möll, the

Jungfernsprung is passed 1.3½ m. It is a fall of the Staubbach order, thrown over a serpentine precipice of more than 400 ft.

Pockhorn, a pretty vill. with a 1½ m. graceful spire among alders. A little further the river forms a considerable cascade by forcing its way through a rock wall that appears to close the valley. There is on the ascent a path l. to a seat that affords a good view of the Fall. When at the summit the Glockner is in full view, and also

Heiligenblut (**Inn*, Schober's, 3 m. comfortable, but very dear), 4247 ft. Stands on a small terrace overlooking the rt. bank of the Möll. It derives its name from a phial of the "*holy blood*" of our Saviour brought, according to tradition, from Constantinople in the time of the Emperor Leo by Briceius, a Dane, who was on his way to his native country to

* On 18th Nov. 1864, this *Inn* was burnt down, and the older "*Glocknerbuch*" destroyed. The ch. also was injured. The Vienna Alpine Club contributed to repair the loss.

convert the heathen, and met with his death in a snow-storm near Heiligenblut. Buried where he was found, the little chapel erected over his grave—about an hour above Hblut—remained for many centuries the original and only place of Christian worship

in the district. The present fine Gothic ch. was built in 1443, and shelters in a *monstranz* the sacred phial $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; and in the crypt the tomb and a figure of the saint. The walls of the ch. contain representations of the principal events of his life.

THE GROSS GLOCKNER AND HEILIGENBLUT.



Excursions.

(a) *General View of Valley.*—Ascend to *Kirchhof*, on a hill behind, and higher than the *Calvarienberg*. The graceful, slender form of the *Glockner*, named from a fancied resemblance in its peak to a bell (*"Glocke"*), is well seen, with the lower portion of the *Pasterze* glacier at its foot.

(b) *Pasterze Glacier.*—This glacier stretches from its N.W. border, at the foot of the *Hohe Riffel*, to its end, where the *Möll*—above H-blut called the *Pasterze*—takes its rise, a dis-

tance of more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is the largest and longest E. of the *Brenner*, and the 9th in order in the entire Alps. (The longest in the Alps, the *Aletsch*, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.) After passing a hamlet, *Winkl*, the path leads by the rt. side of the *Möll*, by the ruins of *Briceius's Capelle*, opposite to which is the *Fall of the Leiterbaeh*, the finest in the valley, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. reaches the *Brettboden*, named also after the Empress, the *Elisens-Rast*. From this point the *Glockner Ridge* is seen foreshortened, and the lowest portion of the glacier

lies below. The grandeur of the scenery is more fully developed, however, at the *Hohe Sattel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond, also, after the Emperor's visit called the *Franz-Josefshöhe*. It is 8322 ft. above the sea, and looks down upon the middle and lower sections of the glæier 500 ft. below, and the grand ice-fall which links them together. Across are the two peaks of the Glockner, and in the distance, rising beyond the upper basin of the Pasterze, is the snowy *Johannisberg*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond, and opposite the Glockner, is the *Johann's Hütte*, at the foot of the Füscherkaarkopf, erected in 1833 by the Archduke John, and since frequently put in repair. The brothers Schlägintweit occupied it for nearly a month, in 1848, while making observations upon the glacier and other physical phenomena. Behind it is the *Gamsgrube*, a part of the slope of the Füscherkaar, where may be gathered *Braya alpina*, *Sagina bryoides*, *Potentilla frigida*, *Artemisia glacialis*, *Siwertia Carinthiaca*, *Carex rupestris*, &c. The neighbourhood of H-blut is rich in Alpine plants. The late Dr. Hoppe of Ratisbon, for more than 40 years in succession, made this vill. his head-quarters for botanic excursions. Interesting mineral specimens may be gathered in the moraines of the Pasterze.

(c) *Ascent of the Glockner*.—Was first climbed in July, 1800, and by order of Cardinal Prince Salm an iron cross and a barometer were fixed upon the summit. The barometer, with its strong wooden case, disappeared only in the winter of 1852-3. No other attempt was made for more than

30 years. Since 1852 it has been ascended nearly every year. A record of these ascents, and of the visits to and over the Pasterze, will be found in the '*Glocknerbuch*' preserved at the inn. The 1st vol.—destroyed by fire Nov. 1864—began with the year 1818, terminated in 1856, and contained many celebrated names, such as those of Von Buch, De Beaumont, Prof. J. Forbes, Agassiz, Studer, &c. The 2nd commences with the signatures of the present Emperor and Empress.

3 guides are usually considered necessary for each traveller, and 5 for a party of 2, though of late many have limited themselves to 2 guides. The entire cost for guides and provisions, from 30 to 35 fl. The usual implements, such as alpenstocks, crampons, ropes, ice-axes, and veils or dark glasses, should be provided. Time required, from 20 to 24 hrs., varying according to the weather and state of the ice.

The usual course is to start in the afternoon, follow the Möll as far as Winkl, opposite the *Gössnitz Waterfall*, cross that stream, and ascend the slopes of the *Krockenberg*, on W. side of the valley. After passing the chalets "am Trog," the Leiter, an affluent of the Möll, is crossed, and the *Katzensteig* (cat's path), on the Leiterberg, is entered upon. This is a steep slope, scattered over with loose fragments of sliding slate, on the verge of a precipice, at whose base, varying between 60 and 240 ft. below, rushes the Leiterbach. Its difficulties have been exaggerated. The hut of the Sennerinn at the Leiterbach—the resting-place for the night—is reached in from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs. from H-blut. The *Ochsenhütte*, about 500 ft. higher up, on

the other side of the stream, is often used for the same purpose; but the lower hut is said to be more commodious. The start in the morning should be made early—between midnight and 1 A.M.—to allow of the snow being crossed before it is affected by the sun's rays.

The 1st stage takes the traveller, in from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs., to the foot of the Leiter Kees (glacier), to a spot called after the Cardinal Prince Salm, the *Salmshöhe* (8791 ft.). Here he erected a stone hut, but it has long been in ruins. From this point the glacier is ascended to its upper end, where crampons are required for the further steep slope to the *Hohenwartscharte* (10,428 ft.) a notch in the ridge between the *Kellerberg*, rt., and the *Hohenwartskopf*, l. Time, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Here another hut for shelter was built by the cardinal, and named after his vicar-general, Hohenwart; but this is also in ruins. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from this point—over snow—the *Adlersruhe* (Eagle's-rest), 11,337 ft., is reached. A third stone cabin was erected here by the Cardinal; and though now without roof, it is useful as a shelter from the wind, and generally serves as the half-way house, where refreshment is taken before commencing the ascent of the lower or 2nd peak of the Glockner. The route now takes a N.W. direction, keeping on the E. side of the arête to the bergschrund at the foot of the 2nd peak. The more laborious portion of the day's work now begins. The slope of this peak, as of the higher one also, is often at an angle of nearly 60° , and requires from 200 to 300 steps to be cut. Its summit, affording

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

standing-room for 12 persons, may be attained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Adlersruhe*. The principal peak stands W. of the other, and is about 60 ft. higher, or 12,454 ft. above the sea. The *Scharte*, or notch separating the 2 peaks, is a narrow ridge less than a foot broad, and from 60 to 100 ft. long. It consists partly of ice: to pass it requires perfect freedom from giddiness.

View. To N. the Dachstein, Tännengebirge, Ewige Schnee, Watzmann, and other peaks of the N. limestone zone, as far W. as the Solstein, near Innsbruck, and the Zugspitze at Lermoos, with the Bavarian Plain and the Böhmerwald beyond. E. and W. the little Carpathians, the other peaks of the Noric Alps, and the Ötztal, Orteler, and Adamello Gebirge, the Bernina group, and Mt. Baldo, near Verona. S., the Karawankas and its highest peak, the Grintouz; the Terglou and other Julian Alps, Carnic Alps, and the whole dolomite region as far W. as the Sehlern, near Botzen, with the Marmolata and its glaciers prominent in the centre of the series. It is said that at times the Adriatic is visible.

Descent about 1 hr. to the *Adlersruhe* and 45 min. thence to the *Salmshöhe*; 1 hr. further perhaps to the *Sennerinn*; and thence, in about 3 hrs. to Heiligenblut.

The passage between the 2 peaks varies much according to the character of the weather and season. In 1861—so favourable for ascents—the higher peak was free from snow; and the descent from the lesser peak to the *Scharte* was also free, and quite easy, down great steps of *chlorite*

schist, of which rock the Glockner consists. The bridge, however, was much lower than usual, rendering the ascent of the principal peak more difficult. The temperature on the summit—without wind—was 38° Fahr.

(d) *Ascent of the Johannisberg*, 11,580 ft.—This is a snow-peak standing at the N.W. side of the rim of the cirque enclosing the upper snow fields that feed the Pasterze. It is a glacier expedition of the first order, and affords a near view of most of the phenomena of the ice-world. The *Johannshütte* may be made night-quarters; and thence, ascending the glacier, and passing by the W. side of the *Klein Burgstall*, it takes 6 hrs. to the summit, and about 3 more back to the point of starting,

(e) *Ascent of the Stanzwurdi*, 8872 ft.—This can be easily effected in 4 hrs. from Döllach, 8 m. below H-blut. The view of the whole valley, as well as of the snow-peaks which shut it in, including those of the *Schober group* opposite, is very extraordinary. The *Johannisberg* especially shows itself to great advantage. Warmly recommended by Von Sonklar.

(f) *Visit to the Ruins of the Gold-mine on the Kloben*.—These consist of the remains of a miner's house (*Knappenstube*), two adits, and a heap of refuse ore, with bones and fragments of clothing, and lie close under the S. side of the ridge, uniting the *Kloben* with the *Spillmann* on the W. The mine (9580 ft.) is the highest that has been worked in the German Alps, and, after those on Monte Rosa, is the highest in Europe. The melting of the glacier in 1857 and 1859

laid the remains bare for the first time. Date of abandonment unknown.

The passage from H-blut to Bad Gastein is usually made by the *Rauriser Tauern*.

A guide is necessary; as far as Bucheben, 4 fl., and thence to Bad Gastein, 3 to 4 fl. more and provisions.

The ascent commences immediately behind H-blut, and at the *Mariahilf Chapel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the route enters the upper part of the *Tauernthal* and becomes steeper. All vegetation here ceases, and in front nothing is seen but a vast expanse of wild desolation and fields of snow. Looking back is a grand view of the Gross Glockner and its glaciers, and down over the Möllthal. At the

Sauerbrunn is a spring of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. delicious water. Next the

Hochthor, or summit of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. pass (8464 ft.), marked by a wooden cross, is reached. Scenery wild and imposing; the light grey wall of the *Ubergossene Alp* (Ewige Schnee) seen in the distance N. Descent steep, keeping near the stream, over snow and loose slate, the shattered fragments of the *Brennkogel* (9895 ft.), which is in view on l. Snow-poles mark the route.

[$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit, after the first steep descent, a path diverges l., which leads into the *Fuschthal*. It winds round the base of the *Brennkogel*, passes the *Mitterthörl*, and after a troublesome walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Hochthor*, reaches the *Fuscherthörl* (7923 ft.). Here the whole

of the Fuschthal bursts upon the view. Nearly opposite is the snowy pyramid of the *Gross Wiesbachhorn* (11,737 ft.), connected by a series of snow peaks and an amphitheatre of glaciers, closing the head of the valley, with the *Gross Glockner*, whose slender obelisk comes into view from behind the *Sinnibelleck* (10,731 ft.), a little way down the Fusch side of the Thörl. The square-cornered, flattened pyramid, bare of snow, that stands out to the front overlooking the Fusch valley, is the *Hohe Dock* (10,708 ft.). The highest branch of the Fuschthal, which turns W., is called the *Käferthal*, the scenery of which is extremely fine. A long but easy descent leads by *Petersbrunnen* to *Ferleiten* (Inn or *Tauernhaus*) in about 3 hrs., and to the baths of *St. Wolfgang* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further, taking a shorter path by the E. side of the stream at a point a little below *Ferleiten*. Thence to *Bruck*, in the main valley of the *Salzach*, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (Rte. 230).

In reverse order, it is 4 hrs. good walking from *Ferleiten* to the *Fuschthor*, and 2 hrs. from *Petersbrunnen*.]

[Another and more direct route from H-blut into the *Fuschthal* is by the *Pfandelscharte* (8816 ft.) l. As there is a glacier at the col and the crevasses vary, fine weather and a guide are desirable. The path strikes upwards to rt. from the *Wallner Hütte*, above the foot of the *Pasterze*. Ascent steep. It takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to reach the glacier from H-blut, 1 hr. to cross it, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ more to reach the baths of *St. Wolfgang*. The descent into the *Fuschthal*, over debris and alp,

is also steep, and continues on rt. of stream from the glacier to the *Traunerhütte*, comfortable chalet quarters, where milk and cheese may be had. Thence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Tauernhaus*, or *Ferleiten*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ more to *St. Wolfgang*. The views of the *Glockner* and *Pasterze* on the ascent, and of the *Käferthal* and the *Wiesbachhorn* on the descent, are magnificent. In the distance to the N. are seen the *Zeller See*, the *Hundstod*, and *Watzmann*. For the traveller who is not bound to the *Pinzgau*, the *Fuschthal* is still well worth a visit; and an interesting excursion of 2 days may be made from H-blut by crossing the *Pfandelscharte* to *Ferleiten* the first day, and returning the next over the *Fuschthor* and *Hochthor*.]

The *Tauernhaus* is reached, 2 hrs. after turning a corner. It will supply bread, coffee, and sour wine, and stands at the upper limit of the forest zone. Beyond is the

Spitzbach, forming a beautiful $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. cascade. The valley the traveller is descending—the *Seidlwinkl*—is solitary and monotonous, and clothed in forest. After becoming narrow, it opens at last into the main *Rauristhal*, at

Wörth, or *Vorstand*. This $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. vill. stands at the junction of the 2 branches of the main valley of the *Rauristhal*, the *Seidlwinkl*, and the *Hüttwinkel*. At a time when an active commerce was carried on by means of pack-horses over the *Hochthor*, it was much more lively than now.

Here a choice among 3 routes, over the ridge separating the Rauristhal from the Gasteinthal, offers itself.

(a) 1 h. **Rauris** (*Inn: beim Brauer*, one of the best in the neighbourhood), a vill. showing signs of past prosperity, derived from the mines worked at the head of the Hüttwinkel. The innkeeper shows a large dish of majolica, and 2 smaller ones date 1542. From hence there is a pass into the Gasteinthal, over the **Lug-gauerscharte** (6690 ft.), in 5 hrs., down to a point half-way between the Dorf and Hof Gastein.

(b) Select the path that leads E. of Wörth over the **Kuhwegalpe** and **Pfandscharte**, and, winding along the side of a spur of the Tüchelwand immediately above Hof Gastein, descends into the valley nearly at that vill.

(c) Ascend the Hüttwinkel by a stony and dirty path to

1 hr. **Bucheiben** (*Inn: Moser's*), prettily situated on a projecting spur overlooking the valley. Fine view beyond from near the ch. of the snowy plateau of the **Scharreck** (10,453 ft.) and of the **Attenkogel** or **Tramerkopf** (9643 ft.) to its rt. The *Pass* of the so-called **Goldberg** (9069 ft.), leading down to **Fragant** in the Möllthal, lies between them. From this vill. the ascent leads E. through forest to the ridge

3 hrs. **Auf der Stanz** (6920 ft.), no guide needed; thence the path leads down the **Angerthal** on the other side, opening into the main valley between Hof and Wildbad, and so on to

Wilbad Gastein.

4½ hrs

Route by the Goldzecher Tauern into the Möllthal.

An interesting route over this pass into the Möllthal below H-blut may be made by ascending the Hüttwinkel above Bucheben. In 3 hrs. **Kolm Saigurn**, or *Im Kolben* (5277 ft.) is reached. Good quarters are to be found at the mining superintendent's house, and good guides for the ascent of the **Hohen-arr** (not **Hohen-Narr**) 10,690 ft., the highest peak of the **Goldberg** group. The ascent from the glacier to the arête is difficult, and steigeisen and ropes are necessary. Time from Kolm Saigurn from 6 to 8 hrs. The *View* extends from the **Terglou** E. to the **Orteler Spitze** W.; while the **Marmolata** is visible S., the **Dachstein** N.E., and the **Watzmann** N. The view of the **Grossglockner** and its neighbourhood is magnificent.

The so-called "**Centralgneiss**," forming the axis of this part of the main chain, is here filled with quartz veins, containing gold, which have been worked from the earliest period and have given the name to this group of mtns. The mines on this route are on the Carinthian side and immediately under the pass. They are surrounded by glacier, and have been for some years abandoned. The highest (**Christophstollen**) is 9367 ft. above the sea, the *third* highest in Europe.

The pass lies between the **Hohen-arr**, rt., and **Sonnenblick** or **Goldzechlörndl**, l., and thence down by the **Zirmer See** into the **Klein Fleissthal**, and thence to **Pockhorn**, at its lower end,

where it opens into the Möllthal. 9 hrs. from Kolm Saigurn to H-blut.

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Three other Passes lead from Im Kolben into the Möllthal.

The track ascends first by the *Neubau* and along the E. border of a glacier in 2 hrs. to the former *Berghaus* (7310 ft.), which is now used as a sort of *Tauernhaus*, where night-quarters may be had, and perhaps provisions.

From this point,—the *First Pass* is that over the *Goldberg* or *Fraganter Tauern* (9069 ft.), between the *Herzog Ernst* (9697 ft.) and the *Klein Zirknitzscharte*, the pass next described. Time, 1½ hr. from the *Berghaus* to the col; then down over the comparatively unerevassed *Wurtenkees*, and past several *tarns* into the *Wurmenthal*, and so to *Fragant*. 8 hrs. altogether.

With this pass may be united the ascent of the *Scharreck* (10,453 ft.), a peak further E. than the *Herzog Ernst*. It may be climbed without particular difficulty in 3 hrs. after leaving the *Tauern* track.

The *Second* is that over the *Klein Zirknitzscharte* (8854 ft.), the usual track from *Gastein* to *H-blut*—in 12 hrs. From the *Berghaus* it lies a little to W. of the first pass, and E. of the *Tramerkopf* or *Altenkogel* (9643 ft.). Then, instead of descending to the *Wurtenkees*, turn rt. or S.W. along the E. slope of the *Altenkogel* to the *Klein Zirknitzscharte*, and keep on its W. border down to the *Gross See* (7992 ft.). The *Kagele See*, where the pastures commence, follows; and then to *Döllach* in 7 hrs. from the *Berghaus*.

The *Third*, over the *Tramerscharte* or *Windischschartl* (8929 ft.), shorter than the second, but not passable every summer. From the *Berghaus* the track coasts along the icefall of the *Goldbergkees*, and then ascends to the col W. of the *Tramerkopf*. Descent by the *Gross Zirknitzscharte*.

From this point 2 routes:—*One*, straight down the *Gross Zirknitzthal* to *Döllach*.

The other coasts along and across the glacier on the S. slopes of the E. and W. *Tramerköpfe*, and thence ascends gradually to a col in the ridge running S.W. from the *Goldberg Spitz* (10,064 ft.). Descent to the *Klein Fleisskees*. Thence to *Poekhorn* and *H-blut*.

Rte. 245.—VIENNA, partly by Rly., to MARIAZELL and BRUCK, on the Mur.

VIENNA (by rly.) to	ENG. M.
Mürzzuschlag, quick train in {	83
3 hrs. 20 min. }	
Mürzsteg	15
Mariazell	22
Bruck	40
	160

Since the opening of the Vienna and Trieste Rly. the iron rd. is the usual route taken by a traveller bound for Mariazell. The scenery of the Semmering is thus combined with that of the

rest of the route. From Mürzzuschlag to Mürzsteg, in 2 hrs., 6 fl. for 2 horses; to Mariazell, in 6 hrs., 20 fl. Between Mariazell and Bruck a mail-car travels in 9½ hrs.; a seat can be engaged in it for 4 fl. Roads good, except between Mariazell and Bruck, but very hilly.

This route affords access to some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in Upper Styria.

For the route as far as Mürzzuschlag, see Rte. 247.

Mürzzuschlag (*Inns*: Bahnhof Restauration: Brauhaus), a vill. prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering. A good rd. ascends the wooded *Dobreinthal* N., and past several ironworks, to

5 m. Kapellen.

[Here a road comes in from N.W. that leads over a low col and down the Preinthal to *Bayerbach*, a stat. on the N. side of the Semmering rly.]

3 m. Neuberg (*Inn*: Weissapfel, good). The ch., date 1471, connected with a Cistercian monastery, is of fine proportions, and the crypt below is worth seeing. The cloisters, still in good condition, contain portraits of all the abbots. The monastery was closed by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1782.

The valley grows narrower and the scenery improves. Large Government ironworks are passed.

½ m. The Track, partly over débris, for the ascent of the *Schnee Alp* and of its highest peak the *Wind Berg* (5787 ft.), which overlooks the valley N., turns off on rt. Time 5 hr.

1½ m. Krampen. Here more Govern-

ment ironworks, with large stores of timber for charcoal, are passed.

Mürzsteg (*Inn*: Post or Adler), 5 m. Between the *Wind Berg* on N. and the *Höhe Veitsch* S. The rd. now leaves the Mürz, which comes down a valley on rt., and continues ascending W. to the summit of the pass.

Niederapl (3950 ft.). Fine 7 m. view of the *Hochschwab* (7741 ft.) in front; looking back is the *Schnee Alp* and *Wind Berg*.

[From *Mürzsteg* a good pathway to Mariazell, offering better scenery than the carriage rd., may be taken by the pedestrian up the wild and narrow valley of the Mürz N. After 1½ hrs. walking, the valley becomes so narrow that the rd. is, in places, taken over planks supported by iron stanchions. At the *Todte Weibl* a stream rushes out of a cavern in the rock overhead to fall into the Mürz below.

A car may be taken to the mouth of the *Todte Weibl* glen, and, after seeing it, the traveller can return to go by the usual carriage route to Mariazell.

In 20 min. from the *Todte Weibl*, *In der Freien* is reached, a vill. of a dozen houses in a small valley-basin, possessing an inn of 10 beds in 2 rooms, used by the pilgrims to Mariazell.

From this vill. 2 routes to Mariazell present themselves. The one ascends the car.-rd. W. 10 m., where it falls into the main rd. between Mariazell and Bruck, and on to Mariazell itself in 6 hrs.

The other takes a path that strikes off to rt. from the rd. just mentioned, at a sign-post ½ hr. from the vill., and reaches in ¾ hr., close by a 2nd representation

of St. George, the *Freynsattel*. To the l. is the *Studentkogel*, and in the distance, N.W., the bare peak of the *Oetscher* (6319 ft.) The descent is directly down; and after 20 m., and below a 3rd St. George fixed to a tree, the path divides. Take the l., which leads past a charcoal-burner's, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Salza. Cross the stream to gain the road on the N. side, and descend the valley. After a steep ascent, from the summit of which the *Dürrenstein* and *Hochschwab* and towers of Mariazell are seen, Mariazell is reached in 2 hr. from the passage of the stream.

A guide for this route is hardly necessary, as the way, once entered upon, is clear. The *Freynsattel*, however, is not advisable after rainy weather, as the ground is in many places slippery from mud.]

6 m. **Wegscheid**, a vill. in the main rd., where vorspanner are in readiness for the ascent either of the *Niederapl* or *Seiberg*. The rd. crosses the *Aschbach* 3 times, and where it falls into the Salza are the

6 m. **Imperial Iron-Works and Cannon-Foundry**, in a beautiful situation, erected in 1740; the largest of the kind in Austria (*Inn*: very good; in the evening officials from the works are to be met with). The place for testing the cannon is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the works, and the trial usually takes place towards evening.

It would be better to make this *Inn* head-quarters for excursions, rather than Mariazell, where the influx of pilgrims might interfere with the comfort of the traveller.

The road now descends the

Salza valley (here called the *Hallthal*), and near the point where it leaves that stream on rt. stands upon a rock the old

St. Sigmund's Chapel, originally built as a fortress to protect Mariazell from the Turks. Destroyed by the Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus.

Maria Zell (2744 ft. *Inns*: 3 m. Post; Löwe, not clear; Mayer's; Greif; Goldner Krone), in a picturesque position in a valley-basin surrounded by wooded mtns. of various form. It is the most important place of pilgrimage in Austria, and attracts annually 100,000 pilgrims. Though consisting mainly of inns, yet at the period when the great processions arrive—upwards of 70 between May and September; that from Vienna on 1st July, and that from Gratz on 14th Aug.—all the rooms in the better inns are bespoken for the entire week. Has been almost entirely rebuilt since the last fire in 1827.

The church is the centre of attraction: one of the handsomest in Styria. Its Gothic central tower (269 ft. high) and the portion between it and the W. end are alone ancient, dating from the original construction in 1363, when Lewis, 1st King of Hungary, built it after a victory over the Turks. The rest of the building is in the Italian style. In the central nave is the richly-ornamented *Shrine of the Madonna*, containing the holy wondering image, said to be 700 years old, of lime-tree wood, painted black, 18 in. high, seated in a chair, holding the infant Saviour, clothed in the costliest stuffs and glittering with jewels.

12 silver columns adorn the shrine, and the railing in front, also of silver, was presented by the Emp. Leopold and enlarged by Maria Theresa. The stone *chapel* enclosing the shrine was built in substitution of the wooden Cell (*Zelle*), originally the sole protection of the image, in the latter part of the 12th centy., by the Margrave Henry of Moravia. The shrine is surrounded by a constant crowd of worshippers. The *pulpit* is of red porphyry. The *high altar* possesses an ebon cross; the 2 first Persons in the Trinity of life-size in silver; and below the cross a silver ball, 6 in. diameter, representing the world and encircled by a serpent; all a present from the Emp. Charles VI. The *walls* of the ch. are covered with votive offerings. The *treasury* is full of gifts, the offerings of pilgrims for many centuries. Amongst them are a topaz, given by Joseph II.; a diamond cross, by Maria Theresa; Zach Werner's golden pen; old missals, silver altars, &c. The *portal* is fine, with representations of the history of the foundation of the ch.; in its centre an ancient marble bas-relief of the Crucifixion. An extensive trade in provisions, and in relics and rosaries, is carried on in numerous booths that surround the ch. in a semicircle.

Excursions.

a. The *Calvarienberg* has a good view; but a better and wider one can be obtained from the *Bürgeralpl* (4131 ft.), N., reached in 1 hr.

b. *Holzaufzug* (Wood-elevator), 2 m. from Maria Zell, by which timber is raised in waggons to the summit of a ridge, to be

thence thrown into a stream which carries it down to the Danube.

c. *Erlafsee*, 3 m. N.W. of Maria Zell, approached through the *Grünau*, where is a waterfall. There is an *Inn* (not bad) by the lake, and a canoe.

d. Ascent of the *Oetscher* (6319 ft.). By way of Mitterbach, a vill. 3 m. N. of Maria Zell. Thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Hagerbauer*, where stands the abandoned Ch. of St. John in the Desert; in 3 hrs. further, over hilly ground, to *Kollmer* or *Spillbichler*, the last cottage at the S. base of the mtn. Here night-quarters may be had. From this point 1 hr.'s climb gains the *Riffel*, a saddle between the Klein and Gross Oetscher, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. rt. is the *Ochsenhütte*, where a shelter for the night on straw, but nothing further, is to be met with. The summit is reached in 2 hrs. from this point.

As the summit rises clear and wide of its neighbours, a great number of distant points are visible, and nearly the whole duchy of Austria is below to N. Like the Untersberg, near Salzburg, it is famous for its clefts and caverns (*Goldloch* and *Windloch* the most important), invisible lakes, and legends of good and evil spirits. The *flora* is a rich one.

e. Ascent of the *Göller* (5777 ft.) 12 m. E. by N. of Maria Zell, on the rd. to St. Egydi, following the Salza nearly to its source. Its summit is said to offer an extraordinarily extended panorama, in some points superior to that from the Schneeberg, near the Semmering Rly.

f. *Lassing Waterfall*. The highest in Lower Austria; scenery beautiful and flowers numerous;

reached through Mitterbach, N. of Maria Zell. The route follows the main rd. N. over the *Josefsberg* (3136 ft.), from which a fine view of the Hochschwab and Oetscher, to the hamlet *Wienerbrücke*. A signpost near the inn points out the way to the Fall, reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. There are, however, 2 paths, which diverge after crossing the bridge over the *Las-sing*: the old way to *rt.* is recommended to be taken in going, and the new way in returning. The Fall is in 3 stages: total height, 412 ft. For 2 florins the sluicemaster will cause the sluices to be raised to swell the fall!

[At Mitterbach is the boundary between Styria and Lower Austria (*Oesterreich unter der Enns*). The main rd. N.E. from Maria Zell passes through it and over a series of steep hills, through *Tyrnitz* (Inn: Post); *Lilienfeld*, near which is a Cistercian abbey, the wealthiest and oldest in Austria, founded in 1202, with a fine Gothic ch., mostly of that date; several interesting monuments, library, old pictures, natural history collection, and fine garden with noble view N., and a collection of alpine plants; *Marktel*; *Wilhelmsberg*; to *St. Pölten*, a stat. on the Vienna and Salzburg rly., 52 m. Rte. 195.]

[From Maria Zell, following the Salza S.W. below the Government cannon-foundry, a rd. leads through *Weichselboden*, *Reifling*, *Hieflau*, and thence either to *Admont* or *Eisenerz* (Rtes 246, 241, and 242).]

The route from Maria Zell to Bruck retraces the rd. as far as

(Vorspann here for the *Seeberg*.)

Wegscheid, and a little distance beyond it turns to *rt.* to ascend the W. branch of the *Aschbachthal*. After passing the *Gollrad* ironworks, whence the ore for the cannon-foundry is obtained,

Brandhof (3662 ft.), once a 5 m. Farm cottage of the Archduke John—now of his son, the Count of Meran—is reached. *Permission to visit it need not now be obtained at the cannon-foundry.* Finished by the Archduke in 1828, it consists of a ground-floor of two wings with an octagon chapel in the centre. Behind rises the *Aflenzer Starritz*, a peak of the plateau of the Hochschwab.

The chapel contains a tabernacle for the Host (*Sacramentshäuslein*), beautifully carved out of cedar-wood from the Lebanon; oratories in carved oak to *rt.* and *l.* of the entrance with two pictures above them by Schnorr; an altar of grey marble, underneath which is the crypt the Archduke built for himself. He has temporarily, however, been interred at Gratz, but is destined eventually to rest in *Schloss Tirol*, near Meran.

The hall, in Gothic style, has windows of painted glass and statues of Ferdinand of Tirol, Charles II. of Styria, the Emperors Maximilian I. and Francis I., and Maria Theresa.

The *Hunting Chamber* (*Jägerzimmer*) has windows of painted glass representing scenes of Alpine life and portraits of the Emperors Maximilian I. and Francis I., the Archduke himself, and of Hofer. Below the last is placed *Hofer's own rifle*. The furniture in the private rooms is

of Siberian pine (*Pinus cembra*). In the *Garden* is a fine collection of Alpine plants. There is a magnificent pair of horns with 32 tines.

The steeper portion of the ascent of the **Seeberg** (4098 ft.) now commences. From the summit is a fine view down a picturesque and most charming valley shut in by rocky masses. At the S. foot of the Seeberg is

2½ m. **Seewiesen** (*Inn*: Post, decent, not dear), beautifully situated at the foot of the Aflenzer Starritz.

[A very interesting route may be taken from Seewiesen to *Weichselboden* (Rte. 246), on the N. side of the plateau of the *Hochschwab*. In 2 hrs. a chalet for nightquarters is reached and thence the summit of the *Hochschwab* (7441 ft.) gained in 4 hrs. From the peak to *Weichselboden* is 4 hrs. more. The magnificence and wildness of the Styrian mountains is well displayed in the ravines of the *Hochschwab*. A guide and provisions can be obtained at the *Inn*.]

The route now descends the valley to its mouth at

7 m. **Grasnitz** whence it has to make a long detour and ascent to reach the little town of

3 m. *Aflenz* (*Inn*: good), in a wide opening of the *Stübming Thal*. A little distance beyond, the road enters the narrow *Thörl* in which are several iron forges, and the ruins of the *Schloss Schachenstein*, built by an abbot of St. Lambert in 1465 to protect pilgrims bound to Maria Zell from the knightly

highwaymen who infested the road at that period. Beyond, the road crosses the river *Mürz*, and enters the Vienna and Gratz high-road at

Kapfenberg, a Stat. on the 11 m. Vienna and Gratz Rly.

Bruck on the Mur, Stat. on 2½ m. same Rly. (Rte. 247).

Rte. 246.—*MARIAZELL to EISENERZ*, by *WILDALPEN*.

MARIAZELL to		ENG. M.	ENG. M.
Weichselboden	16	Hiefiau . .	11
Wildalpen . .	12	Eisenerz . .	11
Palfau	12		—
			62
			—

This rd. is now available for 2-horse carriages. 2-horse conveyance from *Mariazell* to *Wildalpen*, 15 fl.; thence to *Hiefiau*, 12 fl.; thence to *Admont*, 7 fl.; thence to *Lietzen*, 6 fl.; thence to *Aussee*, 12 fl., including tolls and *trinkgeld*. 1-horse carriages will be charged two-thirds of the above. A good *walker* will take 6 hrs. from *Mariazell* to *Weichselboden*, and 4 hrs. thence to *Wildalpen*.

This route, lying almost entirely in the *Salzthal*, is one of the most romantic and interesting excursions which the neighbourhood of *Maria Zell* affords. The *Weichselboden* portion of it is in a deep ravine shut in by precipices which, from their height,

uninterrupted character, and the wild solitude of the scene they enclose, give a most imposing aspect to this gorge. The *Platteau* of the *Hochschwab* shuts in the Salzathal on the S. almost the whole of the way—one of that series of vast upreared isolated masses, such as the *Steinerne Meer*, *Dachstein*, *Schnee Alp*, &c., which characterises the *North Limestone Zone* of the Alps.

3 m. **Imperial Cannon Foundry** (K. K. Gusswerk; *Inn*: good), For the rd. to this point sec Rte. 245.

The route now leaves the rd. to Bruck on l. and turns S.W. to descend the Salzathal.

[Another route to Weichselboden from this point over the *Kastenriegel* may be taken by the pedestrian, and possibly also by a car. Take the rd. to Bruck as far as *Wegscheid*. Then turn to rt. along a rd. ascending through forest that was once the late Archduke's route to his *Hunting lodge*. Follow this past the *Dippelwand*, and for some distance along the edge of the *Ring*, down to the *Hunting lodge* at its entrance, and through the *Höllboden* to Weichselboden. It affords access to the scenery of the *Ring* from another quarter; and as chamois are abundant it is possible that some may be seen among the rocks on the opposite side of the *Ring*.]

6 m. **Greuth** (*Inn*: Kreuz, a peasant's inn). At some distance beyond this village the rd. leaves the stream on l., and ascends a ridge,—the *Hals*, passing at the top a finger-post pointing to the *Hochschwab* (7441 ft.), here finely displayed. Ascending and de-

scending alternately, the rd. reaches the small lateral valley of the *Radmer*, and by it arrives at the curious caldron of

Weichselboden (*Inn*: 8 beds 7 m. in 3 rooms, but food and wine good), an open level meadow shut in by high walls of rock with 4 narrow entrances. By one of these the Salza enters the open space, and by another leaves it; that on the N. side is the opening into the *Radmerthal*, and that on S. is the gateway into the *Höllboden*.

Excursion to the Hochschwab.

Two routes lead to its summit from Weichselboden.

a. Proceed to the *Höllboden* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and thence ascend to the *Nieder Ring* (4467 ft.), a circular amphitheatre shut in by precipices, 1 hr. Above is the *Hohe Ring* (5282 ft.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a preserve of the Count of Meran, and in which no one is allowed to shoot without special permission. It is a favourite place for a *Treibjagd*, when 50 to 100 chamois being driven into it by the huntsmen and peasants are fired at by sportsmen stationed round the *Ring*. Thence through the *Wasserschlucht*, *Ochsenreichkar* (6172 ft.), *Schwabenleiten*, and *Schwabenbödenl*, to the peak in 3 hrs. more.

b. An easier course is to walk to the so-called Archduke's *Reitsteige*, and thence by the *Edelboden* in 3 hrs., where night-quarters on straw may be had, and thence by *Siebenbrünnen* to the peak in 4 hrs. more.

Guide, 3 fl.: provisions to be taken.

The *Panorama* includes the

mountain-land between the Gross Glockner and Dachstein W. and the Hungarian plain E.; and from the Danube Valley N. to the Terglou S. Eight other peaks rise from the plateau, but the Hochschwab is the loftiest.

The rd. continues down the valley, closely shut in between the rocks, and passes the

1 m. **Bresceniklaus** or dam, the narrowest point. Here the rd. is taken through a tunnel. A little further it crosses the Salza close by a pretty waterfall, and ascends to a considerable height above the gorge in which the stream dashes along. After descending it reaches

5 m. **Im Gschöder**, a small group of houses shut up between rocks: above, is the *Gschöder Kahr*. Some distance further on l. the *Brunnthal* opens with the *Brunn See* close to the road.

6 m. **Wildalpen** (*Inn*: Zisler's, near the ch., very good and cheap), a scattered village, opposite to the point where the *Seissenbach* descends its valley to join the Salza. There are several iron-forges in this side valley. The neighbourhood is extremely romantic; and there are fine views of the peaks of the Hochschwab Plateau. Benches have been provided everywhere for the enjoyment of the best points of view.

Excursions.

a. To Hieflau. Take the rd. leading S.W. up the Wildalpen-thal, through *Kleinwildalpen* and by the *Piomperlbach* in 4 hr. to the Col *Auf der Wacht*. In

the Middle Ages this pass was fortified, and there is a small inn there now. Thence down the *Schwabelthal* to Lainbach on the Enns in 3 hr., and in 1 more to Hieflau.

b. To Eisenerz. A packhorse route leads by the Seissenbach, and then through the wild ravine of the *Schreier* to the *Eisenerzhöhe* (4760 ft.), marked by a cross, 3 hrs. Then steeply down over rock and debris to a chalet on the *Erzboden alm*, where milk is obtainable. On the opposite side of this alm is a rd. protected by a balustrade cut out of the precipice of the *Zargenkopf*, which descends by several steep windings to its foot. The finest part of the scenery is at this point. The *Forester's house* close to the Seebach is $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant from the Erzboden Alm. The rd. from this point ascends and descends through forest past the *Leopoldstein See* in 1 hr. to the main rd. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. distant from Eisenerz.

c. To the Siebenseen (7 Lakes). These are situated in a very solitary and gloomy forest on the plateau S. of Wild Alpen, called the *Höllenmeister*, and are approached through a wild ravine. On S. this forest is shut in by a crescent of rocky peaks. The *Tragöthal* on S. side of the Plateau can be reached by a laborious climb over this ridge at the *Schafthalssattel*, and descending into the valley over the *Androth* and *Handelboden* alps.

The route continues to descend the solitary valley, still beautiful, but not so wild.

[A rd. here turns rt. to cross 4 m. the Salza, ascend the *Lassingthal* and over the ridge to Neu-

haus in Austria, where it falls into another rd. leading E. by the Erlaf See to Maria Zell (Rte. 245).]

6 m. [Another rd. also turns rt. here to ascend along the *Mendling bach*, over a low col at *Mendling* on the boundary between Styria and Austria, and down to *Lassing*, the first village on the other side. It continues by *Lanz*, *Gaming*, and *St. Pölten* to Vienna. Formerly it was fortified.]

2 m. **Palfau**, a hamlet. The conglomerate and sandstone rocks which shut in the green Salza, are here worn into singular shapes.

Before reaching Palfau the rd. divides: [the branch which follows the rt. bank and passes through Palfau descends to *Reifling* through beautiful scenery, the river still running between steep banks hollowed out in various ways;] that on the l., which this route pursues, passes *Lend*, and abandoning the Salza ascends to reach

6 m. **Gams** at the mouth of the *Gamsthal*. Beds of the *Gosau Formation* are to be met with in this valley. Close to the vill. is a large quarry of sandstone, which provides the building stone for the furnaces at *Eisenerz* and *Radmer*. Four hrs. N.E. of the vill., in the *Brandenstein*, is an *Ice-Cave* (entrance 1866 ft. above sea), where the ground, walls, and roof are covered with ice. It also contains true stalactites. Steigeisen are necessary in visiting it. The next village is

2 m. **Lainbach**, at the mouth of the *Schwabelthal*, and close to the

Enns. A little further the rd. crosses the *Enns* and falls into the main rd.

Hiefiau (Rte. 242). 3 m.

Eisenerz (Rte. 242). 11 m.

Rte. 247. — VIENNA to GRATZ (Rly.), over the SEM-MERING.

VIENNA to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Baden . .	16½	Bruck . .	26
Neustadt .	14	Peggau. .	21½
Gloggnitz .	16½	Gratz . .	12
Semmering .	17		
Mürzzuschlag	9		132½

Trains 3 times daily; express in 5½ hrs., the 2 others in 8½ and 9½ hrs. The express is 1st class only, and travels on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. At Nabresina Junction it is in correspondence with the train to Venice, Verona, and Milan. In summer an additional morning train to Neustadt in 1½ hr. Besides the fares a Government tax of 15 per cent. is demanded. Luggage, 50 lbs. free. Refreshment-rooms at Mürzzuschlag, Gratz, Marburg, Steinbruck, and Nabresina. For the best scenery, as far as Gloggnitz, sit on rt. side of train; for the Semmering, on l.

The rly., which will continue to be one of the most remarkable engineering works in Europe, though it may hereafter be surpassed in boldness by the projected and unfinished lines of the *St. Gothard*, *Mt. Cenis*, and the *Brenner*, was, as concerns the

Semmering portion, begun in 1848, and opened on the 17th of July, 1854. It was executed for the Government by the engineer Carlo Chega. South of Neustadt it runs through very beautiful country. The gradients are too steep to admit of much heavy goods traffic.

The basin or plain across which this rly. runs S. is the southern half of a *tertiary* basin bounded by the hills of the *Wiener Wald* W., the *Leithagebirge* E., and the Danube N. It ends at its S.W. corner at *Neunkirchen*, 40 m. from Vienna. Here the approach to the Semmering commences. Seven streams from the *Wiener Wald* send their waters into this plain: the valleys they flow through are full of picturesque scenery and generally wooded, supplying charcoal for numerous iron-works. Ruined castles and modern châteaux are frequent. The scenic interest culminates in the neighbourhood of the *Schneeberg* (6809 ft.), the highest peak of Lower Austria, lying W. of *Neunkirchen*.

The entire Vienna basin (N. and S. of the Danube) is interesting in a botanical point of view as being the *meeting-ground* of 3 great floras,—the Northern or Baltic Flora, the Hungarian or Steppe Flora, and that of the Alps.

The Vienna terminus of the rly. (*Wiener Südbahn*) lies outside the *Belvidere Linie* on the S.E. of the city, near the new *Arsenal*. At a short distance it crosses the high road, and then runs S. nearly parallel with it over an open country without hedges or wood. The first stat. is

Park of *Schönbrunn*, laid out in the French 18th cent. style. On a height within is seen the *Gloriette*, a hall of columns, 300 ft. long, 60 ft. high. From its summit is a fine view of the city. l. on the *Wienerberg*, a little short of *Meidling*, is a Gothic cross with 4 statues, date 1547, repaired 1599, called the *Spinnerrin am Kreuz*, erected by *Crispin Pöllitzer*. From it is one of the best views of Vienna, but Danube not seen.

Hetzendorf Stat. Here is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. another Imperial pleasure-place and park, and a junction line, for goods traffic only, with the W. rly. to *Linz*, &c.

Liesing Stat. A large brewery $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. with rock cellars is prominent. From this point an interesting excursion may be made into the valleys of the *Wiener Wald*, immediately S. of the Imperial *Thiergarten* (a preserve for wild swine), by *Kalksburg*, *Breitenfurt*, and over the ridge l.; returning by *Kaltenleitgeben* and *Rodaun* to *Liesing*.

Brunn Stat. Another large $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. brewery, and vineyards with Castle Ruins. Beyond, towards the next stat., are seen the old and the new *Schloss Liechtenstein*, with a Gothic *Chapel* and large Park.

Mödling Stat., a large vill. 1 m. (*Inn*: *Hirsch*, second-rate), surrounded by vineyards and villas; wine poor. One of its 2 churches, *St. Othmar's*, once belonged to the *Templars*, and has a subterranean chapel, date 13th cent.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Meidling.** Rt. is the Imperial

[The beautiful rock valley of

the *Brühl* opens out here W. With the surrounding heights on each side, it belongs to Prince Liechtenstein. Behind the ch. are footpaths leading up to an *old tower*, the remains of the family residence of the Babenberg Margraves of Austria, and thence round the shoulder of the hill, through plantations, within view of a most pleasing landscape, including the Danube, to the *modern Schloss Liechtenstein*, with an English garden, but containing nothing worth notice. Close by is the *old Schloss*, the cradle of the family, and one of the most ancient strongholds of Austria; destroyed by the Turks. A torture-chamber shown in it. The rooms of the old Schloss are, in summer, at the service of a Vienna restaurateur for picnics. Opposite, upon the ridge of the Siegenstein, is the *Husaren tempel*, erected by Prince John to the memory of 5 hussars of his regiment, who saved his life at the cost of theirs at the battle of Aspern 1809. View finer than that from the Schloss—as far as the Schneeberg S.

A carriage-road ascends the valley past *Vorder* and *Hinter Brühl* (*Inn*: Weiss Kreuz) and *Gaden* to the Cistercian monastery of *Heiligenkreuz*, founded 1134 by St. Leopold. Visit the *crypt*, with tombs of the old Babenberg princes; the *cloisters*, with *side chapel*, rich in painted glass; and in the *treasury* see a fragment of the Holy Cross brought from Palestine 1182 by Leopold V. To l. is a road which descends by the *Sattelbach*, a branch of the *Helenenthal*, to *Baden* (see below). The main road continues across the ridge and descends to *Alland* in the

Helenenthal proper, and thence down to *Baden*.]

[Beyond Mödling Stat. a branch rly. forks off 3 m. E. to the vill. and Imperial Palace and Park of *Laxenburg* (*Inns*: Stern; Ungarische Krone), watered by the *Swechat* from the *Helenenthal*. The favourite residence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Francis. Both old and new Palace not worth entering. The fruit and flower gardens closed; but the Park is always open, and is beautifully laid out. See the *Knights' Crypt* (Ritter Gruft); the *Knight's Castle* (Franzensburg), a modern-antique castle in a lake, which is a museum of middle-age antiquities, portraits, and statues; its tower, a torture-chamber, and from the top fine view of the Schneeberg and Styrian Alps W., and of the Leithagebirge S.E. See also the *Turnierplatz*, *Temples of Diana* and of *Harmony*, &c.]

Guntramsdorf Stat.

2½ m.

Gumpoldskirchen Stat. A vill. 1 m. at the foot of the *Anning Berg* (2205 ft.), from which a fine view over the Wiener Wald and the *Steinfeld* or plain near Neustadt. One of the best Austrian wines grown here. After passing through a short tunnel and *Pfaffstetten* Stat. the rly. reaches

Baden or Baaden Stat. (*Inns*: 3¾ m. Stadt Wien; Schwarzer Adler; Löwe; Café at Stat.), a town frequented by Sunday excursionists from Vienna, which has grown up round certain ancient sulphur-springs, known in the time of the Romans; 7000 persons yearly take the baths. The principal spring issues out of dolomitic limestone at the foot

of the Calvarienberg: from its summit a *View* over the plain to the Leithagebirge beyond; rt. is the modern Schloss *Weilburg*, a summer residence of the Archduke Charles, and the Ruin *Rauheneck*, accessible by paths and strong ladders; l. is the Ruin *Rauhenstein*, once a robber's castle destroyed by Maximilian I. The town lies on the Schwechat at the opening into the Helenenthal W., in the midst of vineyards; and consists almost entirely of lodging-houses and baths. The best baths are the *Sauerhof*, the *Frauenbad*, and the *Carolinenbad*; the principal promenade is the *Theresiengarten*.

[The *Helenenthal* is the daily resort of the bathers, who take coffee and ices there at numerous cafés. Scenery like Matlock. Its woods are intersected by paths leading up to the Ruins *Rauheneck* and *Rauhenstein*, and to Schloss *Weilburg* already mentioned, and further on to the *Eiserne Thor* (2719 ft.), the highest point and finest view in the district. Some distance up, a rock, the *Urthelstein*, is pierced by the carriage-road, which is continued by the *Krainerhütten* (refreshments) to the *Heiligenkreuz Monastery* 8 m. (see above). Thence the Brühl may be descended to Mödling.

Another excursion is to *Schloss Merkenstein*, containing picturesque ruins, a fine Park, and old trees, which may either be reached by a shorter path over the ridge of the Lindkogel S.; or by the carriage-road through *Vöslau*, *Gainfarn*, and *Hadelhof*, 8 m.]

2¼ m. *Vöslau* Stat. (*Inn*: Schweizerhof). An excellent wine (red and white) is grown here, much

used at Vienna. Mineral springs; villas. *Kottingbrunn* Stat. is passed.

Leobersdorf Stat., opposite the 2¼ m entrance into the charming *Triestingthal*. Near are large tile and terracotta works. The summit of the *Schneeberg* comes into view S.W.

[The first vill. in the *Triestingthal* is *St. Veit*; then follows *Bernsdorf*, where large new alpaca-works, to *Pottenstein* (*Inn*: *Hirsch*), the principal place. l. a good road leads over the *Hals* (fine view) to *Bernitz* in the *Picstingthal*. 1½ hr. beyond *Pottenstein* a road turns rt. to ascend the *Hafnerberg*, and descend to *Alland* in the *Helenenthal* (see above). On the ascent are the ruins of the fortified ch. of *St. Pancras*, and of another ch.; and upon the summit a pilgrimage eh., date 1743. ½ hr. further is *Altenmarkt* (*Inn*: *Lamm*), at foot of the *Hoheck* (3402 ft.), 2½ hrs. to summit. From it is a noble view, especially to N. About 3 hrs. beyond is *Kaumberg* (*Inn*: *Goldenen Kreuz*). On the ridge, 1½ hr. S.W., are the ruins of *Schlöss Araburg*, said to be well worth a visit. The road continues W. of *Kaumberg* over the *Wiener Wald* ridge to descend to *Hainfeld*, *St. Veit*, and at last *Traisen*, on the high road;—S. to *Maria Zell* by *Lilienfeld* (Rte. 245); and N. to *St. Pölten*, a stat. on the Vienna and Salzburg Rly. (Rte. 195).]

Immediately after passing *Soleau* Stat. is

Felixdorf Stat., a manu-4¾ m facturing vill., established 1823 by *Felix Miesl*, a Burgomaster of

Neustadt. Fine view S.W. of the *Wand* (3720 ft.), and beyond, of the *Schneeberg*.

[1½ hr. rt. is the entrance into the *Piestingthal*. To reach it *Steinabrückl* and Government works for the manufacture of rockets are passed. At *Wöllersdorf*, which stands on l. side of the entrance, are Roman remains, and near is a large cavern with wide passages leading to a hall with pulpit, its opening protected by an old tower, the *Höllthurm*, once used as a place of refuge from the Turks. 1 hr. higher up is *Piesting* (*Inn*: *Hirsch*), with brewery and iron-works. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Schloss Starhemberg*, belonging to the Archduke Leopold. In its courtyard 100 windows may be counted. In 1529, and again in 1683, when Vienna was besieged by the Turks, this castle sheltered thousands. ½ hr. beyond is *Ober Piesting* (*Inn*: *Zum Grünen Baum*). The valley repeatedly closes and opens, and after passing *Waldeck* reaches *In der Oed*, overlooked by the *Mandling* (3043 ft.) N., and by the *Kressenberg* (2905 ft.). Here is the large brass-foundry of the *Rosthorns*, occupying 300 hands, with a school and hospital. 1 hr. further is *Bernitz* (good *Inn*). The main valley now turns S.W., and narrows to a gorge, which opens out suddenly into a charming basin, with *Guttenstein* (*Inns*: *Zum Bären*; *Presoli*) at its opposite side, about 17 m. from *Wöllersdorf*.

Near *Guttenstein*, upon a height (2592 ft.), is the much visited pilgrimage ch. of *Mariahilf*, and a monastery (*Servitenkloster*). The entire mountain is laid out as a *Park*, and offers numerous *Kp. Tyr. & Alps*.

fine views at points where chapels have been erected or cut out of the rock. Close to the eh. is an *Inn*, and some small booths. Near is the *Friedenstempel*, erected as a memorial of the Peace of 1814, with an *echo* of 11 syllables.

The ruins of a *Schloss* (of 11th cent.) overlook *Guttenstein* from a rock 200 ft. high. *Mathias Corvinus* lived here about 1450, and stories are told of the Turks who were once in possession. The ruins are open to visitors, and made accessible by stairs and galleries. The modern *Schloss*, built 1674, and renewed 1818, is near, and has gardens well worth a visit. Count *Hoyos* is the proprietor.

Several routes lead forward out of *Guttenstein*;—

a. l. up the *Längepiestingthal*, and over the Oeller or saddle *Am umgestürzten Kreuz* (4222 ft.), with a view of the *Schneeberg* S. down into the highest part of the *Sierningthal*—the *Mamau*—to *Buchberg*, 4 hrs. (See below.)

b. Ascend the *Klosterthal* to the *Rothen Hofe*, 1½ hr.; then, l. by the *Schober* hut (*bauer*) over the *Schober*, 1½ hr.; and finally down a woody ravine past the *Haltburg Hof*, either l. to *Sierning* or rt. to *Buchberg*, 1½ hr. more.

c. Another path diverges at the *Rothen Hofe* from the last, and reaches *Deiblhof* in 2 hrs.; then to l. through the *Wilden Nesselgraben* to the *Mamauwiese* 1 hr.; over the *Hühnerbüchel* 1 hr.; and down to *Buchberg* 1½ hr. A very interesting and picturesque route; the *Schneeberg* appears quite close.

d. A good carriage-road runs up the *Klosterthal* and over the ridge *Das Gscheid*, and either

turning l. descends the romantic gorge of the *Höllenthal* to *Bayerbach*, a stat. (see below), about 24 m.; or, turning to rt., ascends the valley to *Schwarzau (Inn)*, about 15 m. Beyond Schwarzau the road turns W over the ridge into the *Traisenthal*, whence is a road S.W. to Maria Zell, and N. through Lillienfeld to St. Pölten, a stat. on the Vienna and Salzburg Rly. (Rtes. 195 and 245).

e. A path up the rocky and romantic valley of the *Steinapiesting*, the entrance to which is overlooked by the Schloss, to *Steina*; and onwards over the ridge l. to S. of the *Steina Berg* down to *Rohr* at the head of the *Höllenthal*, about 6 m. above Schwarzau vill. already mentioned.]

The rly. now leaves the hills and makes a straight course across the plain to

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Neustadt*, or *Wiener Neustadt*, Stat. (Inns: Hirsch; Ungar Krone; Kreuz; Löwe; Stadler's, close to the stat.), next to Vienna the principal town in Lower Austria. Since the fire of 1834 almost entirely rebuilt and surrounded with a wall. Was the favourite residence of Duke Leopold, who fell at Sempach, 1386, the birth-place of Frederick IV., the last Babenberg Prince, and of the Emp. Maximilian I. It is the seat of manufactures in silk, cotton, and cloth, also of hardware, machinery, and locomotives. A canal 38 m. long, made by the Emp. Joseph II., carries wood and building-stone, with coal, from near Oedenburg in Hungary, to Vienna.

On the E. side of the town is the old Ducal Schloss of the

Babenbergs, converted in 1752 into a great *Military Academy* by Maria Theresa. Over the entrance is a statue of Frederick IV., and in the ante-court one of the Empress as foundress of the Academy. In one of the rooms are portraits of pupils who afterwards, like Radetsky, became famous. The old chapel, date 1460, has fine painted windows; under its high altar lies the Emp. Maximilian I., and at his feet his faithful friend Dietrichstein. Scientific collections of all kinds enrich the institution, and large gardens are attached. Admission is best obtained between 12 and 2 P.M.

In the *Neuklosterkirche*, not far distant, behind the high altar, is an admirably carved monument of Eleonora of Portugal, wife of the Emp. Frederick III., date 1467.

The *Parish church*, in the Romanesque style, is a fine building, with 2 good towers. Imbedded in its outside wall is a curious memorial of the execution in 1671 of 2 Hungarian counts for treason.

Outside the gate leading to Vienna, on l., stands a beautiful *Gothic cross*, the *Krispinkreuz*, similar to that on the Wienerberg near Vienna, and erected by Duke Leopold, 1382.

In the *Townhall* (Rathhaus) is shown a magnificent silver goblet 2 ft. high, a memorial of a peace between Frederick III. and Matthias Corvinus of Hungary.

7 m. S. on the opposite bank of the Leitha is *Frohsdorf*. In 1816 its Schloss belonged to Murat's widow, Caroline Bonaparte; now it is the property of the Count of Chambord.

The principal *Excursion* from Neustadt is to the charming

valley of the *Neue Welt*, once the bed of a lake, and to the *Hohe Wand*, a wonderful Rock-wall which overlooks it. The way to it lies by *Fischau*, on the *Fischa Bach*, a vill. at the foot of the line of hills that shut in the *Neue Welt* on E., and about 4 m. W. of *Neustadt*. Thence to *Brunn*, and beyond through meadow and wood, up the hills to *Dreistetten* at the N. end of the *Neue Welt*. From this point the *Neue Welt* itself may be traversed by *Muthmannsdorf*, where is a view over the valley, and *Gaden*, to *Stolhof*. Opposite this place the gorge of the romantic *Prossetschlucht* opens out W. Upon a height near stand the Ruins of *Emersberg*, belonging to the Archduke Leopold, and offering a fine point of view; opposite are the ruins of the old fort *Dachenstein*. At *Teichmühle*, not far off, is a good *Inn*. The circuit of the valley may be completed by proceeding through *Maiersdorf*, *Zweiersdorf*, to *Grünbach* at the S. end of the *Neue Welt*.

The *Hohe Wand* (2592 ft.) can best be seen by ascending at *Dreistetten*, passing along its ridge S., and descending at *Grünbach*. A guide is necessary, and provisions should be taken. In 2 hrs. from *Dreistetten* the plateau is reached. There are several fine points of view, but the best perhaps is that of an elevation to l. half way between the *Hütteln* and the *Jägerhaus*. E. the *Neusiedler See* is visible; to N. Vienna; to S. the *Schneeberg*; and to W. the *Oetscher*, and the wooded ridges of the *Wiener Wald*. The view over the precipitous edge down into the *Neue Welt* and neighbouring valleys is most

charming. *Grünbach* is 1 hr. from the S. border of the plateau. The descent to it is steep, and in wet weather slippery. Others recommend as preferable the ascent by the new horse-path made by the Archduke Leopold to his hunting-box on the *Wand*, which commences at *Peischling*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above *Pisting*. In the *Hohe Wand* are more than 30 larger and smaller *Caverns*; those most usually visited are the *Gypsloch*, *Windloch*, *Leitergrabenhöhle*, and *Völleringrotte*.

[A rly. branches off from *Neustadt* S.E. to *Oedenburg* in Hungary, not far from the briny and shallow (9 to 13 ft. deep) *Neusiedler See*.]

The main line turns now S.W., and enters upon the *Steinfeld*, a barren level surface, consisting of a hard compact gravel of limestone pebbles covered with a very thin soil. At

St. Egyden Stat. the *Schnee-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.* *berg* and *Raxalp* are finely in view. To rt. in the distance is the well-preserved *Schloss Sebenstein*, belonging to Prince *Liechtenstein*; and another *Schloss, Pitten*.

The rly. continues its straight course to

Neunkirchen Stat. (*Inn: 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.* *Hirsch*), a small manufacturing town with cotton factories and manufactures in hardware. The Counts *Hoyos* lie buried here. A legend explains the origin of the name *Neunkirchen*.

[The *Sierningthal* may best be visited from here. For picturesque and charming scenery it takes the *first rank* among the

Alpine valleys of Lower Austria. Much frequented by parties from Vienna.

The next stat., Ternitz, is nearer the entrance, but cars are not always to be had. A stellwagen, however, was in 1865 projected, to run from Ternitz to Buchberg. Inquiry should be made for it. Carriage from Neunkirchen to Buchberg, 5 flor.; from Buchberg to Ternitz, 4 flor.

At the entrance of the valley is the vill. *St. Johann*, and beyond, the picturesque chapel of *St. Pancras* and the vill. *Sieding*. In 2 hrs. the fine ruin of *Stixenstein*, belonging to the Hoyos family, perched on a high rock, and overlooking a narrow part of the valley, is reached. The valley continues very narrow, and the road often runs through fine beech-wood past the opening into the *Rohrbachgraben* l., until it opens into the basin of *Buchberg*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Neunkirchen (*Inn*: Doppler's, near the ch., good), and a few minutes further the hamlet of *Sierning* (*Inn*: Zum Bergmann, good).

The houses lie scattered about the basin, and the church stands on a hill along with the ruins of the *Schloss Buchberg*. Nearly the whole of the *Schneeberg* is visible. Above Buchberg the valley is called the *Mamau*, and a good road ascends out of it to join at the *Gschaid* the road from Guttenstein in the *Klosterthal* to the *Höllenthal* (see above).

Excursions.

(a). To the *Pavilion* on the *Romeikogel*, a spur of the *Himberg*. This is not far distant, and offers an excellent view of the *Schneeberg* and the basin of *Buchberg*. The hamlet of *Schnee-*

berg and Ruins of *Losenheim* are seen on the opposite slope S. below the peak of the *Kaiserstein*.

(b). To the *Waterfall* of the *Sebastianbach*, 135 ft. high, 1 hr. higher than *Buchberg*.

(c). To the hamlet of *Schneeberg*, and to a picturesque waterfall beyond: there and back 3 hrs.

(d). Ascent of the *Himberg*, and to the *Allelujahöhle*. The cavern is a stalactitic one, of no great importance, but can be combined along with the ascent of the *Himberg*. This is taken best from *Sierning*, and the summit of the *Himberg* is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the cavern. View of the whole valley, the *Schneeberg*, part of the *Klosterthal* mountains, and the plain at *Neustadt*.

(e). Ascent of the *Kathereinschlag* (4222 ft.), the highest peak of the *Oeller*, in the ridge N. of *Buchberg*. Exceedingly fine view of the mtns. from *Guttenstein* to the *Oetseher* beyond *Maria Zell*. Ascent easy. There and back in 4 hrs.

(f). To the ruins of *Schloss Schrattenstein*, in the *Rosenthal*. These lie in an extremely picturesque locality, 3 hrs. N. from *Buchberg*, over the *Strengberg*. View of the *Schneeberg* from the top of the ridge very fine. The way back may be varied by descending the narrow gorge of the *Schrottenbach* to *Wirflach*, which has a ch., and near, the *Sebastianskapelle*, both protected by walls. This vill. stands at the outlet into the plain, about 3 m. from *Neunkirchen*.

(g). To *Reichenau* in the *Höllenthal* S. Follow the ordinary route to the *Schneeberg* (described below) as far as the *Kaltwasser*, 2 hrs. Thence to *Bürsthof*, and

beyond, through the *Gahnswald*, to the *Bodenwiese*, and from that descend to *Reichenau*, coming out close by the *Weissnix* Inn. Total time to *Reichenau* 5 good hrs.

(h). Ascent of the *Schneeberg* (6809 ft.). The mass of the *Hoch Schneeberg*, which presents a precipitous face to the *Höllenthal* S., ends in 3 peaks; the central one, *Alpengipfel*, the highest; the *Kaiserstein* (6739 ft.), the most northern, with a pyramid in memorial of two visits of the Emp. Francis I; and the *Waxriegel* (6181 ft.), the most southern. The more usual route to the central peak is taken from *Buchberg*. Passing the ch. and ascending a ravine l. of the *Hengst* to an alp, and from it through wood, with a view down into the *Rohrbachgraben*, l., the path takes the traveller by a large block of rock, the *Grünstein*, to a delicious spring, the *Kaltewasser*, in 2 hrs. The further track leads steeply over the *Krumbachsattel*, with a fine view, to the ridge (*Schneide*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; and thence either to *Baumgarten's Alpenhaus* (beds: and the only spring at this height), and so to the summit; or more direct by *Rainstein*, the *Luchsboden*, *Ochsenboden*, between the *Waxriegel* and the central peak, and the steep *Königsteig* to the top. A bare hut on the *Ochsenboden* is the highest place of refuge from bad weather. Total time to summit about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Horses can be taken as far as the *Ochsenboden*.

There is another route to the central peak by the *Sebastiansbach* and the *Mamauwiese*, *Trenkwiese*, to a saddle between the *Frohu-*

bachwand and the *Hochschneeberg*, in 6 hrs.

View: to W. the various limestone masses as far as the *Dachstein*, and more to S. either the *Hafner Eck* or *Hochalmspitze*; the Styrian Alps; and to N. and E. large portions of the lowlands of Austria, Moravia, and Hungary, with *Vienna*, *Neustadt*, *Pressburg*, and the *Neusiedler See*.

Instead of returning to *Buchberg*, the traveller may descend into the *Höllenthal* to the *Inn Zur Singerin* (good), opposite the opening into the *Nassthal*, 4 hrs. from the rly. stat. *Bayerbach*; or descend to *Reichenau* (2 good Inns), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Bayerbach*.

Through the exertions of a representative of the Vienna Alpine Club a *tariff* for guides and horses has been established in *Buchberg*, and may be learnt at the Inns. The priest of the parish and his curate (Co-operator) will be glad to give useful information to strangers.]

The rly. now enters the valley of the *Schwarza*, the most southern lateral valley of the Vienna basin, and passes

Ternitz Stat., $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Pottschach Stat., to $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Gloggnitz Stat. (*Inns*: at the $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. stat.; in the vill., *Zum Alpenhorn*.) On a hill near is a stately *Schloss*, until 1803 a Benedictine Abbey, now used for various offices. The ch. has some good pictures and a crypt. To S. is the *Sonnenwendstein*, 4998 ft.

At this stat. the mountain portion of the rly. may be said to commence. The usual locomotives are exchanged for more

powerful ones; and a long train is often divided into 2 or 3, of 4 or 5 carriages each.

The distance from Gloggnitz at the N. base of the pass, to Mürzzuschlag at the S.,—26 m.,—is performed by quick trains in 1 hr. 40 min., by slow in 2 hrs. 17 min. The main tunnel, which is also the highest, is 1555 yds. in length. The highest point of the rd. is in this tunnel, at a height of 2791 ft. Gloggnitz is 1356 ft., and Mürzzuschlag 2144 ft. above the sea; the ascent therefore from Gloggnitz to the tunnel is 1435 ft., and the descent to Mürzzuschlag 647 ft. Altogether there are 15 tunnels, and about 2 m. of tunnelling. The line rises in gradients varying between 1 in 40 and 1 in 100, the steepest incline being that between the stats. Bayerbach and Eiehsberg. It is a double line throughout, sweeping up the sides of the hills in rapid curves.

Quitting Gloggnitz, the rly. ascends the l. bank of the Schwarza, passing several pretty villas and a large government paper-mill (Schlögelmühle), and crosses the stream on a curved *viaduct*, 80 ft. above the valley, upon 5 large and 8 smaller arches, not far from

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Bayerbach Stat. (Inn: Mader's, cheap, clean, and good). A mountain hamlet in a charming position, overlooked by the *Schneeberg* and its fellows N., the *Preinalp* (6201 ft.), and *Raxalp* (6574 ft.) W., and the 3-peaked *Semmering S.*

An omnibus goes from the stat. to *Reichenau* in 20 min.

[The *Schwarza*, rising far to N. in the Wiener Wald, takes a

S. and then S.E. course, pressing in between the precipitous faces of the *Schneeberg* mass N. and the *Raxalp S.*, and emerges at last into the Vienna basin at *Neunkirchen*; beyond, it flows E. to join the *Leitha* on its way to the Danube. The lower portion of its valley near *Bayerbach* is called the *Reichenauthal*; beyond, the gorge portion bears the name of the *Höllenthal*. Its scenery equals, if it does not exceed in interest, that of the *Siemningthal* just described.

Reichenau (Inns: Fischer's, good; *Waissnix's*, in *Thalhof*, higher up, and prettily situated, capital, but dear; both good headquarters for excursions) lies at the foot of the *Feuchter* (4525 ft.), overlooked by a new *Schloss*, an increasing summer resort of the Viennese. Iron-mines and iron-works are in the neighbourhood. The *Villa Waissnix* is a country retreat for the children of the Imperial family.

Guides for the district may be heard of at either inn; there is a regular tariff. *Lorenz Alfons* is a botanical guide, living at *Prein*.

Excursions.

(a). To *Kletschka's Monument*. This point affords a good general view of the valley and the mtns. round.

(b). The *Preinthal* offers very fine scenery in itself; but if traversed to the *Gschaid* or col at its head, a track may probably be found thence to the summit of the *Heukuppe*, the highest peak of the *Raxalp*. View extends from the *Dachstein* to Hungary. At the vill. of *Prein* is a good Inn, *Die alte Eklm*. To this point good carriage-road; beyond, to the

Gschaid, leading down to *Kapellen* (Rte. 245), not good.

(c). The interesting ruins of *Schloss Klam*, and the romantic *Adlitzgraben*. The return from these may be made by passing the *Falkenstein Cavern*, and down the *Preinthal*.

(d). A circuit through *Gloggnitz* and along a branch road to *Kranichberg*; thence S.W. across to *Schloss Warstein*, *Maria Schutz* to *Schottwien* (Inn: Lamm), from which the return to *Gloggnitz* is by the old road.

(e). The *Gahns* (4959 ft.); the *Mittagstein* (4525 ft.), highest peak of the *Feuchter*; and the *Jacobskogel* (5797 ft.), highest peak of the *Grünschacher*, may any or all be climbed for the sake of the varied scenery displayed.

(f). Ascent of the *Schneeberg* (6809 ft.). This may be effected by taking *Excursion g* (c. 520) the reverse way as far as the *Kaltwasser*, and then following the track pointed out in *Excursion h* (c. 521). It may also be made either from the *Inn Baumgartner Haus*, at *Kaiserbrunnen*; from the *Inn Zur Singerin*, 2 hrs. further; or from the *Inn Höhbauer*, still higher up the *Höllenthal*. The last is the most easy. It ascends by way of the *Kühlschneeberg*, where is a hut belonging to the innkeeper. Time 7 to 8 hrs. The ascent by *Buchberg* from the *Sierningthal*, on the N. side, is, however, preferable to any of these.

(g). The *Höllenthal*, a deep valley, with wild rock scenery of a very high order, overlooked by mountains clothed with firs. May be explored in a carriage or on foot. After passing the opening into the *Preinthal* l. *Hirschwang* is

reached, a vill. of ironworks, saw-mills, many charcoal-kilns, and a large dam (*Rechen*) across the stream to detain the timber. From this point the gorge commences, sometimes so narrow that the road is carried over a continuous floor of planks placed across the stream. About 3 m. farther is *Kaiserbrunnen* (Inn: not good), in an opening, where a spring of excellent water breaks out at the base of the *Schneeberg*. Discovered by the Emp. Charles VI. in 1732, it has, along with two other springs elsewhere, been lately taken possession of by the municipality of Vienna to supply the capital with water. A track here leads up the *Krummbachthal* rt. for the ascent of the *Schneeberg*, uniting with that from *Buchberg* (see above) at the *Kaltwasser*.

About 2 m. further is a finger-post pointing to the opening into the *Grosse Höllenthal* l., a basin shut in by magnificent precipices, which are a favourite resort of chamois, and an Imperial preserve. 4 m. beyond, the entrance into the *Nassthal*, possessing unusually picturesque scenery, appears l., and pleases by its contrast to the sterner *Höllenthal*. The *Inn, Beider Singerin* (good; guides here), is opposite the entrance; *Reithof* (Inn: Engleitner's, good, and guides) is the first hamlet in the *Nassthal*; and beyond is *Oberhof* (Inn: Bei Spiess). The entrance into the upper basin is effected by the *Saurüsselbrücke* laid lengthwise over the stream, where it rushes through the rock barrier separating the two sections of the valley. After 1 hr. through wood, the upper basin opens to view, shut in by the walls of the *Raxalp* and *Schneecalp*. A steep path

leads to the *Nasskamp*, a saddle between the two; thence by the *Ameisenbühl* to the *Schneecalp*. In a hut here night quarters are to be had. The *Windberg*, the highest peak, is about 1 hr. ascent from the hut. View very fine of the *Hochschwab* mass and neighbouring peaks. From the *Schneecalp* it is 3 hrs. (steep and over *geröll*) down to *Neuberg* (Rte. 245); and from the *Nasskamp* by the *Stegenbauer's* hut, also 3 hrs. down to *Kapellen* (Rte. 245). There is or was much forest in the *Nassthal*, the property of Count *Hoyos*.

The *Höllenthal*, some little distance beyond, opens out and divides: the *rt.* branch ascends to a hamlet, *Hinterleiten* (Inn: *Höhbauer*, good). Here the *Sonnleitstein* (5600 ft.) is a very fine object W., and the *Schneeberg* may be ascended by passing over the *Kühlschneeberg*. Beyond, the road leads to the *Gschaid*, or col leading to *Guttenstein* in the *Klosterthal*, or turning *rt.* down to *Buchberg* (see above).

The *main* branch continues a N. course, about 3 m. beyond the fork, to *Schwarzau*, a vill. of woodcutters, Protestants. 2 m. further the road is taken over the western ridge to *Hohenberg*, and thence to *Lilienfeld* in the *Traisenthal*, and to *St. Pölten*, on the Vienna and Salzburg rly. (Rte. 195).]

Leaving *Bayerbach*, the rly. ascends S.E. with rapid inclination, as if returning, but at a higher level, towards *Gloggnitz*, and gaining as it rises fine views l. of the *Gahns*, *Feuchter*, and *Schneeberg*. Crossing 4 *Graben* by as many viaducts, and passing through 2 tunnels,

Eichberg Stat. is reached. Soon the rly. makes a great bend round the shoulder of the mountain, and, catching a distant glimpse of the *Steinfeld* and *Leithagebirge*, enters a tunnel. On emerging the traveller looks down upon a narrow valley, up which the Vienna post-road is seen to make its way, passing near a large cotton-mill, and through the vill. *Schottwien* (Inn: *Lamm*), named from an early settlement of Scotch or Irish monks. Above it, on the opposite slope is the pilgrimage ch. of *Maria-Schutz*. Two castles face each other here: opposite is *Schloss Wartenstein*, still partly inhabited, and belonging to Count *Caraccioli*; on this side, the ruins of *Schloss Klamm*, perched on the top of a precipitous rock. Through 2 more tunnels, and the rly. enters

Klamm Stat. The ruined *Schloss* belongs to Prince *Liechtenstein*; it dates from the 11th cent., and was inhabited till fired by lightning 60 years ago. Forwards, W., is the romantic *Adlitzgraben*. A series of magnificent engineering works now follow in rapid succession—the *Klamm* tunnel; the viaducts of *Jägergraben* and *Gamperlygraben*, each of 2 rows of arches, one above the other; and 4 tunnels cut in the face of the *Weinzettelwand*, connected by vaulted galleries of masonry to protect the line from avalanches of snow or stone.

Breitenstein Stat. The view down into the *Adlitzgraben* is very charming. *Spieß's* Inn, and a little chapel and priest's house in the Swiss style, erected for the rly. labourers, are below. Passing a viaduct, and through

2 tunnels, the rly. crosses the grandest viaduct on the line, that over the *Kalte Rinne*, on a double tier of arches, together nearly 150 ft. high. Further on, the Adlitzgraben is crossed upon a viaduct, and 3 more tunnels and another viaduct precede the

12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Semmering Stat.**, at the N. end of the main tunnel, which leads out of Austria into Styria. Looking back is a *View* into the Vienna basin and towards Hungary. In winter the tunnel is protected from the effects of the freezing of the water which penetrates its roof abundantly, by doors at each end, which are kept closed except when required to be opened for a train. It is lighted with gas. The passage through takes from 6 to 8 minutes.

The Vienna *post-rd.* passes over the tunnel, being carried upwards partly by zigzags to a height of 3256 ft. Here a monument commemorates its construction in 1728 by the Emp. Charles VI. The *Inn* near (Erzherzog Johann), is 20 min. from the station. The *Sonnenwendstein* (4998 ft.) can be ascended in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Inn, with guide. From it the whole of the Semmering rly. is visible, and an extensive view towards Styria.

Emerging from the tunnel, the rly. enters the *Fröschnitzthal*, and crosses 2 viaducts and a bridge to reach

Spital Stat. The works on this side of the pass are far inferior to those on the N. side. The rly. slopes gradually down to

9 m. **Mürzzuschlag Stat.** (*Inns*: at the Stat.; Brauhaus; Elephant),

a vill. prettily situated on the Mürz.

[A carr.-rd. up the *Dobreinthal*, through *Mürzsteg*, passing along the S. base of the *Selnee Alp* on to *Maria Zell*, 33 m., turns off rt. Rte. 245.]

The rly. follows the Mürz, crossing it repeatedly, down a pleasant wooded valley, diversified with iron-works, old castles, and villages.

Langenwang Stat.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Krieglach Stat. Further on, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. upon the slope, is the old *Schloss Mitterdorf*: the new one with 4 towers is below.

Kindberg Stat. This small 7 m. town is overlooked by the *Schloss* of Count *Inzaghi*. *Marein*, a stat., follows.

Kapfenberg Stat. On the top 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of a rock are the picturesque ruins of the *Schloss* of the same name belonging to Count *Stubenberg*. The modern *Schloss* is near the rd.

[The valley of the *Thörlbach*, leading N. to *Aflenz*, at the base of the *Hochschwab*, and thence through much fine scenery to *Maria Zell*, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., diverges rt. Rte. 245.]

At the point where the Mürz falls into the Mur stands

Bruck Stat. (*Inns*: Zum Eisen-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. bahn, best, close to stat.; Adler; Mitterbrau), a small town in the midst of pretty scenery, with a large square in the centre, and commanded by the old *Schloss Landskron*. In the square is a house of 14th or 15th cent., with good Gothic loggia.

[The great rd. to Venice by Klagenfurt (Rte. 250) here separates from the present route to ascend the Murthal S.W. The rd. to Eisenerz (Rte. 242) turns off from it at Leoben, 11 m. from Bruck.]

Omnibus to Leoben twice a day; once to Mariazell. *Lohnkutscher* to Leoben, 3 fl.; to Vordernberg, 6; Eisenerz, 14; Seewiesen, 10; Mariazell, 20; Mariazell, by Eisenerz and Wildalpen, 40; Aussee, 42; Aussee, by Admont, 50; Ischl, 50; Ischl, by the Gesäuse, 60; Salzburg, by Ischl, 70; Gastein, 85 fl.

The rly. now descends the narrow Murthal along the l. bank of the stream, and occasionally along the foot of walls of rock; past the white Schloss, *Bärnegg*, the name also of a stat., to

9½ m. Mixnitz Stat. In the Röthelstein E. of the vill., and 1500 ft. above it, a stalactite cavern, the *Drachenhöhle*, may be visited by a difficult path in 1 hr. Numerous fossil remains have been discovered here.

7 m. Frohnleiten Stat., a small market-town on the rt. bank, with iron-works. Schloss *Pfannberg*, approached by a long avenue, is seen on l.; and farther on, rt. is Schloss *Rabenstein* upon a rock, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

Beyond, the valley seems to be closed by precipitous rocks. One, the *Bodelwand*, has been cut down to provide a ledge for the rly., which runs upon it under a gallery of 35 open arches. Above this gallery runs the post-road.

5 m. Peggau Stat. The vill. on l. bank faces *Feistritz* on the opposite side. Peggau has silver and lead mines.

Excursion. To the summit of the *Schöcklberg* (4713 ft.), 2 hrs. distant, remarkable for its crateriform hollows called *Wetterlöcher*.

The rly. now crosses to W. bank, and passing *Stubing*, a Stat., reaches

Gradwein Stat. 2 m. N.W. 4¾ m. lies the Cistercian Abbey *Rein*, date 1128. On a wooded hill near is the pilgrimage ch. of *Strassengel*, with perforated tower, date 1355; said to have been erected by the architect of St. Stephen's, Vienna.

The valley widens as the rly. approaches

Judendorf Stat. Near is a cliff 2¾ m. overhanging the stream called the *Maiden's Leap* (*Jungfernsprung*). Beyond is the castle of *Gösting*, belonging to Count Attems, once besieged by the Turks, and now a place of resort from Gratz. Further on is Schloss *Eggenburg*, the property of Count Herberstein; in its chapel is a monumental tablet of a Countess, by Canova.

The hills retire and give place to a beautiful and fertile plain 5 m. broad, 20 long, in the centre of which is the *Schlossberg*, and clustering at its feet is the town of

Gratz Stat., 1140 ft. (*Inns*: on 4½ m. the rt. bank of the Mur 15 min. from the stat.—Elephant, 1st class, excellent; Goldnes Ross, and Florian, 2nd class, good; the latter much resorted to by priests: on the l. bank—Erzherzog Johann, 1st class, exorbitant, civil; Stadt Trieste; Goldne Krone; Ungar Krone), the capital of Styria, with 63,000 Inhab., the seat of a university, the re-

sidence of the Bishop of Seckau, and the place of meeting of the Styrian Estates, pleasantly situated on both banks of the Mur, which are connected by 2 wooden and 2 chain-bridges. It used to be the paradise of retired officials and military men from its cheap living; many such live here still, but the cheapness has very much diminished. Since 1848 five new streets have been formed; one of them connects the rly. stat. with the town.

The *Schlossberg* rises 400 ft. above the Mur, and is ascended from the Carmeliterplatz. Its fortifications, originally erected against the Turks, were in 1809 destroyed by the French. The hill is now converted into a place of public recreation. From the top, and especially from the stat. of the *Firewatch*, is an agreeable panorama of the town and country: N. is the Schöcklberg; N.W. the Styrian Alps (Hochschwab); S.W. the Koralpe; and S. the Bachergebirge. Here is a statue of General Baron von Welden (date 1859), and a fine clock-tower. The Mur, whose course may be followed by the eye to a considerable distance, often inundates its banks; the bridges at Gratz have been repeatedly destroyed by it, and the Murvorstadt laid under water.

The *Churches* are not remarkable: the Gothic *Dom*, date 1446, has a noticeable W. portal, in which l. are the Austrian arms and the motto of its builder Frederick IV., and rt. those of his wife Eleanor of Portugal. At the entrance to the choir are some reliefs of saints. In the *Stadtpfarrkirche* (Herrengasse) is an altarpiece by Tintoretto.

Near the Dom is the *Mau-*

soleum—key with Dom-Sacristan—of the Emp. Ferdinand II. (died 1637), a neglected chapel in the Italian style; a slab at the side marks his grave. In a vault beneath lie his father the Archduke Charles II. (died 1590), and his mother, a relentless persecutor of the Protestants. Maria Theresa of Savoy, wife of Charles X. of France (died 1805), is buried here. Here too the Archduke John (died 1859) is temporarily laid; but his remains are intended eventually to rest in Schloss Tirol near Meran. They are without a monument.

The *Cemeteries* are outside of the town; crowded with dead. In St. Peter's, *Gen. von Welden* is interred; and in St. Leonhard's, *Gen. Haynau*.

In front of the *Theatre*, one of the best in the provinces, is a statue of the Emp. Francis I., by Marchesi of Milan, in the robes of the Golden Fleece.

The *Landhaus* (Herrengasse), date 1569, was till 1848 the place of meeting of the Styrian Estates. It contains the *Ducal Hat*, worn by the Emperor when he receives the allegiance of the Styrians. One wing is used as an *Arsenal*, and contains many thousand suits of old rusty armour.

The *Rathhaus* is in the Hauptwachplatz. In front the ring-leader in the great rising of the peasants was beheaded in 1516.

The *Johanneum* (Raubergasse) is an institution founded by the Archduke John, 1811, for the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures in Styria. In it gratuitous lectures are delivered by professors; it has a *Library* of 53,000 vols., and a *Natural History Museum*. Its mineralogical collection is very rich,

and the specimens deserve notice for their beauty and excellent arrangement. A *Botanical Garden* is attached to the Museum; and a farm for *Agricultural Experiments* lies near the rly. stat.

In the *Reading-room* to the *Johanneum* are many newspapers; strangers introduced have 14 days' free admission. The *Ressource* (Albrechtsgasse) is an establishment upon the plan of a London club; has a good restaurant and fine suite of rooms; strangers must be introduced by a member.

There is a *Picture-gallery* near the *Postplatz*. It does not contain much of importance; among the pictures are *Titian's* Bathsheba in the Bath; *Palma Vecchio's* Madonna; portrait of Mary of Burgundy, wife of Kaiser Max I., by *Cranach*; a *Tintoretto*; and a bust of Gen. Haynau.

The Emp. Ferdinand II. was born in the *Burg*, and the Orientalist von Hammer, Baron Purgstall (died 1856), was a native.

Gratz possesses 2 good *Cafés*: *Café Meran* in the *Fischplatz*, and *Café Heinzer* in the *Herrengasse*. It is supplied with excellent *beer* from Vienna; has several kinds of good native *wine*—the *Luttenberger* the strongest, and several good Hungarian wines; and is noted for its turkeys and capons.

The lowest fare for a *Fiak* is 63 kr.; *Lohnkutscher* are numerous; the usual hire is 16 flor. a day, including back fare.

Excursions.

a. To the ruins of *Schloss Gösting*, 3 m. N., near the rly. See above.

b. To the *Schöcklberg* (4713 ft.), E. of *Peggau*, and 4½ hrs. from

Gratz. Extensive view. See above.

c. To *Schloss Eggenberg*, not far from rly. stat., at the foot of the *Geisberg*, a large quadrangular building with 3 courts, and a tower at each corner. Passed in 16th cent. by marriage from the *Eggenbergs* to the *Herbersteins*. A favourite place of Sunday resort.

d. To the *Schwanberg Alp*, or *Kor Alp Spitze* (7009 ft., more usually ascended from *Wolfsberg, Lavantthal*, see Rte. 253. Take the 8 A.M. train on the *Köflach* line as far as *Liboch*, 9 m. A post-stellwagen in correspondence with the train takes the traveller in 3 hrs. to *Stainz* (*Inn*: *Stöger's*, good). After 2 hrs. stay it proceeds by *Landsberg* in 1 hr. to *Schwanberg Inn*: *Bei Grasser*, good. The next day early, with *Fellner*, a good guide, by *Gressenberg* and *Sta. Maria* in 5 hrs. to *Forsthaus Bärenthal*, where refreshments may be had. Thence by *Hirschtietzen*—from which a grand view looking down on the source of the *Salm*—in 3 hrs. to the summit. View extensive:—down the *Lavantthal S.*, and beyond, the *Petschenkogl*, with the peaks of the *Caldron* of the *Steiner Alp* behind it; *Klagenfurt* with the *Wörther See*; the range of the *Sau Alpe* opposite; N.W. the *Grossglockner* and other snow-peaks; N. the *Hochschwab*; N.E. the *Schöcklberg* and *Gratz*; and E. and S.E. the Hungarian and Croatian plains. Sometimes called the *Speikkogl*, from the abundance of *Valeriana celtica* found upon it. Several interesting plants grow here, such as *Silene pumilio*, *Mæhringia diversifolia*, *Senecio cordatus*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Campanula alpina*, &c.

The return to Gratz may be made the same way; or, by descending the valley of the Sulm (Rte. 253) to Leibnitz (Rte. 248), on the rly. 21 m. S. of Gratz. Char from Schwanberg to Leibnitz, 4 fl., in 4 hrs.

Should the traveller wish to go forwards into Carinthia, he can descend the W. side of the Kor Spitze in 3 hrs. to *Wolfsberg* (Inn: Pfundner's, fair), with Count Henkel's fine new Schloss (Rte. 253). Thence the post goes at 4 A.M. over the Griffnerberg in 3 hrs. to *Griffen*, where are ruins of a Schloss upon a lofty isolated rock, and by *Völkermarkt* to *Klagenfurt* in 5 hrs. more (Rtes. 253 and 250).

[A branch rly., made for the transport of *brown coal*, leads from Gratz S. to Premstetten, and then turns at a rt. angle up the Kainachthal N.W. to *Köflach*, 26 m., in 2 hrs. Thence is a road over the *Grabensattel* (4574 ft.) N.W., and down to *Judenburg* in the Murthal, 27 m. (Rte. 250). Or, by a *stellwagen* in correspondence to *Wolfsberg* S.W. in the Lavantthal (Rte. 253)].

Rte. 248.—GRATZ to LAIBACH and TRIESTE (Rly.); with Excursions to the Quicksilver MINES of IDRIA, the LAKE of ZIRKNITZ, and the CAVES of ADELSBERG and PLANINA.

GRATZ to		ENG. M.
Marburg	. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nabresina . 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cilli	. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Trieste . 12
Steinbruck	. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Laibach	. 38	230
Adelsberg	. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Trains 3 times daily; express in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the 2 others in 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. For further particulars see Rte. 247.

Owing to unusual engineering difficulties nearly 15 years (1843 to 1857) were consumed in constructing the rly. (Karst-bahn) between Laibach and Trieste.

The influence of a southern climate begins to be felt at Gratz. The rly. runs S. parallel to the course of the Mur, and across the plain to

Karlsdorf Stat. Rt. is Schloss 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Premstetten*, belonging to Count Saurau; the mtns. in the distance W. separate Carinthia from Styria. Beyond l. is Schloss *Weisseneck*, belonging to a Viennese.

Wildon Stat., where the Kai-7 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. nach stream joins the Mur, and the *Gratz Feld* ends. On rt. bank of Mur the ruins of Schloss *Ober Wildon* on a rock 600 ft. above the stream, where the astronomer Tycho Brahé made observations. The new château, with towers, belongs to Baron Claudius.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Lebring Stat.** Here the *Leibnitzer Feld* (102,900 acres) opens out.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Leibnitz Stat.**, supposed to be the Roman *Marcola*. Rt. is the château of the prince-bishop of Seckau on a wooded hill; 1. *Schloss Labeck*. After crossing a remarkable trellis-bridge over the Sulm, where it joins the Mur, the rly. runs to

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ehrenhausen Stat.** Upon a wooded height is Count Attem's *Schloss* of same name; and near, a Mausoleum of one of the Eggenbergs. The rly. now runs along the foot of the hills to

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Spielfeld Stat.**, where is a *Schloss* of Prince Eggenberg, once the Duchess of Berry's. About 5 m. distant across the plain N.E. is *Schloss Brunnsee*, now belonging to the Duchess.

[From this stat. Eil- and Stellwagens go in 4 hrs. N.E. to *Bad Gleichenberg*, known to the Romans, and since 1834 much resorted to. One of the springs (Constantine's) is briny and alkaline without iron; the 2 others are strongly chalybeate, with carbonic acid. Above, on a rock inaccessible on 3 sides, is the old *Schloss* belonging to the *Trautmannsdorf* family, and still inhabited. 2 hrs. N. on the N. side of the Raab is the very remarkable old hill-fort *Riegersburg*, perched on a mass of volcanic conglomerate 400 ft. above the Raab, a conspicuous object from far and near. A winding road cut in the rock leads through 7 distinct gateways into the castle. The Chapel contains the burial-vault of the Purgstall family, and an altarpiece by *Krafft*. It is

the only Styrian castle that resisted all the attacks of the Turks].

The rly. now quits the Mur, which flows on S.E. to join the Drave, to cross a range of steep hills—the *Platschberg*, or *Windisch Büchel*n—separating the Mur from the Drave. At

Pössnitz Stat., it passes over a 7 m. viaduct of 64 arches, and 2100 ft. long, and soon after through a tunnel of nearly similar length to

Marburg Stat. (*Inns*: Stadt 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Meran, near the stat.; Stadt Wien), a dull town, the 2nd in Styria, on the l. bank of the Drave (Germ *Drau*), at the foot of the *Bachergebirge*, and at the northern corner of a triangular plain which extends S.E. to *Pettau*—the *Pettauer Feld*. In its neighbourhood excellent wines—*Pickerer*, *Radiseller*, &c.—are grown.

[A branch rly., opened June, 1863, runs up the valley of the Drave W. to *Klagenfurt* in 5 hrs., and to *Villach* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. One train daily each way. See Rte. 253].

The rly. crosses the Drave on a trellis-bridge, and over the plain to

Kranichsfeld Stat.

7 m.

Pragerhof Stat.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

[A rly., opened in 1861, from *Pest* (*Ofen*), by *Stuhlweissenburg* and *Kanisza*, falls in here; 209 m. in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.]

The line soon leaves the *Pettauer Feld*, takes to hill country, and reaches

Pöltschach Stat. at the foot of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

CALDRON OF THE STEINER ALP



FROM ADELSBERG 5 4 3 2 1 0 English Stat Miles 10
 London : John Murray

the *Wotsche* (3128 ft.), in pretty scenery.

[About 12 m. S.E. is *Rohitsch*, a watering-place on the Croatian frontier, of considerable repute, much resorted to by Croatian and Servian nobility, and established by Count Attems. 400,000 bottles of the water are exported annually. N. lies the *Donatiberg* (2899 ft.), often ascended for its view; upon it in the Roman period was a Temple to the Sun.]

The German language begins to give place to *Slovenic* (Germ. *Windisch*).

The rly. goes through a tunnel in the ridge to which the *Wotsche* and *Donatiberg* belong, and winds about in a hilly district partly covered with wood, partly with maize and vines, past the stats. *Ponigl*, *St. Georgen*, and *Store*. Then suddenly emerging into more open country, there is a charming *View* rt. of a plain watered by the *Sann*, with 3 rows of irregular hills on its border rising one above another.

21½ m. **Cilli Stat.** (*Inns*: *Krone*; *Bahnhof* *Restauration*; *Zum Mohren*, and 3 others), a very ancient town on the *Sann*, at the E. corner of another triangular plain. Founded by the Emp. *Claudius*, and named *Claudia Cellaia*. In the town walls are many Roman remains and bas-reliefs. A *side chapel* attached to the nave of the parish ch. deserves notice for its rich Gothic. Upon a height near are the ruins of the hill-fort *Ober-Cilli*, the residence of the once powerful Counts of Cilli. The Emp. *Frederick III.* took refuge in it, 1450. The wine-growers of the Lower

Save in Hungary bring their produce to Cilli for sale.

[From Cilli the *Sann* may be ascended to its source in the *Caldron of the Sannthaler*, or *Steiner Alp*, a basin with lofty peaks of limestone and dolomite rising out of its rim, and comprising the finest scenery in the *Karawankas*. Its highest peak is the *Grintouz Vrh*, or *Grintovetsch* (8386 ft.). See Rte. 243 A. A carriage may be taken to *Lettusch* (*Inn*: good), 17 m., and on to *Laufen* (*Inn*: *Penkarosst*, decent), 12 m. further, where the carriage-road ends. Thence the path continues, past *Leutschdorf*, through the "*Needle's Eye*," to *Sulzbach* (*Inn*) in the *Caldron*, about 13 m. As the traveller advances up the *Sannthal* the great mass of the *Raducha*, E. of *Sulzbach*, appears again and again in view, forwards].

The rly., on leaving Cilli, enters the narrow defile occupied by the green *Sann*, between rocks and slopes covered with wood, rising sometimes 1000 ft. above the stream. *White chapels and chs.* appear on the summit of the hills; a *Slovenic* characteristic.

Tuffer Stat. A watering-place 7 m. newly built after a fire in 1840.

Römerbad Stat. A watering-4¾ m. place known to the Romans (*Slovenic Teplitz*), in a charming situation, with old and new bath-houses and gardens; a place of fashionable resort, much visited from Trieste.

Steinbruck Stat., where the 4¾ m. *Sann* falls into the *Save* (Germ. *Sau*). Cliffs rise around capped

with trees, reminding the traveller of Matlock.

[A rly. from Agram, the capital of Croatia, by Rann and Gurkfeld, falls in here; $47\frac{1}{2}$ m. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.]

The rly. crosses the Sann just above its junction with the Save, by a curvilinear viaduct of peculiar construction, 250 ft. above the river, and—keeping on the banks of the Save—enters its narrow defile, which is shut in by fine limestone cliffs, often leaving but width for stream and rly. For upwards of 1 hr.—as far as Sava—this scenery continues.

The Stats. *Hrastnigg* and *Trifail* are passed.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Sagor Stat.** Near is the boundary between Styria and Carniola.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sava Stat.** Here the valley opens. The white Schloss *Bonowicz* belongs to Herr Ehrenreich of Vienna.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Littai Stat.** The rly. crosses the Save by a trellis-bridge here, and then threads a short tunnel under Schloss *Soganegg*.

The Stats. *Kressnitz* and *Laase* follow. At the junction of the Laibach with the Save the rly. abandons the latter river, and crosses the Laibach to its rt. bank.

$14\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Salloch Stat.**, where it enters upon the plain, and runs a W. course to

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Laibach Stat.** (*Inns*: 1st class: Stadt Wien, good; Elephant, good; zum Wilden Mann; Baierischenhof) Slov. *Ljubljana*, Ital. *Lubiana*, the capital of the duchy of Carniola, with 22,000 Inhab., clustered round its Schloss-

berg, an isolated hill, surrounded by Gruber's canal and the river Laibach, which are crossed by six bridges. Recently a series of new buildings have been erected in the direction of the rly. stat.

Laibach is the *Æmona* of the Romans, destroyed 452 A.D. by Attila, and in 550 re-established by the Slovenes (who then made their first appearance in Carniola), under the name of *Luba*. In the 9th centy. the Franks changed the name to Laibach, and in 1275 Carniola came to the House of Hapsburg. There are the remains of a *Roman wall* in the Cracow suburb. To protect the city and castle from the incursions of Venetians and Turks they were in the 15th centy. fortified, but the works were removed in the 18th and 19th cents. Traces of them remain on the

Schlossberg, which rises upwards of 200 ft. above the river. The Schloss upon it is now a prison. Ascended from more than one point. View very extensive for so small an elevation. N.W. the *Terglou* (Slov. Triglav) and other Julian Alps; N. the *Karawankas*, from the *Mittagskogel* (Slov. *Kepa*) l. to the *Menina Planina* rt., with the peaks of the Steiner Alp in the centre of the line; and S. and S.W. the *Laibach Morass* with its wooded mountain border-land, dotted with vills. along its line of junction with the level surface. Rising *behind* the girdle, due S. is the *Snežnik* (5529 ft.), the culminating and solitary peak of the *Schneeberg* plateau in the Karst; and S.W. the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), the highest point of the *Birnbaumer Wald* plateau.

Laibach stands in the nar-

rows ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide) uniting two divisions of a great Plain, the modern representative of what was once the largest lake in the Alps. Its northern section has been filled up and converted into fertile corn and pasture land, by the abundant deposits of the Save and its affluents from the Karawankas. But the more southern portion, bordering on the Karst, which, on account of its subterraneous watercourses, furnishes but little sedimentary material, was probably a lake long after the other part was dry land. The finding of a canoe and some other relics in the turf appears to indicate that it was in this condition even within the human period.

Hills, isolated and in groups, rise like islands out of the level surface. The largest group—that of the *Gross Gallenberg* (2157 ft.), and *Vransiča* (2094 ft.)—separates the northern plain into 3 sections, called the *Krainburger*, *Steiner*, and *Laibach levels*. In the *Morass*, too, to S., are 9 islets of firm land. The *Morass* used to be a great resort for water-fowl in winter, but agriculture is gradually rendering it a thing of the past. In 1780 Gruber's canal was cut; and since 1830 the labours of drainage and cultivation have continuously progressed, improving the health of the neighbourhood.

One of the social peculiarities of the district is the number of churches which appear on the summits of the hills and mountains. There are few less than 3000 ft. high, unprovided with them. Nowhere has the mountain-worship of antiquity been preserved down to the present time in so striking a manner as

Kr. Tyr. & Alps.

in the Slovenie portion of the Alps.

The Churches are not remarkable. The *Domkirche* (St. Nicolas) is in the Italian style, with 6 chapels; its interior renewed in 1859. The present building, date 1707, stands on the site of older ones destroyed by fire, the first being a small ch. built 745, by the fishermen, to the honour of their patron saint St. Nicolas of Myra. There is a good deal of fresco-painting: that in the roof of the nave and in the presbytery by the Italian artist *Quaglia*, whose portrait will be found in the first fresco in the presbytery rt., and in the upper rt. hand corner; that in the cupola is by *Langus*. The author of those in the 6 chapels is not known. The *Church of the Teutonic Order*, date 1714, stands where a Roman temple to Neptune stood, and in 1292 a ch. of the Templars. In the *Klagenfurt Strasse* is a *Protestant ch.*, date 1551.

The other principal buildings are:—the *Burg*, the residence of the Stattholder of the province; the *Landhaus*, restored 1859; the *Bishop's Palace*; the *Rathhaus*, date 1717; and the *Lyceum*, a large quadrangle, containing the Gymnasium, Realschule, Museum (good collections), Library, and collections of the Historical Society.

In the *Congress Platz*—named after the Congress held here in 1821—are some of the best buildings in the city, and the *Radetzky Monument*, erected 1860. In the *Haupt Platz*, a fountain by the Venetian artist Robba, date 1733.

There is a *Botanical Garden* near the bridge, over Gruber's Canal, and the custos of the Museum is a botanist.

Herr Schmidt's private collections (Selischka, No. 76) are remarkable as containing a complete series of the *Mollusea* and *Insects found in the caves and grottoes of Carniola*.

Excursions.

a. By the *Lettermann's-Allee* and over the *Schischkaberg*. On the Krainburg rd., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. distant. The plain, morass, and bordering mtns. are viewed from another point than from the Schlossberg. From the Schischkaberg is seen S. Count Auersperg's fine Schloss *Sonnegg*: the return may be made by *Rosenbach*, lying in a very pretty position.

b. To *Dobrava*. Take the rd. to Ober Laibach as far as Waitseh; then the rd. rt. as far as an inn, where an interesting, rocky, wooded valley opens W., leading past *Schloss Strobellohof* to *Dobrava*; and beyond to *Billichgratz*. It is advisable to take provisions for the day from Laibach.

c. To *Schloss Kaltenbrunn*, 2 m. E. of the city, by Stephansdorf, Bisovik, and then over a bridge. Built in 1528, and now belonging to Herr Terpinz. Experiments for improving the native race of cattle, and other agricultural experiments, carried on here.

d. To *Stein* and the *Steiner Alp*. Stein (*Inns*)—about 15 m. distant—is approached by the Vienna rd., and turning off from it l. at Tersain. Several castles and ruins in picturesque positions are passed. Of old it served as a place of refuge from the Turks. See a curious *small ch.* near the ruins of a fort, consisting of 3 chapels built one above the other, the oldest and lowest once a heathen temple. View from this point magnificent. There is a ear-

track up the *Feistritz Thal* N., on l. bank of the stream—abundance of trout—to its source at the *Fürstentafel*, in a very wild and romantic basin at the foot of the *Rinka* or *Skuta Vrh* (8296 ft.). Here a track by the *Ursicälz* (2032 ft.) leads over a *sattel* rt. between the *Brana* and *Velika Planjava*, down into the Logar Thal, in the caldron of the Steiner Alp, and to Sulzbaeh (Rte. 243 A). There is also a rd., probably now completed, from Stein, N.E., over the ridge to *Oberburg* in Styria, about 12 m.; and thence into the Sann Thal, a little below *Laufen*, and so to Cilli. (See Cilli in this route.)

e. To the *Wochein* (Slov. Bohin) and *Julian Alps*. To Krainburg, N.W., 17 m., by *St. Veit* and *Zwischenwässern*, where the Zeier falls into the Save, and in the distance l. is *Görtschach*, a summer retreat of the Bishop of Laibach, once a seat of the Margraves of Krainburg, in the period of Frankish domination, 972. Beyond, 5 m. l. is the town of *Laaek*, at the entrance into the mtns. From Krainburg to Radmannsdorf, 14 m., and thence to Veldes (*Inn: Petranka's*), about 4 m. more. (See Rte. 251.)

In leaving Laibach the rly. takes a S.W. direction, soon crossing the Trieste rd., and then the *Gradachza* by an iron bridge, and at first not venturing far from the W. edge of the morass. But opposite the islets of firm ground called *Ausser* and *Inner Goriza*, it crosses the worst portion upon a *stone causeway* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and beyond S. to the foot of the *Trauerberg*. The morass consists of about 6 ft. of turf floating upon from 12 to 50 ft. of fluid mud,

which itself moves upon solid sand and clay. Below that is rock. A *Viaduct* of 25 double arches, 2000 ft. long and 124 high, spanning a lateral valley, which here opens upon the *Morass*, is crossed to

14½ m. **Franzdorf Stat.** The rly. now sweeps round the sides of the hills, affording magnificent views of the plain below dotted with vills. About 5 m. further *Ober-Laibach* and *Ilrieb* are passed at a little distance on rt. Here the *Laibach stream* issues a full-grown river from the foot of the *Rakonitzberg*. It is believed to be the same river that rises at *St. Peter*, disappears as the *Poik* in the *Adelsberg Grotto*, reappears at *Planina*, and becomes the *Unz*: and after a short course disappears again S. of *Loitsch*.

9½ m. **Unter Loitsch Stat.** (*Inn*: Stadt Trieste, or Post, very good). With this place a *bare* district begins.

[From this point *Idria* (19 m.) and its *Quicksilver-mines* may most conveniently be visited.

Time 4 hrs. there and 4 back, on a hilly rd.; car 6 to 8 fl. 3 to 4 hrs. is sufficient to view the place and the mines. No post stat.

Idria (*Inns*: *Schwarzer Adler*; zur *Krone*; zur *eisernen Krone*) lies in the depths of a basin on the river *Idriza*, which joins the *Isonzo W.* below *Tolmein*. The descent upon it by a zigzag rd. striking. For the general view visit the *Calvarienberg* or the *Schloss Gewerkenegg*, where the mining offices are, and where application must be made to visit the mines, and 1 florin paid.

The discovery of the metal was made accidentally in 1497: in

1510 the mines were for a short time in the hands of the *Venetians*, but were taken from them by the Emp. *Maximilian I.* In 1803 they suffered from a fire which could only be extinguished by drowning the workings. In 1837 they were in danger from a flood of water. The last misfortune was a fire in 1846. After those of *Almaden* in *Spain* they are the richest *quicksilver-mines* in *Europe*.

The *entrance* to the Mines is near the *Schloss*, where suits of miners' clothes are provided for strangers. It is tolerably clean; most of the passages are vaulted with masonry; and the descent is easy by 757 steps hewn in the rock, and free from danger. Worked by 9 horizontal galleries (*Felder*) in tiers, one below the other, whence levels radiate to the "ends" or workings (*Hoffnungsschlägen*). There are 5 vertical shafts, up one of which, the *Barbara shaft*, visitors are drawn. In some of the "ends" the temperature rises to 86° Fahr.: the greatest depth attained is about 140 fathoms. The ore occurs in a black, fossiliferous, slaty, *Jura limestone*, in the form both of *cinnabar* (sulphuret), sometimes containing 70 per cent. of metal, and of *native quicksilver*.

The processes of *washing*, *breaking up*, and *smelting* the ore are also shown to strangers.

The *Furnaces* are a mile below the town, and chiefly used in *winter*, when the deposits from the noxious sulphureous vapours fall on the snow and get washed away in spring.

A *Roasting-house* (*Brennofen*) consists of 13 compartments with the furnace in the centre, which is provided with stages of grid-

irons, on which the ore is laid. Heat being applied, the vapour laden with particles of metal can only make its escape through holes into the compartments on each side, and as it cools, by passing into the remoter chambers, falls to the floor in small globules, which are afterwards separated from the soot and stored in reservoirs. There are two kinds of roasting-houses; in the one sort both coarse and fine, in the other only fine ore can be roasted. The metal is either packed in cast-iron bottles, or in bags of sheepskin steeped in alum. Cinnabar is also manufactured. In 1859 about 5000 centners of metal, value 609,000 florins, were manufactured, besides 1136 centners of cinnabar, value 138,000 florins.

On the 22nd June in each year the discovery of the *richer* veins of metal in 1508 is celebrated by a procession; and in the afternoon by a feast on the *Zemlja*, the Prater of the natives. The visitor attending this could see the mine and works the next day.

From Idria is a good rd. to *Krainburg* N.W., about 26 m.; and one to *Wipbach* S., about 15 m.: and from *Wipbach* down the *Wipbach Thal*, through agreeable scenery, and along the base of the *Tarnovaner Wald Plateau*, past *H. Kreuz*, to *Görz*, about 22 m. (Rte. 254).]

The rly. follows a S.E. course, through a bare country, to

7 m. **Rakek** Stat. More than 4 m. S.E. is the *Zirknitz See*: but it is better visited from *Planina*. (See below.)

The rly. turns S.W. at right angles to its former course, passing l. *Selsach*, and then *St. Canzian*

(in each place a singular *natural bridge*, better visited from *Planina*), and crossing the Trieste rd. twice, reaches

Adelsberg Stat. (*Inns*, several : 9½ m. zur Goldenen Krone, Widow Doxat's, best; Eisenbahn), Slov. *Postojna*, lies in an irregular open basin, the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), N. of W., being the most prominent object. *Good head-quarters for exploring the wonders of the Karst*; rendered famous by the immediate neighbourhood of the *great Grotto*, the most magnificent and extensive in Europe, and visited from all parts.

The *Karst* Ital. *il Carso*; Slov. *Gabrek*) is a table-land of bare limestone rock, corresponding in age with the chalk. In the wider sense it includes all Istria and Dalmatia; but in the narrower, as comprising only the *Cavern-country*, it extends from *Laibach* and *Idria* N., to *Trieste* and the *Schneeberg* S. The rock is so cleft and pierced with holes that it is as porous as a sponge. The surface has the aspect of grey waves turned into stone; plants grow only in the chinks. No stream can exist on such a surface; but in some of the troughs or basins are local beds of sandstone (*Tasello*), and it is only where these occur that streams exist. Sooner or later in its course it meets with the limestone and disappears in a cavern; and again appears either in a second trough or basin, or at the outer edge of the Karst, with an increased volume of water.

Besides the innumerable clefts, large Hollows—of three kinds—occur here and there through the Karst. The first kind are *Funnels* (Slov. *Dolina*) small and large, some of which reach a

depth of 500 and a width of from 800 to 1000 ft. The *second* kind are perpendicular shafts called *Karst-holes* or *Dore-holes*—the shallower ones being often the resort of wild doves. They are like the “swallow-holes” of some parts of England. In some there is water: the deepest attains 800 ft. The *third* kind are the *Caverns*. Of these again there are two forms. Some are the *channels of streams*, which occasionally extend for miles, and contain no stalactites or stalagmites: others are dry, possessing *only pools of standing water*, with stalactites and stalagmites. The latter—the *Grottos*—are conjectured to have been originally the channels of streams which have worked out a deeper bed for themselves, and left the old dry. The *Grotto of Adelsberg* is the finest example in the district of this class.

The Grotto is State property, placed under the care of an officer in the vill., who appoints the guides and receives the fees. The entrance-fee for each civilian is 70 kr. The guides receive 20 kr. each, and one visitor must take at least 3. The candles, at 50 kr. per lb., are charged according as a *small*, a *medium*, or a *great* illumination is desired. It is advantageous for visitors to enter in parties, as the expense of lighting and guides is divided amongst them. The following is an example of the fees to be paid by 2 visitors according to the above rates:—

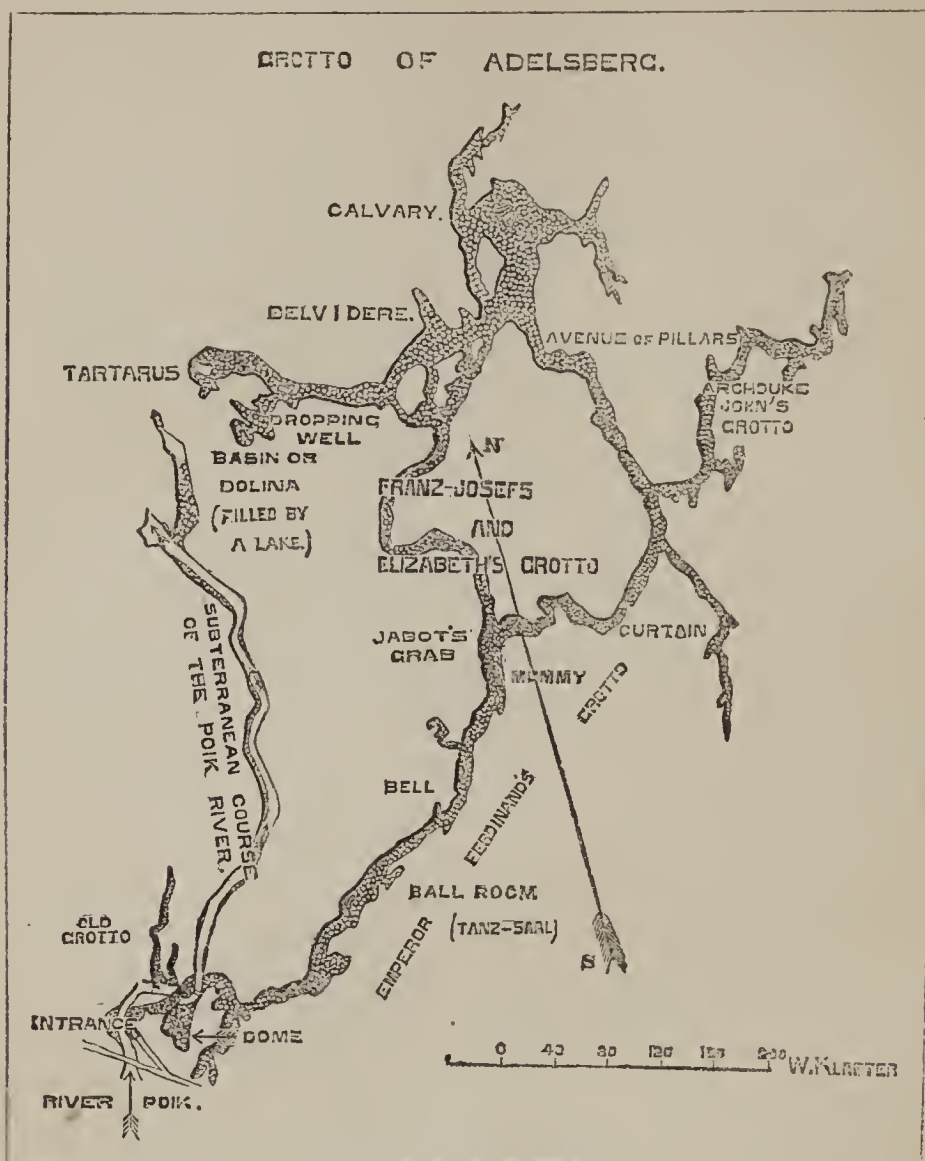
	Flors.
Entrance-fees for 2 civilians (military men pay one-half less), at 70 kr. each . . .	140
3 guides and 2 lighters, at 20 kr. each . . .	400
A <i>great</i> illumination.—10 lbs. tallow candles for lighting the Dom, Tanzsaal, and Calvarienberg . . .	525
27 stearine candles (millikerzen) for lighting the candelabrum at the Belvedere . . .	052
	<hr/> 1117

A *small* illumination requires 4 lbs. candles. The lowest scale of fee is 5½ fl. Those who can afford it, however, will not regret a liberal expenditure on lights, much of the effect depending upon a good illumination. The ordinary temperature of the Grotto is about 48° Fahr. Ladies should protect themselves with cloaks and thick shoes from the chill and abundant moisture; if they desire it, a chaise à porteur (trag sessel) may be had for 6 fl. Only the first portion is wet; beyond the Poik it is dry. Time required from 3½ to 4 hrs. From the Calvarienberg (furthest point) to Adelsberg it is 1 hr.'s quick walking.

Visitors must not break the stalactites, or blacken them with their lights.

The entrance is 1 m. from Adelsberg, on the rd. to Ottok, through a natural cleft closed by a trellis-door leading into a low gallery. Sixty feet below, the *Poik* disappears in another cavern. The way leads over a *natural bridge*, under which the river, invisible, passes from l. to rt. At 530 ft. from the entrance the visitor stands in a balcony in the *Great Dom*, which is 72 ft. high and 160 ft. broad; 50 ft. below, the *Poik* rushes across the Dom floor from rt. to l., and disappears, to reappear 5 m. off as the river Unz near Planina. Steps descend to a causeway on the floor leading to a bridge over the *Poik*, and to steps on the other side, which are ascended to the entrance to the *Emp. Ferdinand's Grotto*, discovered only in 1812.

From this point the visitor passes through a range of chambers interesting from the variety of forms the stalactitical matter assumes. It pervades almost every part; paves the floor, hangs in pendants, coats the wall, and forms screens, partitions, and pillars. The fantastic shapes of some masses have given rise to various names applied according



to the fancy of the guides. Some of the columns are more than 12 ft. in thickness. An idea of the time required for their formation is gained from the fact that in 13 years the usual deposit is *no thicker than paper*. One of the chambers, with an even floor, is converted on *Whit Monday* each year into a ball-room (*Tanz-saal*). On that occasion the peasants, and from 500 to 600 visitors, assemble from miles around, the whole place is lighted up as far as the Calvarienberg, and the gloomy vaults

re-echo with the sounds of mirth and music. Arrived at the *Grab*, the *Franz-Josephs and Elisabeth's Grotto* opens l., traversed for the first time on their visit in March, 1857. The visitor is usually taken this way to the Calvarienberg, and brought back by the old path which opens rt. The Calvarienberg is the farthest point, and is named from a crowd of Stalagmites which are clustered upon a heap of fallen rocks more than 200 ft. high. To the l. of the *Belvidere*, on the

way to the Calvarienberg, and beyond the *dropping well*, is a pool filling a Dolina, and another fine Dolina called *Tartarus*. But this part is wet and dirty, and not usually shown. To visit these in addition requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. On the return from the Calvarienberg by the old path, the entrance to the *Archduke John's Grotto* is passed l., open only to extraordinary visitors. Entered in 1832; and containing amongst other stalaetites a beautiful *Curtain* (Vorhang). Beyond, on the old path, is another *Curtain*, 4 lines thick and 9 ft. long, dazzlingly white, with a brown striped border, one of the most charming of the stalaetitic formations.

A little further, the old path returns the visitor to the *Grab*.

One hr. N.W. of Adelsberg is the

Black or Magdalena Grotto (Slov. Cerna Jama). It is the oldest known habitat of the *Proteus* or *Olm* (*Proteus anguinus*), a curious animal between a fish and a lizard, and is entered through a *Dolina*. It contains a *Dom*, and has stalaetites, though broken and besmoked. Colder than the *Adelsberg Grotto*. Specimens of the *Proteus* may be purchased at the Inn at Adelsberg. It requires protection from the light, an equal temperature, and the water repeatedly changed. They inhabit a pool in the Grotto.

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N. of the Black Grotto lies the

Poik Cavern (Slov. Piuka Jama), which is also entered through a *Dolina*. Descent steep and requires the use of a rope. In the Grotto the Poik is

scen dashing past over rocks. At low water the rocks by the side of the stream can be descended 900 ft. to a point where the roof dips down to the stream, and ascended 1500 ft.

For those inclined to explore the streams in the caverns, Mikola, a joiner in Adelsberg, will let on hire a good canoe, with oar and pole, for from 15 to 20 fl.

Excursions.

a. To *Ober Planina* (Inn: Perennitseh's, good, opposite the Post; can supply guides and canoes), a small town about 5 m. on the post-rd. to Laibach N. of Adelsberg.

From this place, as headquarters, may be seen,—

1. The *Planina* or *Kleinhäusler Cavern*). Immediately beyond the Post a side-road leads from Ober Planina down to the Poik, overlooked by an old tower, the remains of the Schloss *Kleinhäusl*. At its foot are the mills of Herr Sigon. The entrance is behind the mills, and leads to a *Dom*, through which the Poik flows. At high water a canoe enables the visitor to cross and ascend to the *Chorinsky Dom*, 124 ft. high and as broad. To this point ladies have gone. Descent to the river again difficult: all further course by canoe; which it is better not to attempt when the water is high.

At a lake beyond, 250 ft. long, in a *Dom*, the cave divides. By one of the branches the Poik enters. This lake, properly lighted, forms one of the finest spectacles in the Karst. In the *Kaltenfelder* branch, at its farthest point, 1 m. and 5 furlongs from

the daylight, is a small lake, and in a side grotto some very fine stalactites. Abundance of *Proteus* occur in two places. The other or *Adelsberg* branch, down which the Poik flows, is finer and easier to traverse. 370 ft. up it, is a 10 ft. high waterfall: beyond are heaps of rocks over which no canoe can be drawn, and it must be carried in pieces and put together again at the *Rudolfshafen*, unless canoes are now permanently left there. There are 2 bars to cross in the further course; and there are 2 places where the descent of the roof compels the visitor to lie down in the canoe. The breadth of the channel is about 50 ft., the height 60, though it sometimes exceeds 100 ft. The magnificence of the scene is beyond description. The furthest point is nearly 2 m. from daylight. It is necessary to make the passage in 2 canoes in case of accident to one of them; as beyond the 2nd bar there is not a single landing-place.

2. The *Mühlthal Springs*, reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a bridge over the Poik. In this basin is a series of mills driven by 31 copious springs, which emerge within a distance of about 50 yds. They come from the Zirknitz See.

3. The *Caverns of the Unz*. The Poik $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after its exit from the Planina Cavern receives the Mühlthal Springs and then takes the name of Unz. It flows in serpentine windings along the meadow-basin of Planina below the *Schloss Haasberg*, and at the further end is gradually sucked up by a series of swallow-holes. At flood-time 2 caverns in a rock-wall, near the vill. Jacobowitz, receive the surplus water, which only emerges again at Ober

Laibach, 6 m. distant, as the *Laibach*.

4. The *Raven's Hole*. The hills about Planina contain a great number of pits and Dolinas; many lie concealed in the woods unknown. At 1 hr. from Jacobowitz is one of the largest--the Raven's Hole (Slov. Vranaja Jama), above 300 ft. deep. Descent difficult over geröll to the bottom, where is a cavern through which the visitor may by stooping and crawling descend into the valley near Jacobowitz. The *Devil's Hole* (Teufelsloch), 240 ft. deep, is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further up, the bottom of which can only be reached by a rope-ladder. And

5. The *Natural Bridges of Maunitz and Selsach, and the Zirknitz See*.

There is a good cross-rd. by the Schloss Haasberg to Maunitz in 2 hrs., and to Zirknitz in 2 more; car, 4 fl. In this way the Lake is visited first. But it is more interesting to take the 5 hrs.' walk from Maunitz to St. Canzian, and follow up the *Rakbach* to Selsach, and thence to Zirknitz, sending the car on to Zirknitz (good Inn) by the rd. The natural bridge of Maunitz is only $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from the rly. stat. *Rakek*.

The *Rakbach* is part of the outflow of the Zirknitz See. Disappearing first in the *Gross or Velika Karlouza Cavern*, near *Niederdorf*, below Zirknitz; re-appearing in a shaft, the so-called "*Fenster*"; again under the *Selsach natural bridge*; further on by a *Saw-mill* hid in a cleft 62 ft. deep; then in the *St. Canzianthal*; and finally, for the 5th time, near the *natural bridge of Maunitz*—it is the same stream that breaks out in the Mühlthal, near Planina.

The bridge of Maunitz, beyond St. Canzian's Capelle, and about 1 hr. S. of the vill., has an arch

150 ft. long and 62 ft. high; superior to its rivals the *Prébischthor* in Bohemia, and the *Veja Bridge*, near Verona. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond the bridge is a *Cavern* out of which the streams issues, and by means of a dam forms a pond. A little further is the *Cleft* with the Sawmill at the bottom; and further again ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is the *natural bridge of Selsach*, one of the most remarkable phenomena in the Karst. It is 12 ft. wide, and spans a gulf with perpendicular sides 248 ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and 136 ft. deep. At the bottom is the Rakbach.

The path continues through wood to *Selsach*, and thence to *Zirknitz*.

The *Zirknitz See* (Lacus Lugens of Strabo), whose marvellous characteristics have been exaggerated, is about 5 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, surrounded by numerous villages, chapels, castles, and with 4 islands. At high water its size increases threefold. Its usual depth is but trifling—from 6 to 10 ft.—but 400 funnels exist in its bed, some of them more than 50 ft. deep. The E. shore is flat, and the water shades off into marsh, and that again gradually into meadow and arable; but the W. shore is shut in by the steep slopes of the wooded *Javornik* (4154 ft.), and *Stanovnik*. The principal marvel of the lake is that, though it is fed both by copious streams and underground channels, it has *only a subterranean outflow*. Hence its sudden rise and the longer continuance of high water. The rise and fall are not connected with any determinate periods: sometimes the water remains nearly the same for several years,

but more usually it varies greatly during the same season. The entire bed is never laid dry, only the higher parts, upon which millet is then sown. *Gregor Kebe* of Unter-Seedorf is the best guide to the lake and its caverns.

To see the lake go from *Zirknitz* to *Niederdorf* to visit the *Velika Karlouza*, the principal subterranean outlet; then to *Unter-Seedorf*, and in a boat to the island *Ottok*. Near the peninsula *Dervorek* is the *Sucha Dulza*, and not far distant the *Vrania Jama* (Raven Cavern), two subterranean channels which supply a very important proportion of the water. The S. bay of the lake is very pleasing: from the vill. *Laase* here, the visitor may ascend a low ridge to *Dane*, and beyond ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to *Altenmarkt* (good *Inn*), in a picturesque upland meadow basin. From this place is a decent car-rd. back to *Zirknitz*, about 10 m.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of *Altenmarkt* is the little town of *Laas* (good *Inn*), in a romantic wooded basin, and 1 hr. N. of it on the rd. to *Oblak* is the *H. Kreuzberg*, and at its foot a *Cavern* from which many fossil bones have been taken.

The *Schneeberg Plateau* lies immediately S. of the *Altenmarkt Thal*. From *Altenmarkt* to the summit of the *Snežnik* (5529 ft.), its solitary peak, about 10 m., is an 8 hrs. excursion. Charcoal-burners' huts the only shelter from bad weather. *View*, the whole of Carniola, part of Croatia, and the Adriatic.

Returning to *Adelsberg*, another *Excursion* thence is to

b. *The Grottos and Schloss of Lueg*, about 6 m. N.W. of *Adels-*

berg. A pleasant footpath, more direct, leads by Ottok, Sagon, and Prestawa, to the hamlet Lueg. The car-rd. turns off from the post-rd. at *Hrasche*, and passes through *Goritsche*, *Landol*, and *Brine*. A 4-seated car, 4 flor.

The vill. (*Prejana*) lies on the border of a hollow, closed at one end by a wall of limestone 390 ft. high. At its base the *Lokva-bach* disappears in a cavern, flows under the *Nanosberg*, and emerges at *Wipbach* to join the stream there. In this wall are 5 *Grottos*, well worth seeing. The *Schloss* is built into the face of the overhanging rock, and its 3 stories mingling with the mouths of the grottos have a singular appearance viewed from the opposite side of the basin. Abundance of *Saxifraga petraea* and *Geranium nodosum* near the rock-wall.

Erasmus Lueger was in the 15th centy. the owner. Slaying Marshal Pappenheim in 1483, he took refuge here, and was laid siege to by the Captain-General of Trieste, and at last slain through the treachery of a servant. The present *Schloss* was built 1570 by Count Kobenzl; and since 1846 has belonged to Prince Windischgrätz.

c. Ascent of the *Nanosberg* (4249 ft.). Take car to *Prewald* (good *Inn*) about 9 m. on the post-rd. to Trieste. Much frequented as a place of summer-retreat from Trieste. A track (take guide) turns off rt. from the post-rd. beyond *Prewald*, and ascends the plateau past St. Jerome's chapel to the peak due N. of *Prewald*, 3 hrs. View, from its isolated position, very fine, including the Julian and Friulian Alps, the Adriatic, and Istria.

Many rare plants grow on its slopes.

Leaving *Adelsberg*, the rly. crosses the post-rd. to *Fiume* and then the Poik, and ascends the Poik Thal S. nearly to its head, past the stats. *Prestranek* and *St. Peter* (7 m.). Beyond, its course is a continual descent due W. across the Karst towards Trieste.

W. of St. Peter it threads 6 short tunnels to the *Stat. Ober-Leseče* on the border of the *Recca* (or *Rjeka*) Thal. The next vill. is

Divazza Stat., not far from the $23\frac{3}{4}$ m. great *Dolina* of *St. Canzian*, the finest in the Karst.

Take a car, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to *Nakle* (good *Inn*), a small hamlet, and, while dinner is preparing, the *Dolina* can be seen. Then take the car on to *Corgnale* (*Inn*, *Mukow's*, moderate; better than that at *Nakle*) to sleep, and visit the Grotto there the following day. From *Corgnale* it is 1 hr. to *Sessana* Stat., and less to *Divazza*.

[The *Recca*, rising at *Podgraj* at the foot of the *Schneeberg* Plateau, flows along its valley, in the sandstone, a distance of about 25 m. N.W., before arriving at *St. Canzian*. Here it meets with a wall of limestone, and plunges into a Cavern at its foot.

Nakle is above, on l. of this limestone wall, and the connected hamlets of *Mattaun*, *St. Canzian*, and *Bettania* stand on the top of it. From the ch.-yard of *St. Canzian*, at the edge of this cliff, is an interesting view of the valley, the *Schneeberg* peak in the distance E.

The *Dolina* is the property of the commune, and the key is kept by the innkeeper of a small peasants' inn in *St.*

Canzian. Fee, 15 kr. each person. The *Visitor's Book* is in the care of Herr Mahorčic, of Mattaun, who will give any desired information. Take an over-coat down into the Dolina.

The Recca emerges from its first cavern to enter a dolina 300 ft. deep, and separated by a thin reef of rock from the *great Dolina*, the W. side of which is formed by a perpendicular wall 516 ft. deep. At its base is a *large Cavern* (Recca Höhle), with an arch 60 ft. in height. Into this the stream rushes with great force, and only emerges into daylight again at Duino, on the coast N. of Trieste, as the *Timao*, or Timavus of Virgil. (See Rte. 254.)

Steps of rough-hewn blocks—without balustrade—lead down into the Dolina halfway. In rain or in a high wind the descent requires care. Here is a door which the key opens, and the further descent is protected by a balustrade. At the bottom the stream emerges from the reef with a fall of 30 ft. into a basin of deep green water, 230 ft. long and 91 ft. broad. *View from the side of the pool exceedingly interesting.*

In the W. wall, about 12 ft. above the ground, is a *small Grotto*, from which the Dolina is usually sketched. *Useful as a place of refuge in bad weather.*

Near the entrance of the *Recca Höhle* is a heap of débris, which leads up to the *Lager Grotto*, with a fine arch 75 ft. high, and as broad. Beyond, a bed of dried sand, deposited by the stream when in flood, slopes down at an angle of 30°, ending with a drop of 12 ft. to the side of the stream—a fine point of view. A rope necessary to reach this point.

By a canoe, kept in hand by a

rope, the stream may be descended as far as the 3rd Fall. A clamber along the rocks thence leads to the 4th, 20 ft. high, which is 1360 ft. from the entrance.

In the N. wall of the great Dolina is *another Grotto*, with a *Dom* 60 ft. high. It narrows, and ends at 800 ft. from the entrance; contains a few stalactites, pools, deposits of mud, and many clefts which communicate upwards with the surface of the Karst.

These Grottos and Caverns are the resort of *wild doves*, and these bring in their train *hawks and eagles*, frequently seen.

Take the car on to see

The Grotto at Corgnale.

The innkeeper Mukow has the key and the Grotto Book. Fee, 15 kr. each person. 1 hr. sufficient to see it. 10 miles from Trieste by the post-rd.

Entered at the base of a small Dolina. It is rather *the union of several Clefts* than a single Grotto, and has some similarity to the Magdalena Grotto near Adelsberg. Constant ascent and descent of steps. Owing to this, striking effects of light are produced when 1 guide goes on in advance with a torch, and the 2nd guide follows the visitor with another.

There are 3 *Doms*, the most distant the finest, into which is a descent by 154 steps.

The Emp. Francis I., in 1816, penetrated to the "*Kanzel*." In 1830 a rock was cut through, and the finest portion of the Grotto laid open. The furthest Dom has many fine brown stalagmites of large size.]

Sessana Stat.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

[The nearest point to visit the *Lindner* or *Trebitsch Cavern*, the *deepest* in the Karst.

It is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of bad rd. from Sessana to the vill. *Orlik*; thence to the Cave, between *Orlik* and *Trebitsch*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Also $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. E. of *Opschina*. From *Trieste*, therefore, the hamlet of *Fernetitsch* is the best point from which to turn off the post-rd.

Permission from the engineer of the Trieste Waterworks is requisite, usually addressed to some one in *Trebitsch* who has already made the descent. For this reason, unless the permission has been already obtained by written application, it will be more convenient to visit it from Trieste. Inquire if the ladders are in good condition. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to descend, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to ascend.

In the course of Herr *Lindner's* endeavours to procure a supply of water for Trieste, he came, in 1840, upon this Cavern at the bottom of a *Swallow-hole* 885 ft. deep, the entrance to which is in a small *Dolina*, 1120 ft. above the sea. Along this Cavern lies the underground course of the *Recca*—last visible in the *Dolina* of St. Canzian.

The mouth of the shaft is kept closed; the descent is by 66 ladders—mostly wet and muddy—generally 12 ft. long, separated from each other by stages. The passage laborious, but not dangerous. The last ladder lands the visitor upon a sand and mud-hill, down which is a descent of 170 ft. to the *Recca*. Its surface is thus not more than 63 ft. above the sea.

The Cavern is 1182 ft. long; about the middle it is separated into 2 basins by masses of fallen rock. At each end the rock dips deep below the water. Its dark colour requires good lighting. In flood-time the water has risen 356 ft. up the shaft.]

From Sessana the rly. descends in a long sweep to

Prosecco Stat. Beyond, an 7 m. enchanting *View* of the Adriatic, and of Grado and Aquileia, W., with the Friulian Alps in the horizon, while S. are the headlands of Istria and its mtns. Trieste and its shipping are below. Vegetation changes its character; vineyards, figs, chestnuts, and olives, gradually make their appearance.

Nabresina. Junct. Stat. Here $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. the line from Venice and Udine falls in. Good refreshment-room, but dear. From a series of embankments and viaducts the traveller looks down into the sea, 400 ft. below.

The rly. makes a wide return sweep to reach

Grignano Stat., not more than $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in a straight line below Prosecco.

Upon the Punta Grignana stands the Archduke Ferdinand Max.'s (Emp. Mexico) fine Villa *Miramar*. Threading a tunnel 870 ft. long, the rly. reaches

Trieste (Terminus) (Inns, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. mostly dear, some extortionate; make a bargain: Hôtel de la Ville, on the Quay, good situation; Victoria, fair, not dear; Locanda Grande; Hôtel de France; Albergo Daniele, fair bachelors' quarters), the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the chief town of the Austrian Littorale, or coast-land of Illyria, and the most important port of Austria, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic, at the bottom of a gulf named after the town. It has 65,000 Inhab., and is for S. Ger-

many what Hamburg is for the North.

Objects of interest.—The *Duomo*, in which are buried Don Carlos of Spain and his son; *Greek Ch.*, fine; *Jesuits' Church*; so-called *Arco di Ricardo*, a Roman mont!; *Tergesteum* and *Museum of Antiquities*.

The *Italian* is the prevailing language; *German* is used in the public offices; and the peasantry speak *Slovenic*.

Library, Reading-room.—Guide-books, &c., at Colombo Coeri's, 608, Corso.

Climate, subject to the most abrupt alternations—either from the hot and oppressive *Sirocco* S.E., or the cold and cutting *Bora* N.E., which blows across the Karst—often in such strength as to overturn laden waggons. The streets in Trieste are studded with posts, at which people may take refuge against the Bora.

Steamers to Venice and Ravenna; and to Pola, Zara, Spalatro, and Cattaro.

For further particulars see the *Handbook of S. Germany*.

For Rte. 249 (*Trieste to Pola*) see *S. Germ. Handbk.*

Rte. 250. — VIENNA to VENICE, by JUDENBURG, KLAGENFURT, PONTEBBA, UDINE, and TREVISO.

VIENNA (by quick train in 4 hrs. 20 min.) to	ENG. M.	Klagenfurt (by rly.)	ENG. M.
Bruck on the Mur . . . 109		Villach (by rd.)	24
Leoben . . . 11		Tarvis . . . 18	
Judenburg . . 33		Pontebba . . 15	
Unzmarkt . . 12		Resiutta . . 16	
Neumarkt . . 10		Udine (by rly.)	32½
Friesach . . . 9		Codroipo . . 14	
St. Veit . . . 16		Venice . . . 71	
			404½

Eilwagen daily from Bruck to Klagenfurt in 2½ hrs.; from Klagenfurt to Udine 5 times a week, in 18½ hrs. Rly. thence to Venice, in 4½ hrs.

The earlier portion of this route is attractive rather from a historical than from a scenic point of view; but it improves N. of St. Veit as the Karawankas, and behind them the Julian Alps, rise above the horizon. The scenery culminates in interest at Tarvis in the immediate neighbourhood of the Julian Alps.

From Vienna by railroad (Rte. 247) to

Bruck on the Mur (*Inns*: Zum 109 m. Eisenbahn, close to station, good; Adler; Mitterbrau), a station (Rte. 247). The route ascends the Mur Thal S.W. to

Leoben (*Inns*: Goldener Ad-11 m. ler; Kaiser von Oesterreich in the great square; Mohr). See Rte. 240.

[Here, a little beyond St. 5 m. Michael, the rd. over the Rotten-

manner Tauern, to Aussee, Ischl, and Salzburg (Rte. 240), turns off 1.]

6 m. Kraubath (Inn: Post).

5 m. [Before the main-rd. crosses the Mur a rd. diverges rt. which continuing in the valley as far as Kobenz, ascends the hills N.W. 5 m. to Sekkau, the seat and title of the bishops of Gratz. In the ch. are the tombs of many abbots of Sekkau, and of Charles, second Duke of Styria. From Sekkau the Zinken (7794 ft.) may be ascended for its fine View. *Gentiana frigida* found upon it.]

6 m. Knittelfeld (Inn: Weberbrau). An old town prettily situated. Lies nearly at the commencement of a small populous plain 12 m. long, and 4 m. broad, called the *Eichsfeld* (Oakfield). A column in the market-place records the plague of 1715. The rd. runs across the Eichsfeld and the Mur to

11 m. Judenburg (Inns: Goldene Krone, tolerable; Blauer Adler). An old town on the banks of the Mur, still surrounded by walls. Two thirds of it have been rebuilt since the fire of 1841. It occupies the site of a Roman colony *Idunum*, and in the middle ages was a staple place for the commerce with Italy and the East. In early times many Jews (*Juden*) settled here, and about 1440, had their own mayor or judge; but were driven from the town in 1496. A pleasant View from the Calvarienberg.

[A road leads from Judenburg S.E. across the ridge of the *Mur Alps*, by the *Grabensattel* (4574 ft.) to Köflach 27 m. Thence is

a rly. to Gratz (Rte. 247) in 2 hrs., 26 m. further.]

The rd. continues to accompany the Mur, which now turns to N. of W., and at

St. Peter and	{	The 2 branches of the more Western Rotten-4 m. manner Tauern fall into the 5 m. main-rd. (Rte. 240.)
St. Georgen		

Unzmarkt (Inn: Hirsch, fair), 3 m. a vill. belonging to Prince Schwarzenburg. On the opposite side of the Mur is the ruined castle of Frauenburg. The scenery hence to Friesach increases in beauty; many ruins and châteaux are passed.

[A little beyond, the rd. crosses the Mur to continue the ascent of the Mur Thal to Murau, about 19 m.; and thence by two rds., one of which accompanies the river, and the other takes a slight circuit along the northern base of a ridge, to Tamsweg, the chief town in Lungau, about 26 m. See Rte. 243.]

Scheifling. Opposite this vill. 4 m. the rd. begins to ascend S., out of the Mur Thal; beyond it is the Schloss Schrattenberg. Crossing a low pass (2900 ft.) which runs along the W. base of the Wenzelkogel (6768 ft.), and divides the basin of the Mur from that of the Drave, the rd. descends to

Neumarkt (Inn: Post). A 6 m. walled hamlet with a castle. Near this is the Benedictine monastery of St. Lambrecht, the mother-ch. of that at Mariazell. Close to the rd. are the cold mineral

baths "in the wilderness" (In der Einöde).

[The *Sirbitz Kogl* (7862 ft.), the culminating peak of the Judenberger Alps, may be ascended from *Mühlen*, 5 m. on the rd. to Hüttenberg, for the sake of its panorama, which embraces the country between the Semmering and Terglou; the whole of the Julian and Carnie Alps, and Karawankas; Upper Styria and the Norie Alps to the Grossglockner.]

6 m. **Schloss Dürenstein**, erroneously supposed to have been a prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, protects the boundary between Styria and Carinthia at the entrance of the Oleza Thal.

3 m. **Friesach** (*Inn*: Post, decent), the oldest city in Carinthia, and full of middle-age ruins. Pleasantly situated at the foot of rocky heights, crowned with ruined castles, and overlooks a level reach of the *Metnitz Thal*. Schloss Dürenstein is visible N.

Schloss Petersberg, built by Archbp. Gebhard v. Helfenstein, founder of the Castles of Salzburg and Werfen, in the 11th centy., is the principal ruin. All of it but the *Recken* tower, however, which is supposed to date from the foundation, belongs to the rebuilding in the 16th centy., by Archbishop Leonhard von Keutschach, who after the departure of the Turks in 1450, to whom Friesach had been a prey for 11 years, renewed it in greater strength than before. Over the main entrance are his arms containing the *Keutschach* turnip. In the interior are the *Tilt-yard*; a chapel containing an old "*Holy Family*," date 1525,

said to be by A. Durer; and the *Episcopal Mint* and *Smelting-house*.

On another height S. are the ruins of a fine monastery-ch. dedicated to St. Virgil, the Bishop of Salzburg, who in the 8th centy. introduced Christianity into Carinthia. Of churches the *Dominican* is the oldest. Thomas Aquinas was here for 6 months, and there is an inscription on the pulpit referring to the fact. The parish ch. of St. Bartholomew, of the 15th centy., is also interesting.

Friesach once covered a much greater extent of ground: many remains dug up prove it to have been a Roman settlement, and it has been conjectured that *Noreja* in the ancient Noricum stood here.

[Higher up the *Metnitz Thal* N.E. of Friesach is *Grades* (Slovenic Grad, a city: comp. Belgrade, Novgorod), a village indicating by its name the former prevalence of Slovenes in N. Carinthia.]

Pöckstein or **Zwischenwasser**. 4 m.

The summer residence, date 1780, of the Prince Bishop of Gurk, stands here at the junction of the *Metnitz* and the *Gurk*, and the rd. descends into the plain called the *Krapffeld*.

On a ridge to l. is *Althofen*, an old place. Before the year 900 A.D., already belonging to the Archbishops of Salzburg. Afterwards long an entrepôt for the iron trade, and the rival in that trade with St. Veit, Villach, and Völkermarkt. At *Hüttenberg* in the neighbouring *Görtschitzthal* is a mountain of iron ore—the *Erzberg*—a lateral spur of the *Saaalpe*, which has been worked for 1000 years, and is still the

principal source of iron in Carinthia. Ironworks are numerous: those at Treibach, close to Althofen, belonging to Count Egger, are important.

[About 8 m. up the Gurkthal W. of Pöckstein is *Strassburg*. Here there is an old Schloss of the Prince-bishops of Gurk, date 1330, finely situated on a high hill. They now generally reside at Klagenfurt. The bishopric was created in 1071 by Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg. Two m. further is *Gurk*, worth visiting for the sake of its fine *Cathedral*, founded by Hemma, wife of the Count of Friesach, and consecrated 1042. The building is Romanesque with W. tower, a narthex, and a noble W. portal. The choir is of 8 bays raised above a crypt of 100 columns. The foundress lies in the crypt under an altar of Carrara marble by Corradini. In the ch. are 4 paintings representing scenes in Hemma's life; and a descent from the Cross, and carved work on the pulpit by Raphael Donner. The group behind the high altar is more than 50 ft. high, with 100 figures, representing the Glorification of the Virgin.]

5 m. Dürnfeld.

7 m. **St. Veit** (*Inns*: Stern; Markhofer's), on the Glan, and up to 1518 the court-town of the Duchy. The remains of the Ducal castle are in the N.E. corner of the town. St. Veit is an entrepôt for raw iron which collects here on its way to Italy. From the Calvarienberg is a distant view of the Karawankas, and of the *Terglou* and other Julian Alps beyond.

St. Veit having been the old centre of the dukedom, the sur-

rounding district abounds in old castles, the family seats of the Carinthian nobility. Many are in ruins.

[The most interesting is the imposing and well-preserved Hill-fort of *Hochosterwitz*, 5 m. E. of St. Veit, belonging to the old race of *Khevenhüller* and still inhabited. It is perched on a conical hill 900 ft. high, and approached by a rd. winding 3 times round the hill through 15 turreted gateways, and over 3 drawbridges. Built in its present form by Georg Khevenhüller, about 1570, and still belongs to the same family. Though plundered by the French in 1809, it retains many interesting relics, such as *family portraits*, a *chapel* with monuments, an *armoury* with the "war-hat," &c., of *Margaretha Maultasch*, and other warlike furniture.]

St. Donat. Beyond this vill. 3 m. the rd. enters upon the wide and partly marshy level of the *Zollfeld*, bounded by the *Ulrichsberg* W., and the *Magdalensberg* E. Many Roman inscriptions, monuments, and coins have been found here—the probable site of the *Flavium Solvense* of the Romans, the Celtic *Virunum* and of the later *Carienta*. A fine *Antinous* found on the *Magdalensberg* is now in the Lower Belvidere at Vienna.

The road runs S. through the middle of the plain, and passes on l. close by the

Herzogstuhl (ducal chair), a 5 m. double arm-chair of rough masonry on a small platform, lately inclosed within an iron railing. Exposed to more than 1000 years of weather, it is much worn. Here the newly created Duke,

after he had been accepted by the people as their ruler at the *Fürstenstein*, near the *Karnburg*, at the foot of the *Ulrichsberg*, and had heard high mass at the ch. of *Maria Saal* on the hill l. and dined, was accustomed to sit down to receive the homage of his nobility, clergy, and people. On the chair is written in Roman letters the Slovenic words "*Ma sueti Veri*." "Has he the Holy Faith?" and its answer "*Veri*," "the Faith." The Emperor Ferdinand, in 1597, was the last who sat in this chair.

[Close at hand is the rd. that ascends to the vill. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, which surrounds the ch. of *Maria Saal*. The origin of the ch. goes back to the time when St. Virgil, then only bishop (not *archbishop*) of Salzburg, in 754, sent St. Modestus and 4 priests to convert the Slovenes to Christianity. A small building below the ch. is pointed out as the former abode of Modestus, and is still called the *Modestistöckl*. The present ch. dates only from the 15th centy., but its towers are older. Its walls hold embedded many Roman remains. A chapel in the churchyard is much older, as is also a stone pillar and lantern with a Slavic inscription in Old-German letters. By a side porch hangs a stone ball fired at the building by the Turks.]

[To rt. at the foot of the *Ulrichsberg* is the site of the now vanished castle of *Karnburg*, near which the *Fürstenstein* stood. On the day of the election of the Duke, a peasant, in whose family the office was hereditary, sat on this stone and received the Prince clad in peasant dress, surrounded by his nobles and knights. With

Kp. Tyr. & Alps.

the Prince were brought a spotted heifer and spotted mare. The peasant then asked, in Slovenic, Who he was? Was he freeborn? Would he seek the good of the country and protect the true faith? The bystanders answered for him. The peasant further asked, "By what right can he remove me from my seat?" and in reply he is offered 60 Pfennigs, the heifer and mare, the Prince's peasant dress, and that he and his shall be made free of all taxes. Upon this the peasant gave the Prince a gentle box on the ear, admonished him to be a righteous judge, and removed from the seat, taking the 2 beasts and the dress. Finally, the Prince seated himself, drew his sword, brandished it towards the four quarters of the land, and swore to do judgment according to right. Duke Ernest Ironsides, in 1414, was the last who sat on this stone and went through the ceremony. The *Fürstenstein* is now in the courtyard of the *Landhaus* in *Klagenfurt* (Rte. 243). In the "*Wappenbuch*" in the Museum, there is a representation in water-colour of the *Fürstenstein* ceremony, by the artist Fromiller, date 1748.*

The rd. continues to run S., the *Karawankas* appear to rise in height, the wooded *Satnitz* plateau cutting off the view of their base; and crossing the *Glan* it enters

Klagenfurt (*Inns*: Kaiser von 6 m. Oesterreich, best and good; Mo-

* See 'Der Fürstentum in *Karnburg*, und der Herzogstuhl am *Zollfelde* in *Kärnten*,' von Max Ritter von Moro, Vienna, 1862, which gives references to the original sources.

ser's, good; Kaiser Krone, indifferent; Post, not good; Sterne; Sonne; Hirsch). See Rte. 243.

Eilwagen to Udine; rly. to Marburg (Rte. 253); rly. to Villach (Rte. 243). Or by steamer from the Lend Canal to *Velden* at the W. end of the Wörther See; and *Stellwagen*, in correspondence, to Villach twice a day.

24 m. **Villach** (*Inns*: Post, pretty good; Goldenes Lamm; Steinhauer). See Rte. 243.

The rd. again runs S., skirting the E. base of the *Villacher Alp*, part of the mass of the *Dobrač*, and reaches

5 m. **Federaun**. [Here a country rd., after the Gail is crossed, diverges l. to descend the *Rosen* or *Drau Thal*. See Rte. 243.] The route crosses the mouth of the Gail Thal—the peaks of the *Wischberg* visible at intervals S.W.—to

3 m. **Tschau**. [At this vill. a rd. strikes off S. to ascend the *Karawankas*, and descend on the other side into the *Save Thal* at *Wurzen*. See Rte. 251.]

The route now takes a W. course, and reaches

2 m. **Arnoldstein**. On a rock to l. is a Benedictine monastery founded by Arnold and his wife Matilda in the 11th centy.; now devoted to secular purposes. From its windows the then abbot Florian, on the 25th January, 1348, witnessed the fall from the *Dobrač* opposite, which buried several of the vills. and hamlets belonging to the monastery.

[A cross-rd. here turns N. to the foot of the *Dobrač*, and skirting its base in a westerly direction falls in at *Nötsch* with the mtn.-

rd. that descends from *Bleiberg* and *Kreuth* on the N. side of the *Dobrač*. From *Nötsch* it ascends the Gail Thal to *Hermagor*. See Rtes. 243 and 223 A.]

About 1 m. further the rd. crosses the Gailitz by a fine new bridge, and enters the *Canal Thal*.

Maglern. A vill. with iron-3 m. forges.

[A second cross-rd. strikes off N., and, passing through *Hochenthurm* and a broken hilly region, emerges into the Gail Thal near *Feistritz*, crosses the Gail, and falls into the first cross-rd. at *Nötsch* already mentioned.

Goggau. Another vill. with 2 m. iron-forges.

From the passing of the bridge over the Gailitz the scenery has been gradually unfolding, the low ridges of the *Karawankas* l., and *Carnic Alps* to rt., forming a fine gateway to the grander scenery of the *Julian Alps*. At Goggau the *Mangert* (8775 ft.) and his neighbours stand out nobly in view. The mtn. prominently in the centre of the picture is the *Königsberg* (6270 ft.), famous for its lead and zinc mines, and named after Alboin king of the Longobards, who, according to Paulus Diaconus, ascended it to survey Friuli, on his way to Italy from Hungary. Behind the *Königsberg* to rt. are the peaks of the *Wischberg* (8733 ft.). Observe the *river-terraces* along the course of the Gailitz, cut out of the tertiary beds.

The rd. ascends high above the valley-bottom, and turning W. reaches

Ober Tarvis (*Imm*: Gelbfuss', 3 m.

a very good country inn, almost the last house on rt.). Good headquarters for

Excursions.

(a) To the summit of the *Mangert*.

Descend to *Unter Tarvis*, where the *Schlitz* falls into the *Gailitz*, and take the rd. to *Raibl*, 5 m. At nearly the last house in vill. on l., at the foot of the *Predil Pass*, lives *Tobias Scheidenberger*, a good guide. The track to the peak turns off l. a little beyond the fortress on the *Predil Pass*. Sleep at *Scheidenberger's* inn, and start early next morning.

(b) To the *Kaltwasser Thal*. This valley runs S. along the W. side of the *Königsberg* to the base of the *Wischberg*, and deserves a visit. It diverges from the rd. to *Raibl* at the hamlet of *Kaltwasser*. A track leads out of it over the shoulder of the *Königsberg* (4410 ft.) to *Raibl*, but it requires a guide. The *Wischberg* may be ascended from this valley, and *Scheidenberger* is a guide for this peak. The slope on rt. soon after entering the valley shows an intruding mass of *melaphyr*.

(c) To the *Wolfsbach Thal*. This valley contains some of the finest scenery in the *Julian Alps*. Take a car along the *Canal Thal* W. through *Saifnitz* to *Wolfsbach*, at the entrance of the valley, 5 m., where it may be put up, and explore it to the foot of the *Balitz Spitz*, which close it in on S. with a buttressed wall. The *Wischberg* shows itself on rt.-hand corner, and the *Jof di Montasio* or *Seisera* (8736 ft.) stands at the extreme right, though hardly visible from the

valley. But there is a track over the low ridge W., leading into the *Canal di Dogna*, from the summit of which is a noble view. There is another track out of this valley into the *Raibl Thal*, S. of the *Raibl See*, by passing a col between the *Wischberg N.*, and *Monte Cregnedul S.*

Many interesting alpine plants are to be found among the rocks at the S.W. corner of the valley.

As the inhabitants of *Wolfsbach* are Slovenes, it would be advisable to take a guide from *Tarvis* who knows "*Krainisch*."

(d) To the *Luschariberg*. This is a mtn. (5855 ft.) crowned by the pilgrimage ch. of *Maria Luschari*, erected in 1360, on the spot where a shepherd found an image of the virgin among the juniper-bushes. Pilgrims 20,000 yearly; ch. opened on *Ascension Day*, and closed after the 1st Sunday in Oct. Besides the ch. there are 3 buildings for the refreshment of pilgrims, a priest's house, and shops for the sale of rosaries, &c. *Saifnitz* lies at its foot, and the ascent can be made from this vill. up by the side of a steep gulley, in 3 hrs. The near view of the *Mangert*, *Sebnik*, *Wischberg*, and *Jof di Montasio*, is magnificent; but it is also extensive, including the *Gross Glockner*, *Ankogel*, and other *Noric Alps*, and W. the *Antelao* and *Marmolata*. The descent may be made by another route on light sledges in 20 min. for 1 florin each, under the guidance of men who, armed with *steigeisen*, steer the sledges.

[From *Unter-Tarvis* a rd. runs E. out of the *Gailitz* basin to *Weissenfels*, the first vill. in *Car-*

niola, 4 m., where is a large iron-foundry, and thence to *Ratschach*, the watershed between the Save Thal and Gailitz basin, and on to *Wurzen* 5 m. more. See Rte. 251.]

[Beyond Raibl a track leads along the W. side of the Raibl See, and, passing the source of the *Schlitz Bach* and the watershed, descends the *Raccolana Thal* to the vill. of the same name at its mouth, which opens into the *Valle del Ferro*, about 10 m. below Pontebba (*Pontafel*). Fine View of N. face of the Flitsch plateau.]

2 m. **Saifnitz**, a Slovenic vill. at the foot of the Luschariberg, full of inns for pilgrims. Here the watershed between the Adriatic and Black Sea is crossed.

3 m. **Uggowitz**, another Slovenic vill. During the summer the whole vill. lives in the Alp pastures above.

2 m. **Malborgeth**. The valley narrows here, and the fortress *Talavai* stands on N. side, and guards the pass. It was nobly defended against the French in 1809. A monument to the memory of those who fell stands on the N. side, a little distance from the rd.

3 m. **Lussnitz**, a Slovenic village. There is a strong sulphur spring, and a bathing establishment here.

1½ m. **Leopoldskirchen**, a German vill. The fine peak which rises to N. is the *Schinoutz* (6541 ft.).

3½ m. **Pontafel** (*Inn*: Post, good). The torrent which comes down a ravine from N., and crosses the

narrow valley to join the Fella, separates Carinthia from Venetia, German life from Italian. German Pontafel is united with Italian Pontebba by the bridge over the torrent. Here the Canal Thal ends, and the Valle del Ferro begins. Was strongly fortified by the Venetians; the ruins of the fort are still visible. A track ascends the *Bombasch Graben* N., and passing over the Watschacher Alp (the habitat of the *Wulfenia carinthiaca*), between the rocks of the *Trogkofl* and *Gartnerkogel*, reaches Watschig, and thence Hermagor in the Gail Thal in 7 hrs. See Rte. 223 A.

The Valle del Ferro runs S., shut in between arid and rocky slopes. After catching a glimpse of the bold form of the Jof di Montasio S.E., the traveller passes through

Dogna, a vill. at the mouth 7 m. of its valley.

[An interesting excursion may be made E., up the *Canale di Dogna*, which can be prolonged over the ridge into the Wolfsbach Thal already mentioned. The precipices of *Monte Cimone* and the *Jof di Montasio* are very striking. The inhabitants of this valley and of the *Raccolana Thal*, and *Resia Thal* S., are mostly Slovenic. This district is the meeting-ground of three races—German, Slovenic, and Italian.]

Chiusa. 1. on the opposite side 3 m. of the stream is *Raccolana*, at the mouth of its valley.

[This valley displays fine scenery at its head. Crossing a low watershed, the Raibl See and Raibl are reached. See Rte. 254.]

The Valle del Ferro now turns W., opens out, and reaches

6 m. **Resiutta** (*Inn*: Post, indifferent), at the opening of the *Canale della Resia*, which ascends to the base of the Flitsch plateau. *Mte. Plauris* and its spurs rise up boldly S.; N.W. is the pinnaled mass of the *Creta Grauzaria*. W. is the curious conical form of *Mte. Mariana*.

Beyond, *Moggio* is seen on N. side of stream, which winds along in a sea of barren debris, until it joins the Tagliamento at the broad entrance into the *Canal di Socchieve*.

[5 m. beyond Resiutta a road diverges rt., and crosses the Fella (heavy toll) to ascend the Canal di Socchieve, the longitudinal valley of Carnia. 7 m. further is *Tolmezzo* (*Inn*: fair), at the opening into the *Valle di S. Pietro*. Rainfall here heavy: average of 10 years, 78 in. In 1803 it was 141 in. Up the Valle di S. Pietro N. is a mountain-rd. made by the Romans, and ascending by *Zuglio*, *Paluzza* (*Inn*: miserable), and over the Plecken Pass to *Mauthen* in the Gail Thal (see Rte. 223 A).

5 m. above Tolmezzo, in the main valley, is *Villa*, where another lateral valley, the *Canal di Gorto*, opens out N. Ascending by it is a carriage-rd., rough occasionally, by *Comeglians*, *Rigolato* (*Inn*: poor), to *Forno Avoltri* (*Inn*: Cavallo bianco); and thence W. by *Cima* (Orfen) and *Sappada* (*Inn*: zum Rössel, good) (Pladen), 2 old German colonies, and passing, near Cima, the line of watershed between the Tagliamento and Piave, arrives at *Pieve di Cadore* (Rte. 228 A). In the descent from Sappada two fine gorges of the Piave are passed through.

Beyond, in the main valley (9 m.), is *Ampezzo* (*Inn*: due Columbe, decent), where the Lumiei emerges from a gorge. Over *Mte. Pura N.* is a track, 5 hrs., to *Sauris*, another isolated German colony (see Rte. 228 A).

Above Ampezzo is the *Upper Socchieve*, with the vills. of *Forno di Sotto* and *Forno di Sopra* (rough *Inn*). Here the carriage-rd. ends. A track continues by *Mauria* over a grassy col (4293 ft.) down to *Lorenzago*, a large flourishing vill. overlooking the Piave. Thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. drive to *Pieve di Cadore* (Rte. 228 A). The rocky ridges of *Mte. Premaggiore* and *Mte. Monfalcone* attract attention, l. near Forno di Sopra; and in descending to Lorenzago the *Antelao* and *Marmarolo*, with a portion of the *Auronzo dolomites*, are prominent and noble objects in front.]

Venzone, at the mouth of a 8 m. valley of same name, a walled village, supported by the culture of the silkworm. The dead bodies in the ch. are preserved as mummies.

Ospedaletto.

2½ m.

Gemona, off the rd. on l., 2 m. a walled town with fine ch. in the Byzantine style. Scenery pretty.

[Opposite Gemona a road runs S.W. through *S. Daniele*, 14 m., direct to *Codroipo*, a stat. on the Venice and Trieste Rly., 20 m. beyond S. Daniele.]

Collalto, a village with an old 9 m. castle of the Counts of Collalto. The hills are left behind, and the plains of Friuli, rich in vines, maize, corn, and mulberries, are entered upon.

2 m. Trigesimo.

9 m. **Udine** (*Inns*: Europa, good; Stella; Croce di Malta), a stat. on the Venice and Trieste Rly. An ancient town, the capital of Friuli. In the centre is the old town; some of its walls remain, and it is surrounded by a fosse filled with water. The nucleus of the whole is a *Castle* on a height, used as a prison and barracks, the only eminence in the plain. It stands above a circular public garden surrounded by trees. View most extensive, but can only be seen by permission of the commandant. *It is said* to be an artificial mound raised by Attila that he might see from it the conflagration of Aquileia.

Udine presents some features of resemblance to its mother city Venice. It has its *Grand Place*; its *Hôtel de Ville*, an imitation of the Doge's palace, containing an "Ajax escaped from shipwreck," by Luceardi of Rome, 1851, and some beautiful spiral columns on the ground floor; its *two Columns*; *Winged Lion of St. Mark*; and *Campanile* of 12th centy. The *Duomo*, in the Corinthian style, with 14th centy. centre doorway and 3 rose windows, is the most interesting building. See also in the ch. of *Ma. delle Grazie*, a Virgin and Child enthroned, by *Luca Monverde*, and the altarpiece of the Ch. of *St. George*, *St. George* and the Dragon.

In the *Capella Mancini* attached to the Casa Torriani are 4 large bas-reliefs by Canova's master, Torretti, readily shown.

The Campo Santo of Udine is not ancient, and does not deserve a visit.

[5 m. S.W. is *Campo Formio*, where a treaty between Napoleon and the Emp. of Austria was signed October, 1797.

[15 m. N.W. is *S. Daniele*, where are a few early fragments in a round *Chapel*, by Pellegrino di S. Daniele.]

[12 m. E. is *Cividale*, the ancient *Forum Julii*, and later the seat of a line of Lombard Dukes. Many Roman remains in the Museum. See the *Baptistery of Callixtus*, patriarch of Aquileia, 8th centy., placed in 1463 in the interior of the *Duomo* or *Ch. of St. John*, built 1457. On its high altar is a work of silver gilt, date 1180, of Virgin and Child. Also the marble throne of the Patriarchs of Aquileia. In the *Ch. of Sta. Maria dei Battigli*, on the altar, is the masterpiece of Pellegrino di San Daniele, described by Vasari. In the *Ch. of St. Martin* on the other side of river, the high altar of St. Perrino is another Lombard monument. *Bridge* over the Natisone, date 1446, is a fine point of view. From here a rd. leads up the Natisone Valley, about 19 m., to Caporetto in the Isonzothal. See Rte. 254.]

Codroipo (*Inn*: Imperatore), 14 m. a stat. 3 m. beyond is an iron bridge, 3382 ft. long, across the Tagliamento, and its bed, which is a sea of stones. The lowest part of this bed is 30 ft. above Codroipo.

Pordenone (*Inn*: La Posta, 17 m. good), a stat. Supposed to be the Portus Naonis of the Romans. The chief ch. contains a St. Christopher by Pordenone, who was born here.

7 m. **Sacile** (*Inn*: Post), a stat. Surrounded by a wall and ditch. The *Podesta's* palace a considerable building.

[The rd. by the pass of Ampezzo to Innsbruck (Rte. 228) falls into this route about 2 m. before reaching]

12 m. **Conegliano** (*Inn*: Post, good), a stat. A beautiful town, conspicuous at a distance from its picturesque castle-crowned hill, which appears in the backgrounds of the painter, *Baptista Cima*, whose birthplace it was.

Beyond, the railroad turns S., crosses the Piave by a bridge of many arches, and proceeds to

7 m. **Spresiano**, a stat.

9½ m. **Treviso** (*Inns*: 4 Corone; Albergo Reale, good), a stat. See Rte. 222. The approach to this town is pleasing; the broad and well-kept rd. is lined with villas.

14 m. **Mestre**, a stat. (*Inns*: avoid them; the Albergo Reale or Campana the best).

The Rly. from Mestre turns E., and crosses the *Lagune* upon a long bridge to

4½ m. **Venice**, terminus. See *Hand-book for North Italy*.

Rte. 251.—VILLACH to LAIBACH, by the SAVETHAL and JULIAN ALPS.

VILLACH to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Wurzen . . .	16	Krainburg . .	13
Kronau . . .	2	Laibach . . .	17
Lengenfeld . .	9		—
Veldes . . .	12		73
Radmannsdorf .	4		—

Eilwagen daily, in 14 hrs. Rd. good. Though the language is everywhere Slovenic, most of the innkeepers speak German.

The *Julian Alps* are the true representatives on the S. of the Tännengebirge, Dachstein, &c., of the N. limestone Alps. But a penetrating dolomitization which extends to 6000 ft. above the sea gives them a different character. They are more precipitous and rugged; and exhibit odd rather than fine forms. Water is absent in most of the cross valleys, and only comes to light at the opening into the main valley. They are therefore poor in lakes and waterfalls: only 4 of each; and the lakes are not so happily placed for scenery as those in the N. The only glacier—about 1500 ft. long and broad—lies under the protection of the upper precipice (1700 ft.) of the Terglou. The great *Wochein* plateau with its appendages is the most remarkable phenomenon of the district; but the finest scenery is to be found in the *cross valleys* which open into the valley of the *Wurzen-Save*.

From Villach the rd. to Venice is followed as far as Tschau (Rte. 250). Here the rd. into Carniola

diverges l., and commences a winding ascent towards the col (3496 ft.) between the Kamen Vrh* and Pečz Vrh. *Fine view*, looking back, of the Dobrač, lower Gail, Villach, Faaker See, and Ossiacher See. On the descent a *finer view* of the white walls of the Traunig and Prisinig, two of the peaks of the Julian Alps, standing at the head of 2 cross valleys that open out into the verdant and charming Save-thal below. After a zigzag the road enters

16 m. Wurzen (*Inn*: Post, 3 rooms, good). The favourite headquarters of Sir Humphry Davy. A centre for excursions. The Upper or Wurzen-Save owes the luxuriance of its pastures to the presence of easily disintegrable *tertiary beds* (the same as those filling the Gailitz basin, Rte. 250), which in large patches cover the slopes to a height of some 800 ft. above the valley. The valley bottom, from the presence of the limestone débris continually brought down the cross valleys, is often poor.

Excursions.

a. To the *Source of the Save*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wurzen, on the rd. to Tarvis, is a pond, often considered as the source; but the real source is at the head of the *Planitzathal*, a wild rocky valley which opens out opposite the pond and deserves a visit. The stream, lost in the valley, comes to light not far from the pond, and flows into it. To the source and back 4 hrs.

* Vrh (pronounced Werch; the ch to be sounded like the ch in the Scottish "loch") is Slovenic for "mountain."

b. To the *Weissenfels Lakes* at N. base of the Mangert. To *Ratsehach* on the Tarvis rd.; and a little beyond, take a track which goes through the fields to the entrance of the valley—the *Lahnthal*. Cross the stream that comes from the lower lake, and continue through wood to the first lake. Here Sir H. Davy used to fish and dine. The second lake is close by. Both are very secluded. The Mangert and the enormous precipices extending from it E. are in view. There is a track that continues up the valley and ascends at its S.W. angle to a col (6761 ft.) W. of the Mangert, descending to *Ober Preth* on the Predil Pass (see Rte. 254). From near this col the Mangert, (8775 ft.) may be ascended instead of from Raibl (see Rte. 250). Time to head of valley and back to Wurzen, 4 h.

c. By the *Kronau Pass* into the Isonzothal.

Descend the high road to *Kronau*, a considerable village at the broad mouth of the *Pischna Thal*, closed in on S. by the bare Prisinig. The path goes up this valley, for a time on a level, over fields of white débris, and then turns rt. to ascend the slope to the col ($3\frac{1}{2}$ h.) The *View* of the precipices of the *Spik*, &c., looking back when half way up, and of the near Prisinig with its enormous stony *talus*, magnificent. At this point a spring of delicious cold water. *View* from the col limited, but it can be improved by ascending the shoulder of the Prisinig l. The *Razor Sp.* is in view l., with the summit of the Terglou behind; and the *Sebnik* on rt. 1000 ft. below the summit of the Prisinig W. is a

curious cavern partly filled with snow. A steep and bad descent leads down to *Sta. Maria di Trenta*, the highest village in the Isonzo Thal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. From here the source of the Isonzo may be visited, a 2 hours' walk, but scarcely worth the while. One hr. below Trenta, at *Looch*, is a grand view of the *Peaks of the Terglou* E. at the head of a lateral valley. The Isonzo here takes a great bend and runs W. by S., passing by *Sotscha*, and emerging into the open basin of *Flitsch*. Time 6 hrs. from Trenta to Flitsch (see Rte. 254). The latter half of the distance is dreary; and memorials of fatal accidents appear very frequently. Guide and provisions necessary: milk may be had at Trenta, and perhaps a dinner from the priest at Sotscha.

d. Ascent of the *Kamen Vrh* (5417 ft.) or of the *Voschza* (5681 ft.). To gain an adequate conception of the Julian Alps, it is desirable to ascend one or more of the peaks of the Karawankas opposite. For this either the *Kamen Vrh* above Wurzen, or the *Voschza* N.E. of Kronau, is adapted. A German-speaking guide advisable. The summit of the *Dobrač* offers a more general and distant view of the range. See Rte. 243.

valley, past the *Peritschnik waterfall* on rt.—which the traveller may walk under—to the summit of the *Luknia Pass* (about 6000 ft.), under the Terglou. By looking up here the border of the Terglou glacier may be seen—7 hrs. there and back. From this col is a descent down to *Looch* in the Isonzo Thal. See the Kronau Pass excursion above.

a. Ascent of the Terglou (9372 ft.).

This is usually made from *Mitterdorf* in the Woehein, but can also be made from Lengenfeld.

The Terglou (Slovenic *Triglav*, "three peaks," from its form), the culminating point of the Julian Alps, has been hitherto but rarely ascended. It is a work of some difficulty, if not danger. *Alois Kovats* of Moistrana is a good guide, also *Kontzbach* and *Sturm*; but 2 are recommended to be taken. Steig-eisen necessary. The approach is by the *Kerma Thal* to the upper Kerma Huts (5331 ft.), the night quarters, in 6 hrs. The next morning's work consists of the ascent to the saddle (6332 ft.) which separates the Kerma Thal from the *Belpole Alp*, 1 hr.; up an enormous talus to the foot of the little or *Mali Terglou*, the most eastern of the 3 peaks; through "*das Thor des Terglou*," and thence to the summit of the little Terglou (8820 ft.). The ridge connecting this with the middle and higher peak is very narrow, in one part only 3 inches wide. The climbing of the highest peak requires strenuous hand and foot work. Throughout care must be taken in trusting to the weathered rock, which often gives way when tested.

2 m. **Kronau** (*Inn*: bare, but *Pufitsch* has left, and it may have improved under better management).

9 m. **Lengenfeld** (*Inn*: very good), situated high above road on l. The large village below at the opening into the *Urata Thal* is *Moistrana*. An interesting excursion may be made up this

Time from the hut to the summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Descent to the hut $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; and return to Lengenfeld 4 hrs. This ascent was made by Capt. Holsmay in Sept. 1861. *View.* The Venetian plain, Adriatic and Karst,—when quite clear Venice, Treviso, and Conegliano are seen—the panorama from the Orteler to the Hochalmspitze, and Carinthia with the Karawankas.

b. *Ascent of the Mittagkogel* (7070 ft.).

From this fine peak of the Karawankas a magnificent view of the Wochein plateau, the Terglou, and the E. section of the Julian Alps may be obtained. It is immediately behind Lengenfeld, and is ascended by the Planitza and Plevreunza Alps, the latter 6515 ft.

The road continues to descend the Save Thal, the scenery inferior, and reaches

6 m. *Assling*, a village with iron-works. The Save here is 100 ft. below the surface of the *diluvium*. About a mile further the route follows a country road which diverges rt., crosses the Save, and ascends the steep edge of the plateau. It then proceeds S., crosses the *Rothwein* (Raduna), and arrives at

6 m. *Veldes* (*Inns*: Petran's, good; Stadt Triest; Badehaus; all close to the lake and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village). A summer-resort for fashionables from Laibach and merchants from Triest.

[The main road continues to follow the Save more than 10 m. below Assling to *Unter Ottok*, whence the usual road to Veldes diverges to pass through *Rad-*

mannsdorf on the way. A great *détour*.]

The village is at N.E. corner of the charmingly situated lake (above 1 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad), and not far from the former Schloss of the Bishops of Brixen, finely placed on a precipice (350 ft.) overlooking the lake. The Schloss (now *Herr Ruart's*) deserves a visit for its *View* of this mountain basin with its wooded island and *Ch. of Maria am See*, and of the Save Thal. In the distance the *Stou* (7525 ft.), and *Grintouz* (8386 ft.), the 2 highest peaks of the Karawankas (see Rte. 243), visible N. and N.E. The lake is fed by its own springs and 2 rivulets; its outflow descends to the *Savitza* or *Wochein Save*, which runs close by at a level 150 ft. below.

In the *Pokluka* Plateau W. of Veldes are many funnel-shaped depressions containing pisolitic iron-ore (*Bohnerz*). Some of them were worked for iron by the Romans.

Excursion to the Wochein-See, source of Savitza, and ascent of the Terglou.

The lake and source may be visited from Veldes in 1 day (13 hrs., or 50 m. there and back), but it is pleasanter to sleep at Feistritz.

Take country cars to Feistritz 15 m. (*Inn*: tolerable.) Thence 5 m. to the lake, where the car is left to wait near the ch.; and a boat takes the traveller across the lake 3 m. Thence it is a walk of 5 m. to the *Source*. It bursts out of a rock in a cascade of 210 ft., and there is a fine *View*. In no part of the valley is the scenery of a very high order; from Veldes to Feistritz

the valley is closely shut in; but beyond it opens, and near the lake the *Terglou* is visible N. There is an attraction, however, in the brilliant green colour and transparency, of the waters of the Savitza.

Immediately S. of Feistritz is the *Schwarzenberg* (Czernaprst, 5878 ft.), rich in plants. *Geranium argenteum* is abundant.

At *Vittnach* are the remains of ironworks worked by the Romans.

The *Terglou* is usually ascended from *Mitterdorf*, a village in a lateral valley N. of Feistritz, whose stream falls into the Savitza, near the Woehein See. Two days' provisions should be taken from Feistritz. *Schest* of Mitterdorf is a guide. A hut on the *Belpole Alp* (5450 ft.) is the usual night-quarters, 4 hrs. A steep ascent brings the traveller to the saddle overlooking the Kerma Thal. From this point the course is similar to that already given in the description of the ascent as made from *Langenfeld* (c. 594). Mr. Ball ascended by this route in July, 1865.

[There is a track in continuation of that to the source of the Savitza, which, crossing the plateau W. by the "*na Kraja*" *châlet*, reaches its edge S. of *Mte. Cau*, and descends by "*na Scala*" to *Sotscha* (see above), in the Isonzo Thal. Probably a toilsome route. See another into the Isonzo Thal from *Wurzen* above.]

4 m. **Radmannsdorf**, a vill. immediately below the junction of the 2 Saves, the one blue, the other green. As the traveller leaves *Veldes* the landscape unfolds more and more, and at last displays the *Terglou* nobly as the culmination

of 4 distinct lower and parallel lines of ridge that rise from the surface of the Woehein plateau. *One of the finest views in Carniola*; much admired by Sir H. Davy.

The valley gradually widens, isolated hills appear crowned with white churches, and signs of population and prosperity present themselves. Observe the 5 or 6 broad and high river terraces, and the depth of the diluvium which fills the whole valley. At *Radmannsdorf* the Save is 280 ft. below the surface.

Nagles or Naklass. Here the 9 m. high road over the *Loibl Pass* falls in. See Rte. 243.

Krainburg (*Inns*: Post; 4 m. Mayer's, close to bridge: both good). See Rte. 243.

Laibach (*Inns*: Stadt Wien, 17 m. good; Elephant; Wilden Mann; *Baierischen Hof*), a stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. See Rte. 243.

For Rte. 252 (*Gratz to Körmönd*) see *S. Germ. Handbk.*

Rte. 253.—GRATZ to KLAGENFURT, by MARBURG.

GRATZ (by rly. throughout) to

	ENG. M.		ENG. M.
Marburg .	40	Bleiburg .	7
Mahrenberg. 28½		Kühnsdorf .	9½
Unter-Drauburg . .	11½	Klagenfurt .	16½
Prävali . .	7		—
			120
			—

The traveller will now take this route by rly. There is but 1 daily train each way between Marburg and Klagenfurt. Time, 5 hrs. They are in correspondence with trains from Vienna and from Trieste, but on certain days the *quick* trains from those termini will only carry 1st-class passengers to and from Marburg.

From Gratz to Marburg, see Rtes. 247 and 248.

The branch rly. to Klagenfurt and Villach leaves the main line S. of Marburg and the river Drave, and ascends the Drauthal W., which soon narrows into a space filled up by rd., river, and rly. Landscape picturesque; many cascades on each side of river. The chapel of *St. Urban* stands upon a height near Marburg on rt. On l. are the *Bacher Gebirge*, the highest point of which (5184 ft.) stands immediately S. of *Maria Rast*, the 2nd stat. beyond Marburg.

28½ m. **Mahrenberg**, a stat. (*Inn*: Post). Valley here more open, and well-cultivated; scattered over with iron-forges and charecoal-burners' huts.

[A rd. crosses the ridge N. to *Erbiswald*, and leads thence by *Schwanberg* on the Sulm, *Landsberg*, and *Stainz*, to Gratz, about 40 m. It passes through beauti-

ful and varied scenery, the *wine-country* of Lower Styria. The tertiary rocks in the deep ravines of the Sulm and its tributaries have been worn, so as to rival in their miniature outline "the serrated peaks of the higher Alps."]

Unter-Drauburg, a stat. (*Inn*: 11½ m. Post). The first town in Carinthia, and named to match *Ober Drauburg* on the W. frontier. The rly. here leaves the Drave and diverges S.W.

[6 m. N.W. is *Lavamund* at the broad opening into the *Lavant Thal*, from the fertility of its soil called the *Paradise of Carinthia*. 6 m. up is the large Benedictine Monastery of *St. Paul*, founded 1091; at one time exceedingly wealthy. It contains much that is interesting to the antiquarian; amongst other things, the tombs of the founders, and of some of the most ancient members of the Habsburg family, brought hither in 1809 from the mother Abbey of *St. Blaize* in the Black Forest by the monks of that abbey, when it was dissolved in 1807 as a consequence of the breaking up of the old German empire.

4 m. further a road diverges l. over the *Griffnerberg* to *Völkermarkt*, 12 m.

1 m. further is *St. Andrä*, up to 1809 the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant, then removed to Marburg.

6 m. beyond is *Wolfsberg* (*Inns*: pretty good), the principal town in the Unter Lavant Thal, with a fine new *Schloss* overlooking it from a height, and surrounded by picturesque and rich scenery.

An excursion may be made to the summit of the *Koralpe* (7009 ft.): good night-quarters at a hut

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the top, frequented by travellers. Flora interesting: amongst others the very rare *Zahlbrucknera paradoxa*. At *Spitzelsofen*, on the slopes of the Koralpe, is an *Etruscan inscription*. The mountain range opposite the Koralpe is the *Saualpe*; both consist of gneiss and mica clay slate. On Easter-eve the Lavanters are accustomed to kindle hundreds of bonfires, which are spread for miles over both mountain-slopes, and along the reaches of the valley.

5 m. beyond is an opening into the *Twimburg Graben* E. Three days in the week a *Stellwagen* runs from Wolfsberg, by this Graben to *Breitenegg*, over the Pack Alp (3699 ft.), and by *Edelschrott* to *Köflach*, about 22 m., where are beds of lignite used on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. From Köflach to Gratz by rly. (30 m.) in 2 h.

On a rough car-road which cuts off the bend in the main valley between Wolfsberg and St. Leonhard in the Upper Lavant, is *Pröbel*, noted for its mineral springs, and visited even from Trieste. A fine view from it of the Lower Lavant. *St. Leonhard* is 11 m. (by the main valley) beyond Wolfsberg: on the way are several ironworks.

4 m. above St. Leonhard is *Reichenfels*, which in its name recalls its long-exhausted gold and silver mines.

The frontier of Carinthia and Styria is crossed 1 m. further, and a little beyond is a decent *Inn*, *Zum Taxwirth*. From this point W. the *Sirbitzkogl* (7862 ft.) may be ascended. It is 1 h. steeply to *Sta. Anna*; and thence continuing on the ridge, and by a fall of the Lavant to the *Lavant*

See, which is the source of the stream. The summit is 1 hr. above the lake. For *View*, see Rte. 250.

From the *Inn* the rd. continues to *Oldach*; and thence it descends by the *Granizenbach* to *Weiskirchen* and *Judenburg* in the *Mur Thal*, about 14 m. See Rte. 250.]

Passing the small town of *Guttenstein S.*, the rly. reaches

Prävali, a stat. At the en-7 m. trance to the picturesque *Miesthal*, see Rte. 243. The fine limestone mass in view S.W. is the *Petschenkogl* (6925 ft.). Large ironworks.

Bleiburg, a stat. From here 7 m. also is a road S. to *Mies* in the *Mies Thal*, about 6 m. The *Petschenkogl* full S; at its foot was a Roman colony, *Juenna*. Hence the name of the *Jaunthal*, a small plain, which the rly. now crosses to

Kühnsdorf, a stat. 2 m. S. is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Eberndorf*, and an old monastery belonging to the Benedictines of *St. Paul* in the *Lavantthal*. Date 11th centy. To protect it against the Turks, it was surrounded by walls and a moat, which still remain. Beyond *Eberndorf* is the road to *Kappel* in the *Vellach Thal*, see Rte. 243 A. 2 m. N. is *Völkermarkt*, on the N. side of the *Drave*, one of the staple towns for the iron trade, burnt down in 1830, and rebuilt. Visit *St. Rupert's ch.*, which goes back to the introduction of Christianity into Carinthia, under *Modestus*, in the 8th centy.

The rly. again approaches the *Drave*, deeply buried in diluvium,

and after crossing it near Stein, makes a straight course for

16½ m. **Klagenfurt** (*Inns*: Kaiser von Oesterreich, best and good; Moser's, good; Kaiser Krone, indifferent; Post, not good; Sonne; Hirsch). See Rte. 243.

Rte. 254.—TRIESTE to VILLACH, by GÖRZ, ISONZOTHAL, and PREDIL PASS.

TRIESTE (by rly. in about 3 hrs.) to	ENG. M.	Raibl.	ENG. M.
Görz . . .	35½	Tarvis . . .	5
Tolmein . .	25	Villach . . .	18
Karfreid . .	10		117½
Flitsch . .	12		

Rd. good, but no post-houses. Dil. from Görz to Flitsch 4 times a week, in 12 hrs.

Görz is a pleasantly situated town and worth seeing. The lower Isonzo is a close barren valley; but the scenery improves about Tolmein and culminates at the Predil Pass.

From Trieste by rly., which coasts along the cliffs overlooking the sea until it reaches

12 m. **Nabresina**, a Junction Stat. with *refreshment-room*, dear. Here the trains for Vienna turn off rt. The rly. continues N.W., passing *Duino*, where is a modern

château of Prince Hohenlohe, and an old ruin on a detached rock. Here Dante was the guest of Pagano delle Torre, patriarch of Aquileia, and composed part of the 'Divina Commedia.'

San Giovanni. No stat., but 6½ m. the rly. leaves the sea at this point. Near, the sources of the *Timao* (the classic *Timavus*) burst out in volume from the foot of a rock, and form a river which after a course of a mile enters the Adriatic. See 'Æneid,' book i., 244-246. This stream is conjectured to be the outlet of the *Recca*, which disappears in a cavern at St. Canzian in the Karst, 25 m. S.E. of this point.

Monfalcone Stat. (*Imm*: Leone 3 m. d'Oro), on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, with a remarkable old *Hill-Fort*.

[10 m. W. of this lies *Aquileia*, reached by crossing the Isonzo by a ferry (*Imm*: Leone d'Oro); in the days of the Romans one of the most important provincial cities, and the bulwark of Italy on its N.W. frontier. It was also the seat of the commerce between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe. Illyria and Pannonia were supplied with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle. Sacked and burnt by Attila, A.D. 452. In the time of Augustus it had a Pop. of 100,000 souls; now only 1450. Climate pestilential, from the neighbouring marshes.

The only remains of its old glory are the *Duomo*, the metropolitan ch. of the Patriarch of Aquileia, founded 1019-42, restored 1245, and an octagon *Battisterio*, a fragment of an older basilica, with a font in the floor

for immersion. The Patriarch's stone throne preserved behind the high altar. Roman remains are abundant; a local museum is full of them, and the Apothecary of the place has a large collection.]

The rly. skirts the N.W. outliers of the *Karst*, and passing *Sagrado*, and turning at right angles to its former course, and leaving *Gradisca* l., reaches

14 m. **Görz** (*Inns*: Tre Corone, good; Stadt Triest), Ital. *Gorizia*, on the Isonzo, in a charming position between mountain and plain, with 10,000 Inhab., and the seat of a Bishop. In the upper or old town is the *Schloss* of the old counts of Görz; partly in ruin, partly used as a prison. Famous for its *preserved fruits*, the best at Radaelli's. Charles X., the ex-King of France, with 2 members of his family, lie buried here in the chapel of the convent of *Castagnovizza*, on a height above the town.

[5 m. above Görz, overlooking the narrow entrance into the Isonzo Thal, is *Monte Santo*, crowned by a celebrated pilgrimage ch. erected 1544, to commemorate the appearance of the Virgin 5 years earlier to a peasant of Salcano. Interior of ch. worth seeing. View over the plain S. with the milky Isonzo stretching away to the sea, and over the plain W. with the Cadore mountains beyond, well worth the climb. *Many interesting plants on the way.*

At *Salcano*, the first village beyond Görz, the rd. makes a rt. angle to enter the Isonzo Thal at the foot of *Monte Santo*.]

17 m. **Canale**, a vill., where the rd.

crosses to rt. or W. bank of Isonzo.

About 5 m. further the rd. abandons the valley to take a N. and more direct course. Beyond, the *Idria*, an important stream, joins the Isonzo on rt.

After passing *Volzano* or *Woltschach*, lying on a cross-ridge,

Tolmein (Ital, *Tolmino*) is 8 m. seen on a slope on the opposite bank of the river. There is a *Schloss* close by, where Dante, while guest of Pagano delle Torre, wrote some of his poems—a crag overhanging the river is still called *Dante's Seat*.

The higher mountains of the W. border of the *Wochein* plateau become visible; Mte. *Vochu*, Mte. *Kuck*, and portions of the *Krn Plateau*.

The rd. now pursues a N.W. course to

Karfreit (Ital. *Caporetto*), 10 m. opposite the W. face of the *Krn Berg* (7357 ft.)

[A rd. here diverges W., and coming to the *Natisone* in 4 m., turns S. to accompany it to *Cividale*, about 15 m. further. See Rte. 250.]

The rd. continues its N.W. course, and passes *Ternova* and *Serpenizza*. At *Saaga* both rd. and stream make another bend at rt. angles, and enter the basin or plain of *Flitsch*, shut in on N.W. by the huge *Flitsch Plateau*.

Note.—The whole course of the Isonzo is a series of long lines at right angles to each other.

Flitsch (*Inn*: *Löschnigg's*, 12 m. tolerable) (Slovenic, *Pless*); a small market town picturesquely situated amid the mountains. The

Isonzo issues out of the valley opening E., but is invisible from Flitsch, its channel being cut deep in the diluvium. It is a desolate waterless region, the sides of the valleys resembling the openings of a stone-quarry. The surrounding district is so barren that the inhabitants are freed from taxes. Houses are scattered on the margin of the small plain, and especially where, as at the foot of the *Plateau*, large streams of water emerge to join the Isonzo.

Ascent of Mte. Prestelenik (about 8700 ft.).

This is a peak on the W. edge of the plateau, overlooking the Raecolana Thal. The ascent is well worth making. The plateau is approached by means of a long narrow gully, which in 2 hrs. leads to a goatherd's hut, and a *very scanty* spring of water at the foot of the *Vratni Vrh*. The gully opens out into a long stony valley l., which ascends steeply across the plateau to its W. edge: the peak then lies to l. Time from hut to summit 3 hrs. *Descent* to Flitsch 3 hrs.

* *View* of the entire Julian Alps from Mte. *Cimone* to the *Terglou*, and of the peaks which stand on the rim of the *Wochein* plateau, magnificent. Interesting near view of the Flitsch Plateau itself. *Guide necessary, and water or wine.*

[The *Save Thal* may be reached from Flitsch by ascending the Isonzo Thal to Trenta, and crossing by the *Prisinig* to *Kronau*. See Rte. 251.]

The rd. on leaving Flitsch proceeds N.E., with the *Saukopf*,

a copy of the *Pain de Sucre* at Courmayeur, on rt., and soon enters the valley of the *Corintenza*, a stream that rises in the Mangert. Further on, it makes a circuit to pass round the remains of an old fort protected by a *very deep chasm* cut by the river, and enters the

Flitscher Klause, a narrow 3 m. defile between bare precipices. Passing l. the opening into the *Mogenza Thal*, overlooked by the fine peak of Monte *Cernjala* (Confin Sp), at its head Unter and Mitter

Preth, the lower vill. of the 4 m. Predil Pass, are entered (small *Inn*). The massive boss of the *Mangert* overlooks the scene: E. is the *Sebnik*; and the long line of precipices of the *Priezel* runs from the Sebnik to the Klause.

The rd. makes a great circuit with a steep ascent to

Ober Preth. Beyond on rt. a stream descends from the Mangert and passes under the rd. Here the route for the *ascent of the Mangert* turns off. See Rte. 250. A little further the rd. passes between the works of the

Predil Fort, first erected in 2 m. 1808. Defended bravely in May, 1809, against an overwhelming French force of 6000 men. A monument erected to the memory of the fallen, similar in character to that at Malborghet (Rte. 250), is by the roadside. Finest *view* of the *Priezel* precipices from about this point (3885 ft). After a turn or two another fine *view* W. is displayed of the *Raibl Thal*, deep green *Raibl See*, and the peaks of the *Wischberg* opposite.

The rd. now makes a gradual descent N. into

3 m. Raibl (*Inns*: Scheidenberger's, first house on rt. descending from the pass, decent and civil; another in the village, dirty and dear). There is a lower rd. into Raibl just above the lake, protected by galleries—the *winter* rd. Raibl is a mining village: the mines (lead and zinc) are worked in the dolomite of the lower *Trias* of the Königsberg. Many interesting plants may be found here, such as *Thlaspi cepææfolium*, *Homogyne sylvestris*, *Astrantia carniolica*, *Campanula Zoysii*, *Genista radiata*, *Cytisus purpureus*, and *Woodsia glabella*.

[The Raibl Thal is prolonged S.W. and W. over a low water-

shed into the Raccolana Thal. See Rte. 250. The Raibl Thal and Raccolana Thal form a complete break across the line of ridge of the Julian Alps.]

The rd. continues N., following the course of the Schlitz, the Königsberg being on l.; passing the hamlet of *Kaltwasser*, crossing the stream, and then going through *Flitschl*, it reaches

Ober Tarvis (*Inn*: Gelbfuss', 5 m. very good). On the high road from Vienna to Venice (Rte. 250).

Villach (*Inns*: Post, pretty 18 m. good; Goldenes Lamm; Steinhauer). See Rte. 243.

INDEX.

ABER.

A.

ABER, lake of, 430
 Abtei, 348
 Abtenau, 74, 108
 Ache torrent, 16, 64, 81;
 falls, 340
 Achen river, 37
 Achenthal and See, 33, 34,
 145, 378
 Acquabona, 364
 Adamello, 124, 265, 271
 Adda, vale of the, 166, 168
 Adelsberg, cave of, 552
 Adige, source of, 154; Valley
 of, 156, 208
 Admont monastery, 433
 Afling, 223
 Aflenz, 499
 Agger river, 53
 Agnaro, Monte, 308
 Agnola, val di, 272
 Agordo, 302, 306, 350, 422
 Ahorn Spitze, 385
 Ahrn, 336
 Ahrnthal, 335, 338
 Aibling, 19
 Aigen, 51
 Aineth, 343
 Aitrang, 7
 Ala, 246
 Alberschwende, 144
 Alfenz valley, 133
 Algau Alps, 7
 Alleghe, lake, 291, 309
 Alm, xxxvii, i 71, 72
 Alp, meaning of the word,
 xxxviii
 Alpine Vocabulary, xxxviii
 Alps, Eastern, sketch of the,
 xvii
 Alpsee, 8, 15
 Alpspitze, 26
 Alland, 509
 Alt-Aussee, 433

ATTNANG.

Altenmarkt, 443, 512, 562
 Altenstadt, 131
 Althofen, 574
 Altmünster, 95
 Amblar, 267
 Ambras castle in Tyrol, 42
 Am Lech, 148
 Ammer, 25
 Ammergau, 25
 Ammersee, 25
 Ampezzo, pass of, 360; town,
 372, 586
 Ampola, fort, 407
 Am Sand, 219
 Amstettin, 57
 Am Trog, 430
 Andriä, St., 600
 Andraz, 350
 Anfang, 62
 Anfo, 406
 Angoraz, Valle d', 308
 Anif, 72
 Ankogel, ascent of, 87
 Antelao, Monte, ascent of,
 365.
 Antholz vale, 313. Village
 and baths, 325
 Anton, St., 134
 Antonio, St., 269
 Aprica, 171, 400
 Aquileia, 604
 Anlaufthal, 85
 Arco, 255
 Arlberg pass, 130, 133
 Arnoldstein, 324, 579
 Arten, 302
 Arzl, 199
 Arztberg, 442
 Aschbach, 57
 Aschau, 75
 Asiago, 296, 299, 413
 Asolo, 300, 419
 Assa river, 413
 Assling, 595
 Asten, 56
 Astico river, 415
 Attersee, 53
 Attnang, 53

BAVARIA.

Atzwang, 235, 357
 Au, 146
 Auer, 241
 Auf der Au, 385
 Auf-den-Fern, 17
 Auf der Plecken, 322
 Auf der Stanz, 487
 Augsburg to Lindau, 5
 — to Innsbruck, 13
 Aurach, 36
 Aurouzo, 364, 372
 Aussee, 432; salt-mines, 433;
 lakes near, 433
 Avio, 246; val, 264
 Avisio, torrent, 242, 281;
 valley of the, 281
 Axams, 214

B.

Baden in Austria, 510
 Bad-Gastein, 81; baths, 81;
 gold-mines, 82
 —* to Salzburg, 71, 88
 — to Ober-Vellach, by the
 Malnitz, 84
 — to Zell-am-See and Salz-
 burg, 88
 Bad-Vellach, 470
 Badia, 348
 Bagalino, 279, 402
 Baierisch Zell, 36
 Baldo, Monte, 249
 Ballabio, 166
 Balzers, 127
 Bardolino, 251
 Barghe, 405
 Bartholomä-See, 64, 69
 Barwies, 17
 Bassano, 299; castle, 299
 Bauern Comödien in Tyrol,
 114, 143, 159
 Baura, church of the Trinity,
 54
 Bavaria, sketch of: beer, pass-
 ports, money, railways;
 posting, roads, maps, 1-6

BAYERBACH.

Bayerbach, 515, 523
 Belfort, 258
 Bellagio, 107
 Bellano, 168
 Bellasio, 258
 Belluno, 350, 420
 Benedictbeuern, 29
 Berchtesgaden, salt-mine, 63
 — * to Salzburg, 61
 — to Bad-Gastein, 69
 Berg Isel, 142, 226
 Bergen, 20
 Bernardo, 261
 Bernau, 20
 Bernitz, 512, 513
 Bernsdorf, 512
 Beseca, 407
 Bettania, 564
 Bezau, 145
 Bezigau, 7
 Bichlfall, 108
 Bieno, 297
 Biessenhofen, 6, 14
 Billichgratz, 547
 Bischofshofen, 77
 Bleiberg lead-mines, 455
 Bleiburg, 602
 Blindenmarkt, 58
 Bludenz, 132
 Blühnbachthal, 75
 Blumau, 235
 Bobingen, 5
 Bocca di Brenta, 269, 272
 Bockstein, 82
 Bodelwand viaduct, 531
 Boden, 150, 321
 Bogliaco, 251
 Boheimkirchen, 59
 Bolladore, 173
 Bondo, 278
 Bondone, 406
 Borca, 293, 365
 Borghetto, 246
 Borgo di Val Sugana, 296
 Bormina, val, 188
 Bormio, 173; baths, 174
 — to Male, 183
 Boso, 413
 Botzen, 236
 — to Brescia, 265
 — * to Meran, 163
 — to Sterzing, 222
 — to Trent and Verona, 240
 — * to Innsbruck, 225
 Bovo, Canale di St., 297
 Brandberg, 384
 Brandeis, 162
 Brandenburg, 38
 Brandhof, 498
 Brannenbourg, 39
 Branzoll, 241

CAMPEDELLO.

Braulis, val di, 175
 Bregenz, 130
 — to Innsbruck, 129
 — to Reutte, 144
 Bregenzerwald, 132, 145
 Breitenschützing, 53
 Breitenstein, 528
 Breitlahner, 386
 Brenner, pass of, 225, 228
 Breno, 402
 Brenta, 297, 418
 — Alta, 124, 268, 275
 Brentino, 247
 Brescia, 404
 — to Riva, 404
 — * to Sondrio, 400
 Bribano, 420
 Brixen, 232, 380
 — to Villach, by the Pus-
 terthal, 310
 Brixlegg, 38, 40
 Bruck in the Pinzgau, 395
 — on the Mur, 437, 446,
 500, 529, 570
 Bruckmühle, 19
 Brühl, 509; valley, 509
 Brunau, 191
 Brunecken, 313, 358
 — to Heiligenblut, 324
 — to the Krimmler Tauern
 and Zillerthal, 335
 — to Botzen, by the Grö-
 denthal, 346
 — to Venice, by the pass
 of Ampezzo, 357
 Brunn, 508
 Bschraps, 150
 Buchau, 34
 Buchberg, 519
 Bucheben, 399, 487
 Buchelbach, 16
 Buchenstein, 350
 Buchloe, 6
 Burgeis, 155
 Burgstall, 163, 266
 Büirnhof, 520

C.

Cadenabbia, 167; Villa Car-
 lotta, 167; Thorwaldsen's
 sculpture, 167
 Cadore, 366; valley, 372
 Calceranica, 244, 295
 Caldonazzo, lake of, 243, 295
 Caldron of Steiner Alp, 541
 Calfaro, 279, 406
 Calliano, 244
 Camonica, Val, 263, 402
 Campedello, 286, 350

CODROIPO.

Campione, 251
 Campo, 277
 — Formio, 588
 — Silvano, 409
 Canale, 605
 — St. Bovo, 303
 Canary birds, trade in, 135
 Canazei, 287
 Canova's birthplace, 300, 419;
 picture by him, 419; his
 tomb, 419; his house, 300,
 419
 Canzian, St., 551; cave, 564
 Capo di Ponte, 368, 402, 422
 Capriana, 282
 Caprile, 291, 302, 310, 350
 Caresolo, 269
 Carinthia, 426
 —, dukes of, chair of in-
 vestment, 577; singular
 ceremony connected with,
 577
 Carniola, 428
 Carsaniga, 166
 Cassian, S., 349, 364
 Castelbarco, 245
 Castelfranco, 300
 Castello, 350
 Castelruth, 287, 355
 Castelthun, 259
 Caterina, Sta., 159, 174, 184,
 263
 Cavalese, 241, 281
 Caves in the Julian Alps, 428;
 of Adelsberg, 552; of St.
 Magdalene, 557; rivers and
 lakes, subterraneous, 563
 Cavidago, 259
 Cedegolo, 401
 Cembra, 257, 281
 Cencenighe, 284, 309
 Ceneda, 368
 Ceppina, 173
 Ceraino, 247
 Charles V., Emperor, 141
 Chiemsee, 20
 Chiesa, 171, 409
 Chiese valley, 405
 Chiusa, la, 247, 584
 Chorinsky Klause, 99
 Christina, St., 354
 Cilly, 541
 Cima, 371, 585
 — d'Asta, 297
 — Cimedò, 306
 — di Pape, ascent, 309
 Cismone, 122, 298, 302
 Cividale, 488
 Civita, Monte, 292
 Cividate, 402
 Cles, 240, 259, 267
 Codroipo, 588

COGOLO.

Cogolo, 188
 Coire, 129
 — * to Feldkirch, 127
 Colfosco, 352
 Colico, 168
 Colin of Mechlin's sculpture, 138
 Collalto, 586
 Comano, 255, 277
 Comeglians, 585
 Comelico, 371
 Como Lake, excavated road on its eastern shore, 165
 Condino, 279
 Conegliano, 369, 589
 Confinale, Monte, ascent of, 184
 Copper-mines, 339
 Cordevole, 420
 Corfara, 287, 350, 352, 364
 Corgnale, 564; grotto, 566
 Cornedo, 415
 Cortina d'Ampezzo, 361; neighbourhood of, 361-363
 Coevlo, pass and fort, 297
 Crespano, 418
 Croce, St., 368
 Curano, 282
 Custoza, 247

D.

Dachstein Mountain, 103
 Dalaas, 133
 Dalcon, val, 275
 Damils, 146
 Dances, Tyrolese, 114
 Daniele, St., 586, 588
 Dante, 246; at Tolmino, 606
 Daone, 278
 Darching, 35
 Darfo, 403
 Dead Mountains, 433
 Deiblhof, 514
 Denno, 259
 Dentro, val, 174
 Dervio, 168
 Desenzano, 253
 Deutschen, 235
 Deutscher Peter, 465
 Deutschmetz, 258
 Dienten, 71
 Diententhal, 71
 Diesenhofen, 19
 Dimaro, 262, 268
 Divazza, 564
 Doblino, lake, 254
 Dobratsch, 323, 455
 Dobrava, 547
 Dogna, 584
 Döllach, 318, 476

ENNS.

Dolomite mountains of Tyrol, 119-121, 163, 286, 321, 347, 358
 Domegge, 367, 373
 Domegliara, 247
 Donat, St., 576
 Dorf-Gastein, 79
 Dornbirn, 130
 Drachenhöhle cavern, 531
 Drauburg, 600
 Drave, source of the, 315.
 Valley of the, 454
 Drei-Herrn-Spitze, 118, 334
 Dreistetten, 517,
 Duino, 603
 Dumpen, 192
 Dürnbach, 441
 Dürnberg, 72
 Dürnsfeld, 574
 Dürenstein, near Friesach, 573
 Dux in Tyrol, 227, 388
 Duxerthal, 227, 388

E.

Ebelsberg, 56
 Ebensee, 96
 Eberndorf, 602
 Edolo, 171, 264, 401
 Egg, 145
 Eggenberg castle, 536
 Egyden, St., 518
 Ehrenberg, 13, 16
 Ehrenburger Klause, 16
 Ehrenhausen, 539
 Eibsee, 17, 26
 Eichberg, 528
 Einspann, xxxi
 Eisack river, 224, 228, 235, 311
 Eisenerz, 443; Iron mountain, 444
 — * to Mariazell, 500
 Eisenstrasse, 440
 Eissee, 387
 Elbigenalp, 149
 Ellbogen, 148
 Ellmau, 379
 Embach, 399
 Emersdorf, 323
 Endorf, 20
 Enego, 298
 Enneberg, 348
 Enns, 57, 282, 440
 — to Steyer and Eisenerz, 440
 — river, 57
 —, vale of the, 438; Pass
 Gesäuse, 439

FRANZDORF.

Ennsthal, 435
 Erlafsee, 496
 Erlsbach, 325
 Erpfendorf, 378
 Ettall, convent, 25
 Eyers, 156

F.

Fahrkleis, 220
 Falbeson, 214
 Falcade, 284, 309
 Falsenthal, 227
 Fassa valley, 122, 283
 Fedaja pass, 287
 Federaun, 579
 Feistritz, 531, 580
 — on the Save, 596
 Feldkirch, 131
 — to Coire, 127
 Felixdorf, 512
 Feltre, 302, 420
 Fend, 197
 Fenderthal, 197
 Ferdinandshöhe, 177
 Ferlach, 463
 Ferleiten, 485
 Fernetitsch, 567
 Feuchten, 200
 Fieberbrunn, 378
 Finkenberg, 388
 Finstermünz, pass of, 152
 Fischbach, 39
 Fischbachthal, 22
 Fischau, 517
 Fischhausen, 36
 Flavon, 259
 Fleimserthal, 257
 Flirsch, 134
 Flitsch, 606
 Florian, St., monastery of, 56
 Fondo, 240, 259
 Fontanella, 267; baths, 132
 Fonzaso, 302
 Forni Avoltri, 371, 585
 Forno, vill., 283; val, 185
 — di Canale, 308
 — di Sopra, 586
 — di Sotto, 586
 Forst, 160
 Forsthaus Bärenthal, 536
 Fortresses on a new system at Linz, 55
 Fraele, val, 174
 Fragant, 475
 Fragenstein, 27
 Fragsburg castle, 162
 Frankenmarkt, 53
 Franzdorf, 549

FRANZENSHÖHE.

Franzenshöhe, 179
 Franzensveste, 231, 358
 Frassene, 306
 Frastens, 131
 Freien, 492
 Freilassing, 21
 Freundberg castle, 41
 Friesach, 573
 Fritzens, 41
 Fritzthal, 77, 447
 Frohn, 321
 Frohnleiten, 531
 Frohnwies, 91
 Frohsdorf, 516
 Fuentes, fort, 168
 Fugazze pass, 410
 Fügen, 383
 Fulpmes, 210
 Funtensee, 70
 Furva, val, 174
 Fusch, 396
 Fuschl, lake and vill., 430
 Fuschthal, 396, 484
 Fuschthor, 484
 Fusine, 188, 262
 Füssen, 14

G.

Gacht, 12, 16, 151
 Gaden, 509, 517
 Gaderthal, 122, 312, 347
 Gail valley, 317, 421, 580
 Gais, 336
 Gaisberg, 52
 Gaishorn, 436
 Gallen, St., 439
 Gallenstein castle, 439
 Gallio, 413
 Gaming, 505
 Gampen pass, 260, 267
 Gampenhöfe, 181
 Gams, 505
 Gamskarkogl, 80
 Garda lake, 250; vill., 252
 Gares, 304, 308
 Gargnano, 251
 Gassen, 325
 Gastein, 79; Bad, 81
 Gebatschferner, 201
 Gemona, 586
 Gennach, stream, 6
 Genova, val di, 270
 Georg, St., 336
 Georgen, St., 436, 541
 Gerlos pass, 389; vill., 341, 390
 Gerold, St., 132
 Gertrud, St., 262
 Gesäuse pass, 439

GREVO.

Geschütt pass, 107
 Gilgen, St., 430
 Ginzling, 230, 386
 Giorgione's birthplace, 300
 Giovanni, San, 604
 Giudicaria, 255, 277
 Giuliano, S., lake of, 271
 Gleichenberg, 539
 Glemthal, 90
 Glockner mountain, 479
 Gloggnitz, 522
 Glurns, 155
 Gmünd, 452
 Gmund, 31
 Gmunden, 95; lake, 95
 Gniggl, 429
 Gobbera, 303
 Godego, 300
 Goggau, 580
 Goisern, 100
 Goldegg, 78
 Gold-mines of Gastein, 82;
 of Rauris, 398; of the
 Zillerthal, 383; on the
 Kloben, 483
 Golling, 73; waterfall, 74
 —to Hallstadt, 105
 Gollrad, 498
 Gomagoi, 181
 Gond, 159
 Görtschach, 548
 Görtschitzthal, 574
 Görz, county of, 429
 Görz, or Gorizia, 603, 605
 Gosaldo, 306
 Gosau, 106; lakes, 107; saw-
 mill, 100
 Gössnitz waterfall, 480
 Gossensass, 228
 Gotzens, 214
 Götzis, 131
 Grades, 574
 Gradiska, town of, 605
 Gradwein, 532
 Gramais, 150
 Gratz, 532; Schlossberg,
 533; Emperor Ferdinand's
 tomb, 534; Johanneum,
 534; library, museum,
 534.
 —to Laibach, 538
 —to Salzburg, by Aussee,
 429
 —to Vienna, 506
 —to Klagenfurt, 599
 Grasnitz, 499
 Graun, 155
 Greifenberg, 318
 Greifenstein castle, 163
 Gressenberg, 536
 Greuth, 501
 Grevo, 402

HEILIGENGEIST.

Gries, 193, 213, 217
 Griffen, 537
 Grignano, 568
 Grigno, 297
 Grintoux, 541
 Grisons, frontier, 128; mas-
 sacre in the, 169
 Gröbming, 448
 Grödig, 62
 Grödenthal, 122, 347, 353;
 carvers in wood, 353
 Grosotto, 173
 Grossaitigen, 6
 Grossarl, 78
 Grossdorf, 327
 Gross-Glockner, 479; ascent
 of, 328, 479
 Gross Venediger, 118, 393
 Grosshesselohe, 19
 Grub, 345
 Grünbach, 517
 Grundlsee, 434
 Grünten, 8, 11
 Grünsee, 70
 Guides among the Alps
 xxxiii
 Gumpoldskirchen, 510
 Gunskirchen, 54
 Guntramsdorf, 510
 Günzach, 7
 Gurglthal, 17, 135, 194
 Gurk cathedral, 575; river,
 574
 Gurnitz, 460
 Guttenstein, 513, 602

H.

Haag, 57
 Hägerau, 149
 Hagerbauer, 496
 Haimingen, 136
 Hainzenberg gold-mines,
 383; hamlet, 389
 Haisling, 384
 Haldensee, 12
 Hall, salt-mines, 43
 — (near Innsbruck, 35
 Hallein, salt-mines, 52, 72
 Hallstatt, village, 101, 449;
 lake, 100; mine, 102
 —to Golling, 105
 Hallthurn, 23, 68
 Hanimersbach, 26
 Harbatzhofen, 8
 Heidenthurm, 9
 Heiligenblut, 476
 Heiligengeist, 339
 —to Windisch Matrey,
 341

HEILIGENWASSER.

Heiligenkreuz, 509
 Heiligenwasser, 143
 Heiterwang, 16
 Heiterwangsee, 16
 Helenenthal, 509, 511
 Hellbrunn, 52, 72
 Henfeld, 19
 Henry the Foundling, 134
 Hergatz, 9
 Hermagor (Gail Thal), 319,
 323, 455
 Herzogstuhl, the, 576
 Hetzendorf, 508
 Hieflau, 443
 Hindelang, 12
 Hinterdux, 227, 389
 Hintereiserner, 204
 Hinterkirch, 155
 Hinterleiten, 527
 Hintersee, 67, 107
 Hirschau, 65
 Hirschberg, 25
 Hirschbüchel, 67, 91
 Hirschtietzen, 536
 Hirschwang, 525
 Hoch-Eppan, 163, 237
 Hof, in Salzburg, 430
 Hofer's grave, 141; exploits,
 116; relics, 141, 219, 498;
 his house in the Passeyr-
 thal, 162, 219; his cha-
 racter, 219; his capture
 and death, 219
 Hof-Gastein, 79
 Höflein, 471
 Hohenembs, 131
 Hohenschwangau, 14
 Hohenwerfen castle, 76
 Hohe Salve, 40, 379
 Höhlenstein, 359
 Hohlweg, the Pinzgauer, 91
 Hollenburg, 464
 Höllenthal, 515
 Hollersbach, 393
 Höllthal, 26
 Holzaufzug, 495
 Holzgau, 149
 Holzkirchen, 19, 31, 35
 Hopfereben, 147
 Hopfgarten, 326, 380
 Hörsching, 54
 Hrieb, 549
 Huben, 193, 326
 Hunsdorf, 89, 398
 Husbandry in Tyrol, 114
 Hüttau, 447
 Hütteldorf, 59
 Hüttenberg, 574
 Hüttschlag, 78

ISEO.

I.

Idria, quicksilver-mines, 549
 Idro, lake of, 279, 405; vill.,
 406
 Ill, river, 7, 131
 Iller river, 8, 11
 Ilsangmühle, 66
 Imer, 303
 Im Gschöder, 103
 Im Kolben, 83, 399, 488
 Im Schrecken, 147
 Immenstadt, 7, 11.
 — to Innsbruck, 11
 Imst, 135; Canary-birds, 135
 Incudine, 264
 In der Oed, 513
 Inn, river, 18, 27, 135, 153
 —, vale of the, 18, 379
 Inuichen, 315, 370
 — to Pieve di Cadore, 369
 Inningen, 5
 Inns, xxxiii
 Innsbruck, 138; Maxi-
 milian's tomb, 138; Philip-
 pina Welser's tomb, 141;
 Hofer's tomb, 141; palace,
 golden roof, 141; museum,
 141; cemetery, 142; en-
 virons, Schönberg, Schloss
 Ambras, Weiherberg castle,
 Patscherkofel, 142, 143
 Innsbruck, *to Bregenz, 129
 — *to Augsburg, 13
 — *to Munich, 28, 30, 38
 — to Meran, 151, 189
 — to Botzen, Trent, and
 Verona, by the Brenner
 Pass, 225
 — to the Oetzthal, 208
 — to Venice, by the pass
 of Ampezzo, 357
 — *to Salzburg, 374
 — to Gastein, by the Ziller-
 thal, 382
 Introbbio, 166
 Inzell, 22
 Ips, 57
 Iron crown, 165
 Iron, mountain of, 444
 Isar river, 27, 30
 Ischl, 133
 Ischl baths, 97; excursions,
 98; salt mine, 98
 — *to Linz, 92
 — to Hallstatt, 99
 — to Aussee, 99
 Iselberg, 226
 Iselsberg, 317
 Iselthal, 326, 343
 Iseo, 404

KASERN.

Isola, 401
 Isonzo, vale of, 593, 604
 Issenanger, 210

J.

Jacob, St., 230, 325, 333, 338
 — to Heiligengeist, 333
 Jacobowitz, 559
 Jaroslaw, 484
 Janerberg, 462
 Jaufen pass, 162, 221
 Jaufenbnrg castle, 221
 Jenbach, 34, 41, 382
 Johann, St., 77, 90, 338, 344,
 378, 436, 519
 Johanneum at Gratz, 534
 Johannisberg, ascent of, 483
 John, Archduke of Austria,
 his residence at Brandhof,
 498
 Johnsbach, 439
 Josephthal, 37
 Judenberg, 571
 Judendorf, 532
 Jufahl, 207
 Julian Alps, 590, 428
 Jungfernsprung, 532; water-
 fall, 476

K.

Kahlwang, 436
 Kainzenbad, 27
 Kaiserbrunnen, 525, 526.
 Kaiserklauss, 33, 37
 Kaiserswache, 33
 Kalditsch, 282
 Kals, 327
 Kalschach, 229
 Kalser Tauern, 328
 Kalserthal, 327
 Kaltenbrunn, 31, 200
 Kaltern, 239, 240
 Kalternsee, 240
 Kaltwasser, 581, 610
 Kammerling Horn, 67
 Kammersee, 434
 Kanizsa, 540
 Kanker, 471
 Kapfenberg, 500, 530.
 Kapellen, 491
 Kappel, 468
 Karawankas, 460
 Karfreit, 606
 Karlsdorf, 538
 Karlstein, 23
 Karst, 552, 605
 Kaserboden, 159,
 Kasern, 335, 339,

KATZENSTEIN.

Katzenstein, 162.
 Kaufbeuern, 6
 Kauffmann, Angelica, birth-place, 145
 Kaumberg, 512
 Kauns, 200
 Kauserthal, 153
 Kaunsthal, 200
 Kematen, 230, 388
 Kimmelbach, 58
 Kempten, 7
 Kesselbach fall, 65, 85
 Kesselberg, 29
 Kiefersfelden, 37, 39
 Kindberg, 530
 Kirchberg, 381
 Kirchbühl, 40
 Kirchheim, 90
 Kirchstetten, 59
 Kirsehentheuer, 461
 Kitzbühl, 381
 Klagenfurt, 458, 478, 603
 — to Laibach, 464
 — to Krainburg, 467
 Klam Alp, 434
 Klam, castle of, 18
 Klamm, 528
 Klamm pass, 72, 79
 Klausen, 233
 Kleinmünchen, 56
 Klein-Venediger, 345
 Klein-Walsertal, 11, 147
 Kloster Glaink, 440
 Klosterle, 133
 Knipass, 15, 377
 Knittelfeld, 571
 Kobenz, 571
 Koehel, 29
 Kochelsee, 29
 Köflach, 537, 601
 Kolbnitz, 473
 Kollman, 234, 355
 Kollmer, 466
 Königsbach fall, 65
 Königssee, 64
 Konstanzerthal, 8
 Kötschach, 318, 321
 Kötschachthal, 84
 Köttingbrunn, 512
 Krainburg, 466, 551, 598
 Krampen, 491
 Kranichsfeld, 540
 Kraubeth, 571
 Kremsmünster, 54
 Kressnitz, 543
 Kreuth baths, 32; vill., 455
 Krieglach, 530
 Kriml, 340, 391
 Krimler Tauern pass, 339
 Kronan, 592, 593
 Kronberg, castle, 135
 Kronmetz, 258

LAXENBURG.

Krumbach, 147
 Krumnusbaum, 58
 Kuchl, 73
 Kufstein, 37, 39
 Kühnsdorf, 602
 Kummernitz, St., and her beard, 356
 Kundl, 40
 Kuntersweg, 235
 Kurtatsch, 241
 Kurzras, 204

L.

Laack, 548
 Laas, 562
 Laase, 543, 562
 Lacedell, 294
 Lacise, 252
 Ladis baths, 152
 Ladritscher-Brücke, 358
 Lägerthal, 244
 Lago di Garda, 250
 Lago d' Isco, borders of, 403
 Lago Morto, 368
 Laibach, 543, 598; Congress, 546
 —* to Salzburg, by Villach, 446
 —* to Villach, by the valley of the Save, 590
 — river, 549
 Lainbach, 505
 Lakes, the Seven, 504
 Lambach, 53, 94
 Lammer valley, 74, 107
 Landeck, 135
 — to Innsbruck, 135
 — to Meran and Botzen, 151
 Langbath, 96
 Landl, 37
 Landro, 359
 Landsberg, 536
 Langbath, 96
 Langenwang, 530
 Langkofel, 354
 Langthaler Eis See, 194
 Lannersbach, 389
 Lappach, 337
 Lastei, 291
 Latsch, 159
 Latteis, 372
 Latzfons, 233
 Laufen, 100, 542
 Laufzettl, xxxi
 Lauter, 20
 Lavamund, 600
 Lavenone, 405
 Lavis, 242, 281
 Laxenburg, 510

LIZZANA.

Lebring, 539
 Lebenberg castle, 161
 Lecco, 165; lake, 166
 Lech river, 14; valley, 12
 Lechfeld, battle of the, 14
 Lechleiten, 148
 Ledro waterfall, 250; la 407
 Leiblach, 9
 Leibnitz, 539
 Leibnitzerfeld, 539
 Leisach, 321
 Leitzachthal, 36
 Lend, 71, 78, 149, 399
 Lendorf, 319
 Lengdorf, 395
 Lengenfeld, 192, 218, 593
 Lengmoos, earth pyramids, 235, 238
 Leoben, 436, 446, 570
 Leobersdorf, 512
 Leonhard, St., 197, 220, 326, 333, 348, 469, 601
 Leopoldskirchen, 583
 Leopoldsteinersee, 443
 Leprese, 173
 Lermoos, 16
 Lettusch, 542
 Levieo, lake of, 295; town, 295
 Liboch, 536
 Liechtenstein, 127; castle, 127, 509
 Lienz, 316
 — to Heiligenblut, 316, 472
 — to Windisch Matrey, 343
 — to Mittersill in Pinzgau, 343
 Lienzer-Klausen, 316
 Liesing, 508
 Lietzin, 435
 — to Admont, 438
 Lilienfeld, 497
 Limone, 251
 Lindau, 9, 10
 —* to Augsburg, 5
 Linz, 54; public buildings, 55; beauty of its situation, 55; fortifications, views, 55; steamers, railways &c., 56
 — to Vienna, 56
 —* to Salzburg, 47
 — to Ischl and Aussee 92
 — to Eisenerz and Gratz, 440
 Littai, 543
 Livinalungo, 122, 349
 Lizzana, 246

LODRONE.

Lodrone, 278, 406
 Lofer, 92, 377
 Loibelthal, 462; pass, 465
 Loisachthal, 25
 Longarone, 367
 Looch, 593
 Loppio, lake, 249
 Lorenzago, 373, 586
 Lorina, val, 407
 Lorenzen, St., 312, 321, 347
 Losdorf, 59
 Losenstein, 442
 Lovere, 403
 Lovero, 172
 Lozzo, 373
 Lubiana, 543
 Lucia, St., 247, 293, 363
 Lucano, Valle di S., 308
 Lueg pass, 72, 75
 —, castle of, 562
 Lugano, St., 282
 Lukan, 320
 Liiner See, 132
 Lungau, 450
 Lüschariberg mountain, 582
 Lüsenthäl, 233
 Lussnitz, 583
 Liittach, 338
 Lutzbach, 132
 Luziensteig pass, 129

M.

Maderno, 251
 Madonna della Corona, 247
 Madonna di Tirano, 171
 Magasa, 407
 Magdalena Grotto, 557
 Maglern, 580
 Magre, 417
 Mährenberg, 599
 Maienfeld, 129
 Maja buried by an earthslip, 161
 Majolica, 167
 Malborgeth, 583
 Malcesina, 251
 Malè, 188, 261, 268
 Malenco, val, 170
 Malero river, 170
 Malnitz, 81
 Malo, 413
 Mals in Tyrol, 155, 182
 Malta, 452
 Mangert, 592
 Mangfall, 19, 39
 Marburg, 540
 Marchtrenk, 54
 Marco, San, Slovino, 246
 Maria, St., 156, 176, 268, 354, 458, 536
 Maria Hilf, 513

MIEDERS.

Maria Lukau, 320
 — Luschari, 582
 — Saal, 577
 — Thal, 38
 Mariazell, 494; shrine of the Black Virgin, 494
 — to Bruck, 497
 — to Brandhof, 498
 — to Eisenerz, 500
 Marktl, 497
 Marling, 266
 Marmolata, 122; ascent of, 288
 Marone, 404
 Marostica, 418
 Martellthal, 159, 262
 Martin, St., 219
 Martino, St., 304
 Martinswand, 137
 Mas, 421
 Maser, 419
 Masi, 296
 Masino, val, 170
 Matarello, 244
 Matrey, 227
 Mattaun, 564
 Mauls, 231
 Maultasch, Margaret, 116, 136, 163
 Mauria, 586
 Mauterndorf, 450
 Mauthen, 321
 Mautthausel, 23
 Maximilian, Emperor, his adventure on the Martinswand, 137; his monument at Innsbruck, 138; his grave at Neustadt, 516
 Mayerbach, 136
 Mayrhofen, 384
 Mazin, 285
 Mazzo, 173
 Medraz, 210
 Meidling, 507
 Melleck, 377
 Mellau, 146
 Mendelscharte pass, 260
 Mendola, 239, 267
 Mendling, 505
 Meran, 160
 — * to Landek, 151
 — to Botzen, 163
 — to Sterzing, 218
 — to Brescia, 265
 Mercury-mines at Idria, 549
 Mestre, 369, 589
 Mezzano, 303
 Mezzo-Lombardo, 258
 Mezzo-Tedesco, 258
 Michael, St., 451
 Michele, St., 241
 Mieders, 210

MUNICH.

Mies, 464
 Miesbach, 35
 Miesenbachthal, 22
 Milan, 165; to Innsbruck, 164
 Milders, 211
 Millstadt, 454
 Mils, 135
 Mis, val di, 306
 Miselbach, 145
 Mittenwald, 27
 Mitterbach, 497
 Mitterbad, 162, 262
 Mitterdorf, 597
 Mitterndorf, 435
 Mittersill, 381, 394
 Mittewald, 231, 358
 — on the Drave, 316
 Mixnitz cave, 531
 Mödling, 508
 Moena, 283
 Moggio, 585
 Moistrana, 593
 Molina, 282
 Mölk, town and monastery, 58
 Möll river, 319
 Möllthal, beauties of, waterfalls, &c., 472
 Molveno, vill. and lake, 254, 259, 275
 Mönchsberg, 50
 Mondadizza, 173
 Mondsee, 430
 Monfalcone, 604
 Montafun, vale of, 133
 Montan, 282
 Montechio, 414
 Monza, 165; iron crown, 165
 Moos, 196, 221, 370
 Morbegno, 169
 Mordenau, 150
 Mori, 246, 248
 Mörtshach, 475
 Mozart's birthplace, 49
 Mud-baths of Ischl, 97
 Muda, 349, 351
 Mühlau, 42
 Mühlbach, 77, 221, 312, 358
 Mühlbachthal, 395
 Mühlbacher Klause, 312
 Mühlen, 337, 573
 Mulineto, 419
 Munich, 24
 — to Salzburg, by Traunstein, 21
 — to Salzburg, by Rosenheim and Chiemsee, 18
 — to Innsbruck, by Lake of Starnberg, 24
 — to Innsbruck, by Benedictbeuern, 28

MUNICH.

Munich to Innsbruck, by Tegernsee and Kreuth, 30
 — to Innsbruck, by Rosenheim, 38
 — to Innsbruck, by the Schliersee, 35
 Münsterthal, 155
 Mur, vale of the, 450, 540
 Murau, 572
 Murnau, 25
 Murthal, 436
 Murz river, 500
 Murzsteg, 492
 Mürzzuschlag, 491, 530
 Musau, 15
 Music in Tyrol, 114
 Muthmannsdorf, 517

N.

Nabresina, 568, 603
 Nagles, 466, 598
 Nago, 249
 Nakle, 564
 Nambino, val, 268
 Nambrone, val, 269
 Nassereit, 17, 136
 Nassfeld, 86
 Naturns, 160, 208
 Nauders, 154
 Neders, 210
 Nenzing, 132
 Nesselgraben, 376
 Nesselwang, 12
 Neubaiern, 39
 Neuberg, 162, 491
 Neuhaus, castle, 336
 Neuhäusel, 514
 Neukirchen, 393
 Neulengbach, 59
 Neunhauser, 324
 Neumarkt., 53, 241, 282, 572
 Neumarktl, 466
 Neunkirchen, 518
 Neustadt, 515; military academy, 516
 Neustift, 211, 232, 311
 Nicolo, St., 184, 409
 Nicolsdorf, 318
 Niederalp, 72
 Niederalpl, 492
 Niederied, 224
 Nieder Joch, 205
 Niederndorf, 314, 359
 Niedernsill, 395
 Nieder Rasen, 324
 Nieder Sonthofensee, 7
 Noce, river, 256, 258, 262
 Non and Sole, vale of, 256, 261

OSPITALE.

Nonsberg, 256
 Nordheim, 223
 Noric Alps, 118
 Noriglio, 409
 Notsch, 579

O.

Oberau, 25, 231
 Oberaudorf, 39
 Ober-Ammergau, 25
 Oberbergthal, 211, 228
 Oberdorf, 7
 Ober-Drauburg, 318
 Ober-Grainau, 26
 Obergurgl, 194
 Oberhof, 526
 Ober Ladis, 152
 Ober-Laibach, 549
 Ober-Lesece, 564
 Obermaiselstein, 11
 Ober-Mauern, 331
 Ober-Mieming, 18, 136
 Ober-Piestring, 513
 Oberreitnau, 9
 Ober-Ritten, 238
 Ober Schmirn, 227, 389
 Obersee, 66
 Ober Seeland, 470
 Oberstausen, 8
 Oberstdorf, 11, 147
 Obertraun, 102
 Ober-Vellach, 88, 474
 —* to Gastein, 84
 Ober Vernagt, 205, 206
 Ober Weissbach, 91
 Ochsenberg, 8
 Ochsenboden, 521
 Ochsen Garten, 191
 Oedenburg, 518
 Ofen, 74
 Oetschen Wirthshaus, 390
 Oetz, 191
 Oetzthal, 117, 135, 153, 190; glaciers and scenery, 190
 Ofen, 156
 Offensee, 96
 Ofterschwang, 11
 Oglio river, 186, 264, 401
 Olcio, 167
 Oldach, 602
 Oliero, 299
 Olle, 296
 Orlik, 567
 Ormanico, 304
 Orteler Spitze, 123, 177; glorious view of, 155, 177; ascent of, 180
 Ospedaletto, 586
 Ospitale, 360

PFORZEN.

Ossiach, lake of, 455
 Ottok, 595
 Oythal, 12, 150

P.

Padernione, 254
 Palfau, 505
 Paluzza, 322, 585
 Panchia, 283
 Paneveggio, 283
 Pankraz, St., 262
 Pappenheim, 95
 Paracelsus, 49, 455
 Paralba, ascent of, 321
 Parona, 247
 Partenkirchen, 26
 Partschins, 160
 Pasing, 24
 Passerthal, 161, 218
 Passion-play, 26
 Passports, xxiii
 Pasterze glacier, 477
 Paternion, 319, 454
 Patscherkofel, 143, 226
 Pattenen, 133
 Peasants' war (Bauernkrieg), 50; insurrection of Protestant peasants, 95
 Peasants' comedies, 114, 143
 Pedescala, 412
 Pedlers, 297
 Peggau, 531
 Pejo baths, 188, 261, 263
 Pelizzano, 188, 262
 Pelos, 73
 Pelugo, 276
 Penia, 287
 Penk, 474
 Penserthal, 224
 Penzing, 59
 Perarolo, 367
 Pergine, 244, 295
 Peri, 247
 Persenburg, 58
 Pescatina, 247
 Peschiera, 253
 Pescul, 293, 365
 Peter, St., 57, 319, 338, 564
 Petersberg castle, 136, 57
 Petersbrunnen, 485
 Petnen, 134
 Peutelstein, 360
 Pezzo, 186
 Pfaffstetten, 510
 Pfandler, 130
 Pfandlscharte pass, 487
 Pfitschjoch, 230
 Pflach, 15
 Pflersch, 229
 Pforzen, 6

PFOSENTHAL.

Pfossenthal, 207
 Pfunds, 153
 Philippina Welser, her tomb,
 141; her residence at Am-
 bras, 142
 Piazza, 169, 409
 Picolein, 348
 Piesting, 513
 Pietra Murata, 255
 Pieve di Cadore, 365, 374
 — di Rendena, 276
 — di Buono, 278
 — di Tesino, 296
 — di Primiero, 303
 — di Ledro, 407
 Pilgrimages: — Mariazell,
 494; Maria Saal, 577;
 Maria Luschari, 582
 Pinzgau, 90, 381, 391
 Pinzgauer-Hohlweg, 91
 Pinzolo, 269
 Piovene, 412
 Pisogne, 403
 Pitzthal, 135, 198
 Plan, 352
 Planina, 558
 Plansee, 16
 Plattenberg, 391
 Platzers, 267
 Pöchlarn, 58
 Pockhorn, 476
 Pockstein, 574
 Podgradj, 564
 Poik, the, 557
 Poja river, 401
 Pölten, St., 59, 497
 Pölschach, 540
 Polsterlang, 11
 Ponale, fall, 250, 251, 407
 Pongau, 75, 89
 Ponigl, 541
 Pontafel, } 583
 Pontebba, }
 Ponte del Diavolo, 173
 — di Legno, 186, 264
 Pontresina, 172
 Pordenone, 586
 Possagno, Canova's birth-
 place, 300, 419
 Possino, lake, 368
 Pössnitz, 540
 Posting, xxxi
 Pottenbrunn, 59
 Pottenstein, 512
 Pottschach, 522
 Prad, 182
 Pragerhof, 540
 Prags, vale and baths, 314
 Pranzo, 250
 Prävali, 602
 Praxemar, 213
 Predazzo, 283

RAUBLING.

Predil pass, 608
 Pregraten, 332, 342
 Prein, 524
 Prejana, 563
 Preromanz, 348
 Presanella, 271
 Presbaum, 59
 Prese, le, 172
 Preseglie, 405
 Preson, 262, 268
 Prestanek, 564
 Preth, 608
 Prewald, 563
 Prien, 20
 Primiero, 297, 302
 Primolano, 297, 302
 — to Cortina d' Ampezzo,
 301
 Prinzersdorf, 59
 Pröbel, 601
 Prosecco, 568
 Proseck, 345
 Protestants in Salzburg, 78;
 in the Zillerthal, 384
 Proteus anguinus, 557
 Prutz, 153
 Purkersdorf, 59
 Pustherthal, 119, 311

Q.

Quero, 419
 Quicksilver-mine, 549
 Quirico, St., 415

R.

Rabbi baths, 261
 Rabbies torrent, 261
 Raccolana, 584
 Radmannsdorf, 595, 597
 Radstadt, 447
 Radstadter-tauern, 447
 Raibl, 581, 609
 Railways, xxvi
 Rainstein, 521
 Rainthal, 26, 337
 Rakek, 551
 Ramsau, 66
 Ranalt, 214
 Raossi, 409
 Rappentalpenth, 12, 143
 Raspenstein, 228
 Ratschach, 583
 Ratteis, 207
 Rattenberg, 38, 40
 Ratzes bath, 235, 287, 357
 Raubling, 39

RUNKELSTEIN.

Rauris, 398, 487
 Rauriser Tauern, 398, 484
 Rauristhal, 398
 Recca river, 564, 567
 Recoaro, 246, 415
 Redl, 53
 Reichenau, 524
 Reichenhall, 68; salt springs,
 brine aqueducts, 375
 Reifling, 443, 505
 Reithof, 526
 Remschenig, 469
 Rendena, val, 265
 Rennweg, 452
 Reschen, 154
 Reschensee, 154
 Resiutta, 585
 Reut, 90
 Reutte, 15, 151
 Ridnaun, 230
 Ried, 153
 Riegsee, 25
 Rienz river, 311
 Rigolato, 372, 585
 Rigoledo, 167
 Ritten, 238
 Rittnerhorn, 239
 Ritzenreid, 199
 Riva, 244, 249, 407
 Rivoli, 247
 Roana, 413
 Rocca, 250, 291
 Rochetta pass, 241, 258
 Röckawinkel, 59
 Rofnerhof, 202
 Rohitsch baths, 541
 Rohr, 515
 Rohrerbüchel, 381
 Roitham, 94
 Romano, 418
 Romedio, 260, 267
 Romeno, 267
 Romerbad, 542
 Ronach, 391
 Roncone, 278
 Rosanna, 134
 Rosengarten, 122, 284
 Rosenheim, 19, 39
 Rossfeld, 73
 Rothenbach, 8
 Rottenmann, 436
 Rotzo, 412, 413
 Roveglia, 416
 Roveredo, 245, 409
 — to Riva on Lago di
 Garda, 248
 — to Vicenza, 408
 Rubenstein, 196
 Ruderatshofen, 7
 Rufredo, 260, 267
 Ruhpolding, 22
 Runkelstein castle, 222, 238

RUPRECHT.

Ruprecht, S., 52, 330
 Russbach, 107
 Rutzbach stream, 209, 226

S.

Saaga, 606
 Saal, valley of the, 375
 Saalach, 21, 88, 90
 Saalfelden, 70, 90
 Sachsenburg, 319, 454
 — to Heiligenblut, 472
 Sacile, 589
 Sagrado, 605
 Sagnitz, 476
 Sagor, 543
 Sagron, 306
 Saifnitz, 582, 583
 Salcano, 605
 Sale Marasino, 404
 Salloch, 543
 Salo, 252, 405
 Sals, 159
 Salthaus, 216
 Salt-mines, 46
 — works, 47
 — vapour-baths at Ischl,
 97
 Salurn, 241
 Salza, 449; river, 391, 493
 Salzach, 21, 72, 391
 Salz-bund, 78
 Salzburg, sketch of territory,
 43-45
 Salzburg, 47; beauties of its
 situation, 48; bishops'
 castle, 50; Mönchsberg,
 50; public and private
 buildings, 49, 50; excursion
 to Aigen, 51; Hell-
 brunn, 52; Hallein salt-
 mines, 52
 —* to Munich, 21
 — to Linz, 47
 — to Vienna, 47
 — to Berchtesgaden, 61
 — to Bad Gastein, 71
 — to Innsbruck, 374
 — to Gratz, by Ischl and
 Aussee, 429
 — to Laibach, by the Pass
 of the Radstadter Tauern,
 446
 Salzkammergut, 45, 92
 Sann river, 541
 Santa Croce, 368
 Sanzan, 419
 Sapotnik, 462, 465
 Sappada, 371, 585
 Sarca river, 249, 254, 255,
 269, 277

SEBEN.

Sarche, 254
 Sarnthal, 163, 220, 222
 Sarnthein, 220, 223, 238
 Sarnico, 404
 Sarrija, 302
 Sasso di Damm, 284
 — di Pelmo, 365
 Sauerlach, 19
 Sauris, 372, 586
 Sautens, 191
 Sava, 543
 Save, valley of the, 542;
 sources of, 591; mouth of,
 steam navigation on, 558
 Schabs, 312
 Schafberg, 148, 431
 Schafklarn, 29
 Schalders, 232
 Scharnitz, 27
 Schattwald, 12
 Scheffau, 108
 Scheiffling, 572
 Schellenberg, 62
 Schilpario, 403
 Schio, 411
 — to Belluno, 417
 Schladming, 448
 Schlacters, 9
 Schlanders, 159
 Schleier fall, 83, 85
 Schlern, 239
 Schliersee, 32, 36
 Schlitters, 383
 Schluderns, 156
 Schludersbach, 314, 360
 Schmetz, 182
 Schmirnerthal, 227
 Schnalsenthal, 160, 206
 Schneeberg, 77, 196, 519
 Schneizelreit, 376
 Schnepfau, 146
 Schöna castle, 162, 218
 Schöna, 196
 Schönberg, beautiful view of,
 142, 210, 226
 Schönbrunn, 508
 Schopernau, 146
 Schösswend, 346
 Schottwien, 525, 528
 Schruns, 133
 Schwabmünchen, 6
 Schwanberg, 536
 Schwannstadt, 53
 Schwarzach, 78, 144
 Schwarza, 515, 527; river,
 523.
 Schwarzbach waterfall, 74
 Schwarzberg Klam, 377
 Schwarzenbach, 464
 Schwarzenberg, 145
 Schwaz, 34, 41
 Seben nunnery, 234

SPIELFELD.

See, 201; meaning of, xi
 Seefeld, 27
 Seekirchen, 52
 See Kogel, 314
 Seeshaupt, 25
 Seehause, 196
 Seewiesen, 499
 Segfriedsburg, 11
 Seiss, 357
 Seisser Alp, 356
 Seissenberger Klam, 67,
 91, 377
 Sekkau, 571
 Selrain, 214, 239
 Selrainthal, 213
 Selsach, 551, 561
 Selva, 293
 Semilaun Spitze, 206
 Semmering, 529
 Sendling, 28
 Sentis, 9
 Sermione, 252
 Sernio, landslip near, 172
 Serravalle, 246, 368
 Sessana, 566
 Sette Comuni, 296, 298, 412
 Seven Bridges, 471
 Sexten, 370; valley, 315
 Sforzellina pass, 187
 Siebenbrunnen, 502
 Sieding, 519
 Sieglitz fall, 83
 Siegsdorf, 21
 Sierning, 519
 Sigismund, St., 213
 Sigmundsburg, castle of, 17
 Sigmundskron, 163, 237
 Signori, valley of the, 416
 Sill river, 42; valley, 226
 Sillian, 315
 — to Villach, 320
 Silz, 136, 191
 Simsee, 20
 Siror, 304
 Slovino di San Marco, 246
 Socchieve, 586
 Sölden, 193
 Sole, val di, 261
 Solenau, 512
 Solferino, 252
 Söll, 379
 Sollstein mountains, 137
 Sondalo, 173
 Sondrio, 170, 265
 — to Brescia, 400
 Sonntag, 132
 Sonthofen, 11
 Sorapiss, ascent of, 363
 Sottoguda, 290
 Spechbacher, 42, 226; his
 grave, 42
 Spielfeld, 539

SPINALE.

Spinale, Monte, 268
 Spinges, 231, 358
 Spital, 319, 453, 529
 Splügen road, 168
 Spitzbach, 486
 Spitzingsee, 37
 Spondalunga, 176
 Spondinig, 156, 182
 Spor, 258, 259
 Spranserthal, 219
 Spresiano, 369, 589
 Staaben, 160, 208
 Staffelsee, 25
 Stafflach, 227
 Stainz, 536
 Stall, 475
 Stallhofen, 474
 Stams, convent of, 136
 Stagna, la, 422
 Stanzach, 150
 Stanzerthal, 134
 Starnberg, 24; lake of, 24
 Stäubi waterfall, 16
 Staufen, 8, 145
 Stefano, St., 270, 371
 Steg, 235, 357, 447
 Steiermark or Styria, 425
 Stein, 230, 547
 Stein pass, 449
 Steina, 515
 Steinach, 215, 227, 435, 448
 Steinbrück, 542
 Steiner Alp Caldron, 541
 Steinerne Meer, 66, 69
 Steinfeld, 319
 Steinhaus, 338, 385
 Stenico, 277
 Stelvio, pass of, 123, 164, 175
 Stephanskirch, 20
 Stern, 352
 Sterzing, 221, 229
 Sterzinger-Moos, 230
 Steyer, 440
 Stilfs, 182, 224
 Stilsfer-Joch, road over, 164,
 177
 Stilluperthal, 385
 Stockach, 149
 Stockenboyerthal, 318, 454
 Stög, 149
 Stollhof, 517
 Store, 541
 Storo, 255, 406
 Strass, 41, 382
 — Walchen, 53
 Strassburg, 574
 Strassengel, 532
 Strembo, 276
 Strigno, 296
 Strub pass, 377
 Stubay Thal, 117, 191, 208
 Stuben, 33, 134, 153

TIMELKAM.

Stubing, 532
 Stuhlfelden, 395
 Stuhlweissenburg, 540
 Styria, 425; forests of, 426;
 iron of, 444; game, 502;
 wines, 535
 Sugana, Val, 244, 295
 Sulden, 160, 181
 Sulm river, 536
 Sulzbach, 464, 542
 Sulzbachthal, 392
 Sulzberg, 256
 Sulzenau, 215

T.

Tagliamento river, 588
 Tai, 364
 Taibon, 306
 Tai Cadore, 366
 Talfer river, 236
 Tamsweg, 450, 572
 Tannheim, 12
 Tarvis, 580, 581, 610
 Taubensee, 67
 Taufers, 337
 Taufersthal, 313, 336
 Tavernelle, 414
 Taxenbach, 89, 398
 Tedesco, 271
 Teferegenthal, 326, 344
 Tegernsee, 31
 Tegisch stream, 333
 Teglio, 171
 Teichmühle, 517
 Teisendorf, 21
 Telfes, 210
 Telfs, 18, 137
 Tenno, vill. and lake, 250
 Teplitz, baths, 542
 Terglou mountain, 594, 597
 Terlago, 254
 Terlan, 163
 Ternitz, 522
 Tesero, 283
 Tesino, val, 297
 Thalam, 35
 Thalgau, 430
 Thiergarten, 104
 Thiersee, 37
 Thumsee, 23, 376
 Thun, 259
 Thüringen, 132
 Thurn, 348; pass, 381
 Tiene, 418
 Tilliach, 320
 Timao, 604
 Timau, 322
 Timavus, 604
 Timbler Joch pass, 194
 Timelkam, 53

TRISANNA.

Timmersdorf, 436
 Tione, 255, 276
 Tirano, 171
 Tissenthal, 206
 Titian's birth-place, 366;
 paintings by, 293, 366, 367
 Töblach, 314; See, 359
 Tofano, Monte, 360
 Tofern, 78
 Tolmein, 606
 Tolmezzo, 322, 372, 585
 Tonadigo, 306
 Tonale, Monte, 171, 187
 Tongara, 416
 Töplitzersee, 434
 Torbole, 249
 Torkele, 356
 Torre Belvicino, 410
 Torri, 252
 Torture-chamber, 76
 Toscolano, 251, 407
 Trafoi, 179
 Traisen, 59
 Tramin, 241
 Transacqua, 304
 Traun, falls, 53, 94; lake, 95;
 source, 433
 Traunkirchen, 96
 Traunsee, 22, 95
 Traunstein in Bavaria, 20;
 salt-works, 20
 Traunstein mountain, 94, 95
 Trebitsch cavern, 567
 Tremosine, 251
 Trenkwald, 199
 Trent, 242; Dom, 242;
 church, castle, 243
 — to Caprile and Cortina,
 280
 — to Verona, 244
 — to the Lago di Garda,
 253
 — to Val di Non, 256
 — to Venice, by Val Su-
 gana, 294
 — * to Innsbruck, by the
 Brenner, 225
 Trenta, 593
 Tre Ponti, 373
 Tresenda, 171, 265, 400
 Trett, 267
 Trettachthal, 12
 Treviso, 301, 369, 589
 Trieben, 436
 Trieste, 568; objects of in-
 terest, language, climate,
 steamers, 569
 — ‡ to Laibach and Gratz,
 538
 — to Villach, 603
 Trigesimo, 587
 Trisanna, 134

TROFAJACH.

- Trofajach, 446
 Trostburg castle, 234
 Tschau, 579
 Tueno, 259
 Tuffer, 542
 Tweng, 450
 Tycho Brahe's Observatory
 in Styria, 538
 Tyrnitz, 497
 Tyrol: passports, xxiii; cus-
 toms, xxiv; money, xxv;
 measures, distances, rail-
 ways, xxvi; eilwagen, se-
 parat-wagen, stellwagen,
 xxx; posting, xxxi;
 horses and mules, xxxii;
 guides, inns, xxxiii; gene-
 ral hints, xxxiv; health,
 xxxvi; maps, xxxvii;
 boundaries, III - II3.
 Northern Tyrol: scenery,
 inhabitants, history, II3-
 II8. Central Alpine range,
 II7 - II9. South - Eastern
 Tyrol: dolomite moun-
 tains, four chief dolomite
 valleys, inhabitants, II9-
 123. South - Western
 Tyrol: Orteler, Adamello,
 and Brenta Alta groups,
 123, 124. Tours through
 Tyrol, 124-128
 — Schloss, 160, 162

U.

- Uderns, 38;
 Udine, 587
 Uebersee, 20
 Uggowitz, 583
 Ulrich, St., 354, 378
 Ultenthal, 262, 266
 Umbalthal, 332
 Umhausen in the Oetzthal,
 192
 Unken, 22, 377
 Unsre-Frau, 205, 206
 Unterau, 231
 Unterbergen, 465
 Unterhofen, 150
 Unter-Laner, 266
 Unterloibl, 462, 465
 Unter-Loitsch, 549
 Unter-Ritten, 238
 Untersberg, 62
 Untertauern, 449
 Unter-Vintl, 312, 358
 Unz, caverns of the, 559
 Unzmarkt, 572
 Uttendorf, 395
 Uttenheim, 336

VÖCKLABRUCK.

V.

- Vaduz, 128
 Vahrn, 232
 Val Camonica, 263
 — Sugana, 294
 Valdagno, 415
 Valdidena, 316
 Valentin, St., 57, 155, 313, 339
 Valle, 366, 410
 Valsstagna, 298, 413
 Valtelline, 168
 Varenna, 167
 Veit, St., 326, 512, 574
 Velden, 457
 Veldes, 548, 595; lake of,
 596
 Vellach, Ober, 88, 474
 Veltorns, 233
 Venediger-Spitze, 332
 Venice, 301, 369
 Venzona, 586
 Verena, St., 235
 Vermiglio, 263
 Vernagtferner, 204
 Verona, 247
 Vestone, 279, 405
 Vezza, 264
 Vezzano, 254
 Vicenza, 413
 — to Schio, 414
 Vienna: lines, inns, chief
 objects of interest, 60
 — to Gratz, 506
 — to Mariazell, 490
 — *to Salzburg, 47
 — to Venice by Juden-
 burg, Pontebba, Udine,
 570
 Vigil, St., 348
 Vigilio, St., 252, 270
 Vigo, 239, 276, 284, 373
 Viktring, 464
 Villa, 276, 372, 585
 Villach, 454, 579, 610; battle,
 455
 — *to Brixen, 310
 — to Laibach, by the Save,
 590
 — *to Trieste, 603
 Vilminore, 403
 Vilpian, 163
 Vintschgan, 156, 208
 Virgen, 331
 Virgenthal, 331, 344
 Vito, St., 362
 Vittnach, 597
 Vobarno, 405
 Vöckla river, 53
 Vöcklabruck, 53

WILDALPEN.

- Vöcklamarkt, 53
 Volderau, 214
 Volders, 34
 Völkermarkt, 602
 Völlan, 266
 Vols, 357
 Vorarlberg, 113, 130
 Vordenberg, 446
 Vordersee, 107
 Vöslau, 511

W.

- Waidisch, 463
 Waidring, 378
 Walchensee, 29
 Wald, 392
 Waldbach-strub, 101
 Waldeck, 513
 Wald Rast, 210
 Wallersee, 30, 52
 Wallgau, 30, 131
 Wälschenhofen, 239
 Wälschmetz, 258
 Waltenhofen, 7
 Waltenthal, 221
 Warth, 148
 Watzmann, 62, 68
 Wegscheid, 493, 498
 Weichselboden, 502
 Weidlingau, 59
 Weiherburg castle, 143
 Weilheim, 25
 Weissachthal, 8
 Weissbach, 91
 Weissenbach, 99, 151, 223
 Weissenfels lakes, 592
 Weissensee, 318
 Weisskugel, 203
 Weissnix, 521
 Welfenstein castle, 230
 Wels, 54, 94
 Welsberg, 313
 Welser family, 141, 142
 Wendelstein, 39
 Wengenthal, 348
 Wenns, 199
 Werfen, 76, 447
 Wertach, river, 6
 Westerham, 19
 Westerringen, 6
 Wetterspitz, 132
 Weyer, 442
 Wien, or Vienna, 60
 Wien river, 59
 Wiener-Neustadt, 515
 Wienerbrücke, 497
 Wienerwald, 59
 Wiesberg, 134
 Wildalpen, 503

WILDBAD-GASTEIN.

Wildbad-Gastein, 81, 488
 Wilder Pfaff, 216
 Wildniss, 98
 Wildpoldzried, 7
 Wildspitze, 199, 203
 Wilhelmsberg, 497
 Wilten, 225
 Wimbachthal, 67
 Windisch-Feistritz, 461
 Windisch-Matrei, 327, 342,
 344
 — to Brunecken, 331.
 Winkel, 337
 Winkl, 478
 Winklern, its beautiful
 situation, 473
 Wipbach, 551
 Wirflach, 520
 Wirl, 133
 Wochein See, 596
 Wolfgang, St., lake of, 99,
 430; village, 337, 431, 485
 Wolfgang, St., im Fusch,
 396
 Wolfrathshausen, 29

ZELL.

Wolfsbachthal, 581
Wolfsberg, 537, 600
Wolkenstein, 351, 354
Wöllersdorf, 513
Wood-carvers, 353
Wörgl, 30, 379
—— to Mittersill, 380
Worms, 173
Worth, 486
Würthersee, 457
Würm river, 24
Wurmsee, 24
Wurmsrer Joch, road of, 156,
176
Wurzen Save, 583, 591;
valley of, 590, 591

Z.

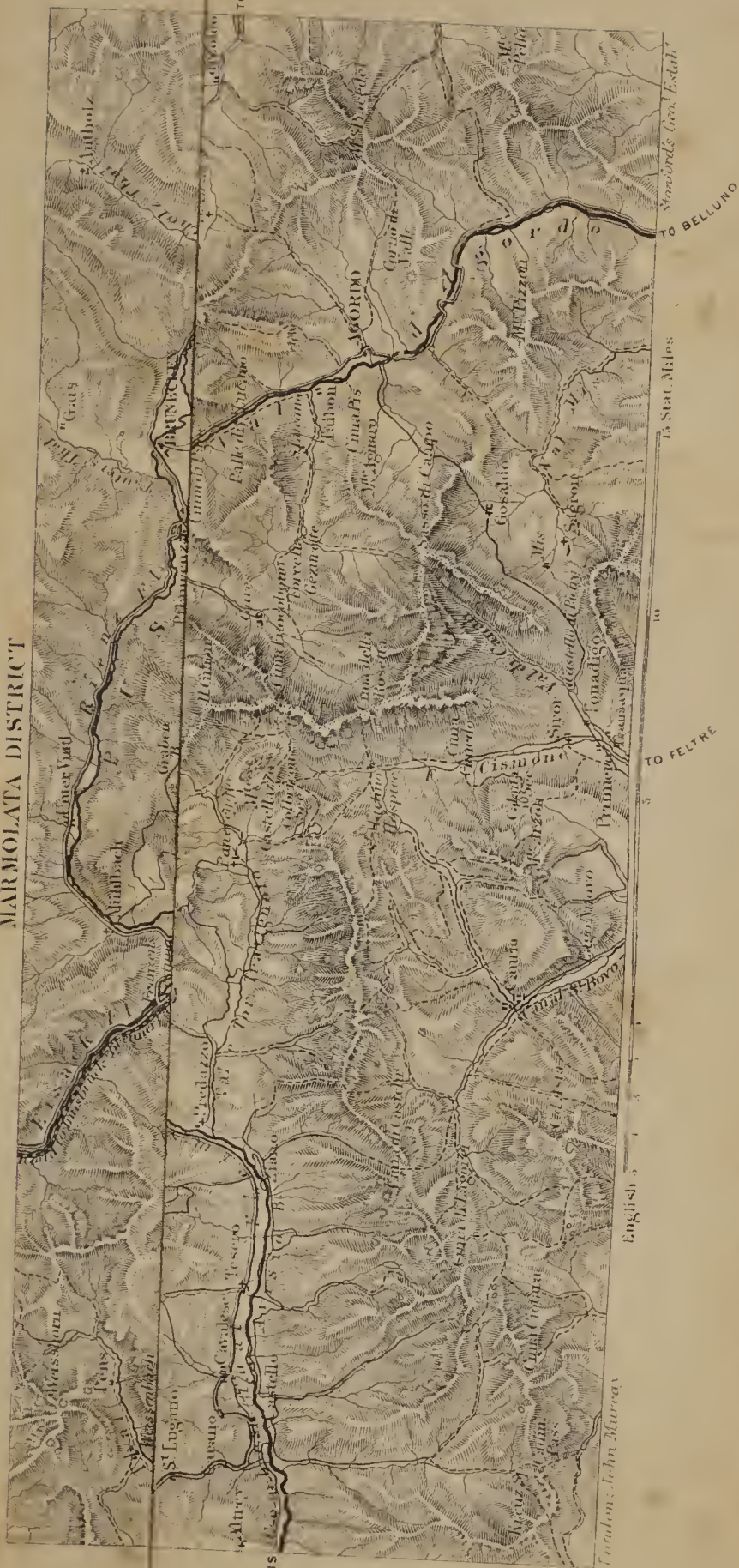
Zamserthal, 326
Zams, nunnery of, 135
Zaunhorf, 199
Zebru, val del, 184
Zell, 37

ZWISCHEN.

Zell am See, 90
Zell in Zillerthal, 341, 383;
Protestants expelled from,
384
Zellermoos, 89
Zemgrund, 387
Zemthal, 386
Zeno, St., 375
Zenoberg, 290
Ziano, 283
Zillerthal, 40, 41, 118, 313,
382, 384
Zirknitz, 561; lake, 561
Zirl, 28, 137
Zoldo, val di, 309
Zollfeld, 576; antiquities,
Herzogs Stuhl, 576
Zoppé, 366
Zorzoi, 302
Zuel, 364
Zuglio, 322
Zugs Spitze, 17, 25, 26
Zwieselalp, 107
Zwieselstein, 194
Zwischen Wasser, 348, 574

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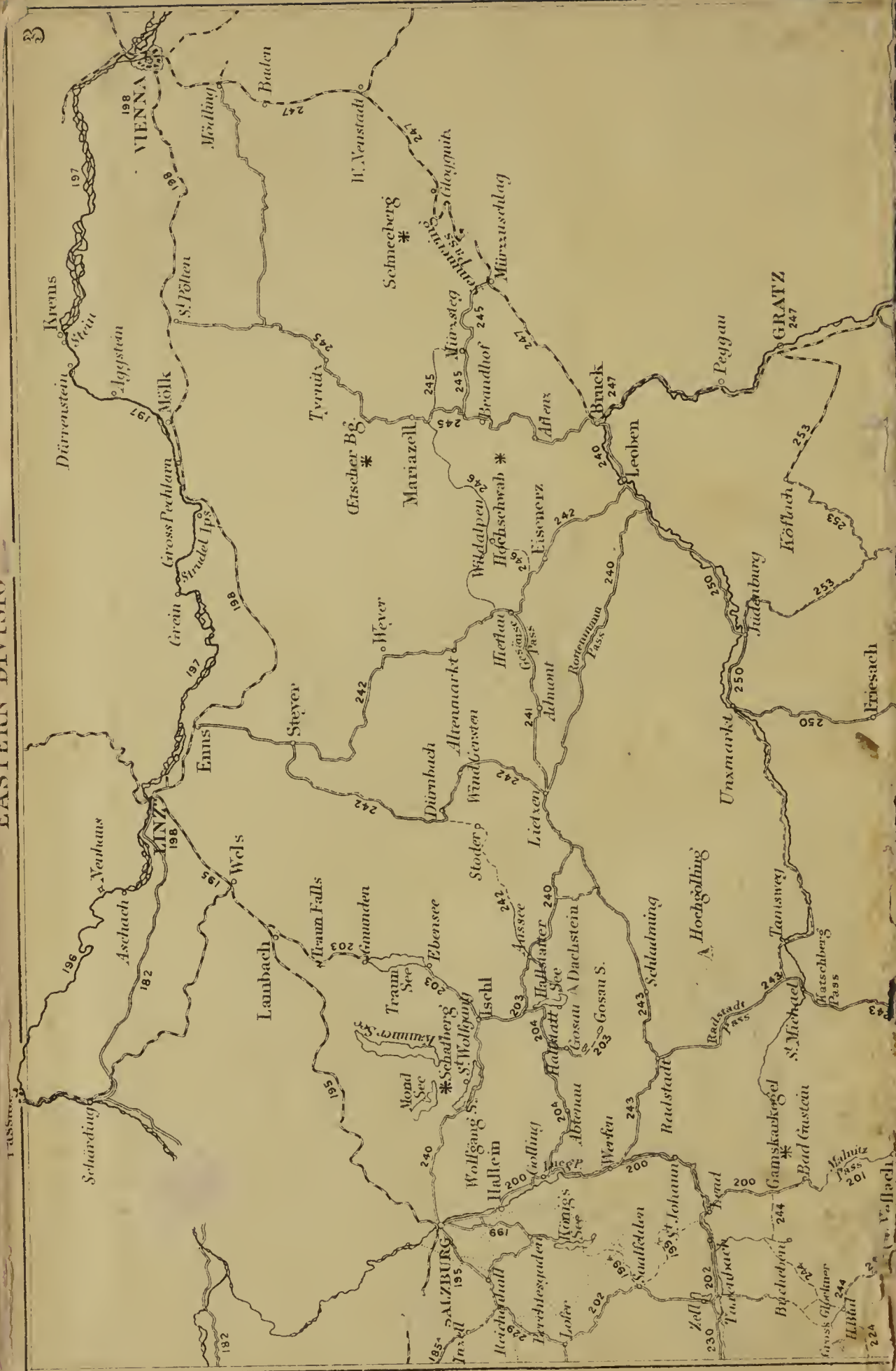


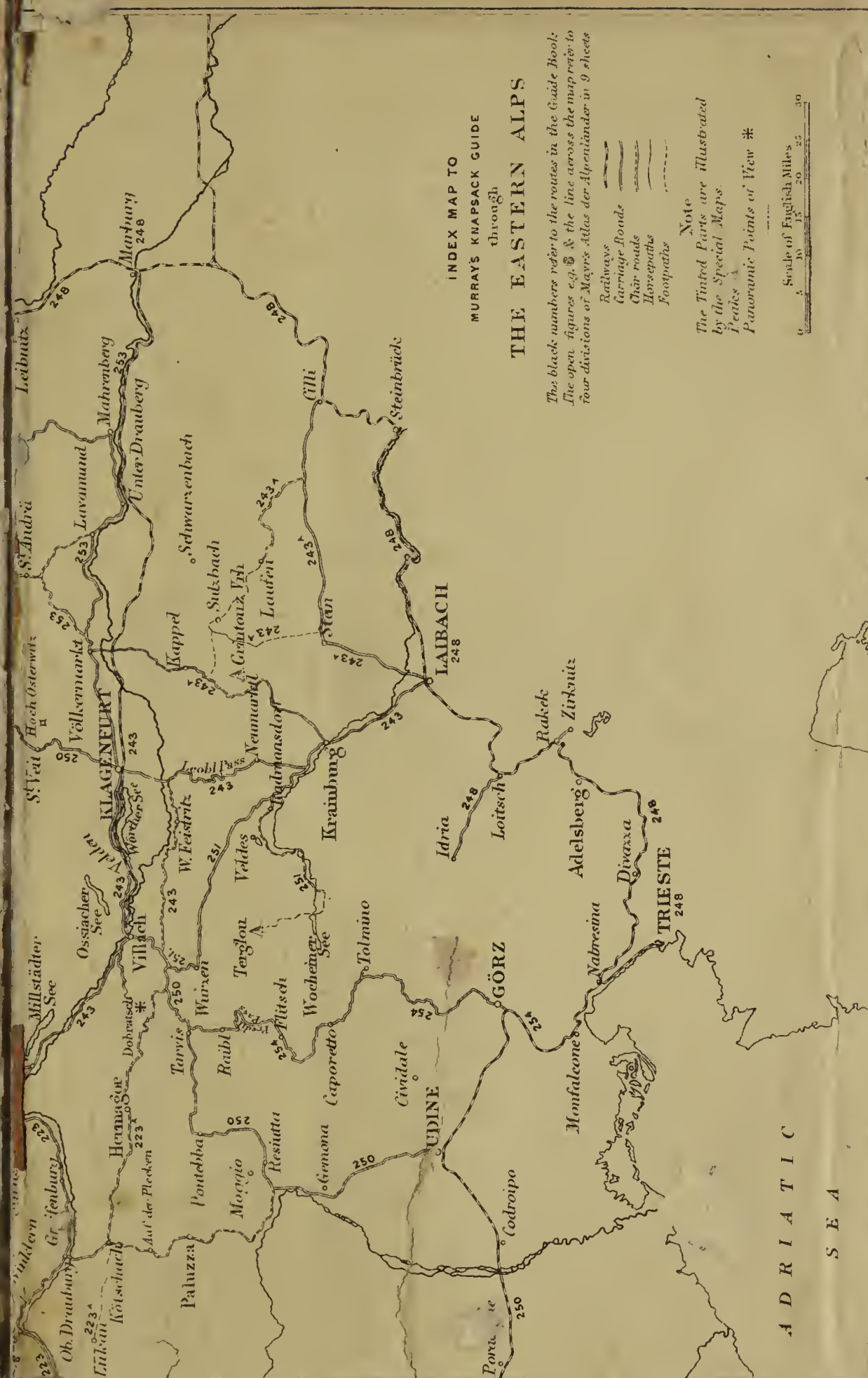
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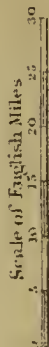


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